

COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2027
Mock 202706: Answer Key and Solution



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

Section A: English Comprehension

1. Correct Answer: (b) lets public association define philosophy's main concerns.

Reference Lines: "Political philosophy ... is reasoning about how we live together in political units. It is about states, government, laws, institutions and citizenship. But it doesn't have much to say about homes, families, marriage or parenting."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The passage does not say that family life becomes the origin of legal citizenship. The author's concern is that political philosophy focuses on public institutions while leaving domestic life outside its usual scope. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): The author shows that political philosophy has been shaped around states, laws, institutions and citizenship. This makes public association the standard limit of philosophical concern, while homes, families and parenting remain neglected. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c): The passage does not claim that domestic organisation is superior to civic life. It criticises the absence of domestic life from philosophical attention, not the lower value of politics itself. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): The author does not say that marriage or family life is modelled on state institutions. The problem is not that domestic life is wrongly explained through the state, but that it is barely treated as a philosophical subject. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

2. Correct Answer: (d) domestic life once belonged to serious inquiry before being displaced.

Reference Lines: "The discipline that studies how we live together in family units, as opposed to political ones, used to be called economics, from the Greek *oikonomika*, or science of the home."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The passage says the older meaning of economics changed once the term became attached to making and spending money. It does not suggest that modern economics still preserves the earlier philosophical concern with the home. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): This option is close because the passage links the older meaning of economics with family units. However, it wrongly says economics became a science of citizenship, while the passage says political philosophy concerns citizenship. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): The passage contrasts family units with political units and does not collapse the city-state into the home. "*Oikonomika*" matters because it marks a household-based field, not because political philosophy treated the city as domestic. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): The older meaning of "*oikonomika*" shows that the home was once a subject of organised thought. This supports the author's claim that domestic life did not naturally belong outside philosophy, but was later pushed out of view. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

3. Correct Answer: (c) A male profession may have narrowed philosophy's concerns.

Reference Lines: "This may be because, until very recently, philosophers were almost exclusively male – even today in the UK, only a quarter of those at the top of the profession are women."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The passage does not mention any formal ban on domestic subjects. The author suggests a possible connection between male dominance and neglect of the home, but does not describe an official exclusion of topics. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): The passage refers to economics in its older meaning, but it does not say male philosophers studied the home only through economics. This option joins two separate parts of the passage in an unsupported way. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): The author uses “may be” to suggest that the male dominance of philosophy could have shaped what the discipline considered important. This explains why homes, families and parenting may have received less philosophical attention. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d): The passage does not say women were uninterested in philosophy. In fact, the later discussion says women philosophers have written about the home, which goes against this claim. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

4. Correct Answer: (a) It shows that domestic philosophy existed but did not enter recognised teaching.

Reference Lines: “Women philosophers, of course, have always written about the home ... But women philosophers have long been excluded from the canon: until very recently, they were not read, they were not studied, they were not taught.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) This option correctly captures the author’s point that women philosophers did write about the home, but their work did not become part of the recognised philosophical tradition. The issue was not absence of domestic thought, but exclusion from reading, study and teaching. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option is close because the passage discusses the older meaning of economics and women philosophers writing about the home. However, it wrongly limits women’s domestic thought to economics alone, which the passage does not state. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option overstates the author’s claim. The passage says homes, families and parenting were neglected by political philosophy, but it does not say canonical philosophy rejected every private form of association. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option reverses the author’s argument. The passage says women philosophers were excluded from the canon, not that male philosophers preserved their domestic thought under political philosophy. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

5. Correct Answer: (b) Later thinkers selectively preserved inherited ideas.

Reference Lines: “My answer is that things needn’t have been that way. Philosophers took from the past what they wanted, and helped the rest disappear. The story of how the home as a domestic space dropped out of philosophical thinking is a story of reception.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The author does not say ancient philosophy had no material on the home. The next paragraph shows that Aristotle did think about the household and its relation to political life. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): The phrase “story of reception” refers to how later philosophers received and carried forward some parts of the past while allowing others to fade. The home disappeared because inherited thought was selectively preserved. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c): The passage does not present the home’s exclusion as natural or inevitable. The author says “things needn’t have been that way,” which means the disappearance resulted from historical selection. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): The shift in the meaning of economics is relevant, but the author does not make it the sole cause of the home’s neglect. The broader explanation concerns how philosophers chose from the past. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

6. Correct Answer: (a) justify women’s exclusion through claims of protection and obedience.

Reference Lines: “The household he saw as a natural necessity for survival, and for bringing up children, and this is where women belonged, both for their protection, and because they were best suited for obeying and not for taking part in public life.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): Aristotle's view, as presented in the passage, links the household with survival, child-rearing, protection and obedience. This framework is used to place women in the private sphere and keep them away from public participation. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b): The passage does not make household survival a model for civic equality. Aristotle's division is unequal because men are associated with public service while women are placed in the household. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): Aristotle does not place men and women within the same political association. The passage states that men belonged to the city-state and public service, while women belonged to the household. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): Child-rearing appears as part of the household's purpose, but it is not described as women's route into public service. The passage says women were considered unsuited for taking part in public life. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

7. Correct Answer: (b) It explains rapid motion through cell mechanics without muscles or nerves.

Reference Lines: "When Darwin saw these plants move so fast, he was convinced that the plant had a muscle inside, but plants do not have muscles and they do not have nerves." / "It's very surprising that plant cell walls can tune their mechanical properties so fast."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option is close because the passage mentions an electrical signal spreading across the trap. However, the passage clearly states that plants do not have nerves, and the electrical signal is part of activation, not a nerve-equivalent explanation. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option correctly captures the significance of the finding. Darwin's puzzle arose because the plant moved with muscle-like speed despite having no muscles or nerves, and the new explanation locates the cause in rapid changes in plant cell mechanics. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option is close because the experiment used dental glue to immobilise the leaves. However, immobilisation was an experimental method that allowed measurement; it was not itself the cause of the snapping mechanism. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is close because water movement had earlier been a leading hypothesis. However, the passage says the latest measurements showed cell flexibility rather than water-driven deflation as the decisive explanation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

8. Correct Answer: (b) Electrical signalling starts the response, while softening enables closure.

Reference Lines: "Previous work has shown that bending the hairs prompts an electrical signal to spread across both sides of the trap within one-tenth of a second." / "This showed that the leaf's outer surface softened immediately after the trap was activated."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): Nectar is described as a lure for insects, not as something that softens the leaf. The passage separates attraction from the mechanical process by which the trap closes. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): The passage separates the trigger from the closing mechanism. Bending the hairs sends an electrical signal, but the rapid closure is explained by softening of the outer leaf surface. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c): The electrical signal is not described as blocking trigger hairs. It is caused by bending the hairs and is part of the activation sequence, not an obstacle to movement. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): The passage states that plants do not have nerves. Electrical signalling does not prove the existence of nerve-like organs, but shows that plants can transmit signals without animal nervous systems. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

9. Correct Answer: (b) Its motion began when the experiment itself disturbed it.

Reference Lines: “A key challenge was making physical measurements of such a finely tuned system that moves incredibly quickly. As soon as you perturb it, it closes.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): Digestion taking several weeks explains what happens after the plant catches an insect, not why measuring the closing system was difficult. The measurement problem concerned the rapid and disturbance-sensitive triggering of the trap. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): The passage states that the system moves extremely quickly and closes as soon as it is perturbed. This means the act of measuring could itself start the motion that researchers wanted to study carefully. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c): The passage does not say reopening depends on the weight of the insect. It contrasts accidental closure by water with insect capture, but does not make insect weight the basis of the measurement difficulty. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): The passage says softening occurs immediately after activation, not only after reopening. This option reverses the timing of the process and therefore misstates the experimental finding. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

10. Correct Answer: (a) activated mechanically while its movement was restrained.

Reference Lines: “Researchers performed a series of experiments in which the plant’s leaves were carefully immobilised using dental glue, meaning the trap could be triggered to shut but remained stationary.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The dental glue kept the leaves stationary while still allowing the trap to be triggered. This arrangement let researchers separate activation from full visible movement, which was essential for studying the leaf surface. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b): The passage does not say the trap was closed chemically or that trigger hairs were made inactive. In fact, the trap could still be triggered, which means the activation pathway was not disabled. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): The research measured surface softening, but the passage does not say the electrical signal was blocked. Earlier work had shown that bending hairs sends an electrical signal across the trap, and the glue was used to restrain motion. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): Digestion is not the focus of the glue experiment, and the leaf surface was not left untouched. The later nanoindenter test involved poking the outer surface to measure its mechanical properties. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

11. Correct Answer: (c) how the outer surface mechanically responded to applied pressure.

Reference Lines: “The latest research used a device called a nanoindenter, a metal tip, to poke the outer surface of the leaf to measure its pressure. ‘It gives you the same feeling of stiffness as if you poke a balloon with your finger,’ Forterre said.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) This option is close because the passage later discusses leaf topology and shape. However, the balloon comparison specifically explains the act of poking the surface to assess stiffness, not measuring curvature before trigger-hair bending. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is close because stiffness is central to the comparison. However, the finding was that the leaf’s outer surface softened immediately after activation, not that it became stiffer after accidental closure. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option correctly captures the comparison. Just as poking a balloon gives a sense of resistance and stiffness, the nanoindenter tested how the outer surface of the leaf responded mechanically when pressure was applied. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option is close because the older hypothesis involved water movement inside the leaf. However, the balloon comparison explains surface stiffness testing, while the passage later rejects water deflation as the main cause of closure. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

12. Correct Answer: (c) They showed that cell flexibility, not water deflation, was decisive.

Reference Lines: "Measurements of the leaf's topology showed that this was due to the cells becoming more flexible rather than them deflating due to the movement of water within the leaf, which had previously been the leading hypothesis."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The passage states that bending trigger hairs prompts an electrical signal to spread quickly, but the topology measurements did not revise the speed of that signal. They addressed why the outer surface softened after activation. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): Earlier work says bending the trigger hairs prompts an electrical signal, so the passage does not claim insects can trigger closure without hair movement. The topology finding concerns cell flexibility, not an alternative trigger pathway. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): The topology measurements showed that the softening came from cells becoming more flexible rather than deflating due to water movement. This changed the earlier leading explanation by replacing water movement with altered mechanical properties. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d): Digestion begins after capture and takes several weeks, but the trap closes within a second of activation. This option reverses the sequence of capture and digestion described in the passage. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

13. Correct Answer: (a) Sea travel gives him a disciplined form of self-preservation.

Reference Lines: "then, I account it high time to get to sea as soon as I can. This is my substitute for pistol and ball. With a philosophical flourish Cato throws himself upon his sword; I quietly take to the ship."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): Ishmael contrasts self-destructive action with the quieter act of taking to the ship. The sea becomes his controlled alternative to despair, allowing him to preserve himself rather than collapse into violence. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b): The passage contains a sense of danger, but Ishmael is not saying he seeks danger for its own sake. His emphasis is on avoiding a worse inward outcome, not proving fearlessness through sea travel. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): Cato's "philosophical flourish" is used as a comparison, not as something Ishmael rejects in favour of mere adventure. The ship is presented as an alternative to self-destruction, not as a rejection of philosophy itself. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): Ishmael mentions the urge to knock people's hats off, but the ship does not convert violence into public courage. It functions as a private escape from destructive impulses rather than a public act of bravery. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

14. Correct Answer: (a) the sea's attraction is a hidden human tendency.

Reference Lines: "If they but knew it, almost all men in their degree, some time or other, cherish very nearly the same feelings towards the ocean with me."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): Ishmael suggests that many people carry a similar attraction to the ocean, even if they do not fully recognise it. The phrase "If they but knew it" shows that this feeling may be latent rather than openly admitted. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b): The passage does not focus on people underestimating the dangers of the sea. Ishmael is speaking about emotional affinity and longing, not about mistaken judgments of risk. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): The claim refers to “almost all men,” not merely sailors. Ishmael expands the feeling beyond professional seafarers, making it a broad human tendency rather than specialist knowledge. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): Urban workers appear later in the passage, but this line does not say they need maritime discipline. It speaks of shared feelings toward the ocean, not training, labour or correction. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

15. Correct Answer: (b) It presents urban life as already encircled by the sea before people seek it.

Reference Lines: “There now is your insular city of the Manhattoes, belted round by wharves as Indian isles by coral reefs, commerce surrounds it with her surf.” / “Look at the crowds of water-gazers there.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The passage does not separate commerce from the city’s relation to water. Commerce is itself described through maritime imagery, making the city appear surrounded by the sea-like movement of trade. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): The imagery of wharves, coral reefs and commercial surf presents Manhattan as already shaped by water before Ishmael turns to the crowds staring at it. This prepares the reader for the idea that urban people are drawn toward the sea. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c): The later crowds are not mainly explained through social company. Ishmael focuses on their silent ocean reveries and their need to reach the edge of land. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): The tropical island comparison is not a rejection of city life. It is an image used to show Manhattan’s encirclement by wharves, trade and waterward movement. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

16. Correct Answer: (c) their daily confinement sharpens their pull towards water.

Reference Lines: “But these are all landmen; of week days pent up in lath and plaster—tied to counters, nailed to benches, clinched to desks.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The words “pent up,” “tied,” “nailed” and “clinched” suggest discipline only in the sense of restriction, not in the sense of preparation for sailing. The line presents work as confinement rather than training for sea life. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): Commerce is present in the Manhattan imagery, but this line focuses on bodily and mental confinement in ordinary work. The sea’s pull is emotional and imaginative, not merely commercial or practical. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): The language of being tied, nailed and clinched suggests a life of constraint. Against this confinement, the water becomes an imagined release, explaining why landmen gather near the sea in reverie. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d): Their silence does not show indifference to open spaces. The passage describes them as fixed in “ocean reveries,” which suggests absorbed longing rather than lack of feeling. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

17. Correct Answer: (b) begin to dominate his conduct and self-control.

Reference Lines: “and especially whenever my hypos get such an upper hand of me, that it requires a strong moral principle to prevent me from deliberately stepping into the street, and methodically knocking people’s hats off”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The phrase does not suggest that Ishmael’s gloomy moods improve his judgment. The line shows that his inner state becomes so overpowering that he needs moral restraint to prevent irrational conduct. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): “Get such an upper hand of me” means that his melancholy or troubled moods begin to gain control over him. The reference to needing a “strong moral principle” shows that his self-control is under pressure. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c): The phrase is not about losing interest in the sea. In fact, this worsening inner condition is one of the reasons he decides that it is time to go to sea. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): Ishmael is not indifferent to violence or discipline, because he recognises the impulse and restrains it through moral principle. The option misses the struggle between impulse and self-control. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

18. Correct Answer: (a) The sea attracts even those who remain tied to the shore.

Reference Lines: “Nothing will content them but the extremest limit of the land; loitering under the shady lee of yonder warehouses will not suffice. No. They must get just as nigh the water as they possibly can without falling in.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The crowd is not shown entering the sea, but they are drawn as close to it as possible without falling in. This captures Ishmael’s larger point that the ocean exercises a strong pull even over landsmen who remain physically on shore. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b): Commerce surrounds Manhattan earlier in the passage, but this crowd is not described as moving because of trade or work. Their movement is presented as an inward attraction to the water rather than an economic compulsion. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): The passage contrasts land and water, but it does not say the land loses value whenever people are free from work. The emphasis is not on leisure reducing the importance of land, but on the sea’s power to draw people to its edge. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): The crowd gathers in large numbers, but the passage does not present social company as their main motive. The repeated insistence on getting as close to the water as possible shows attraction to the sea, not primarily to one another. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

19. Correct Answer: (c) To combine moral condemnation with a layered account of participation.

Reference Lines: “The events over this period are far too complex to fit into a straightforward perpetrator-victim narrative. While the trade catastrophically dehumanised and commodified over 12.5 million Africans, it was not just an external conquest.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The passage does not make European demand secondary or unimportant. It says Europeans depended on African brokers, but this is used to complicate the structure of the trade, not to reduce European responsibility. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): The passage is not morally neutral, since it uses terms such as “catastrophically dehumanised” and “commodified.” It recognises the violence of the trade while still insisting on historical complexity. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): The author condemns the harm done to Africans while also explaining that the trade involved African states and merchant elites. The opening therefore combines moral judgment with a layered account of how the system operated. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d): The passage explicitly says internal participation was rarely uniform. It does not hold African societies uniformly responsible, but distinguishes between different kinds and degrees of participation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

20. Correct Answer: (a) depended on African-controlled ports, markets and interior routes.

Reference Lines: “Europeans lacked the geographical knowledge, immunity to endemic tropical diseases, and the military power to venture into the African interior. So they became dependent on African states and merchant elites

for the supply of captives.” / “By controlling coastal ports, regulating market access, and managing the interior trade routes that brought captives to the coast, these African brokers enabled and shaped European trade in human beings.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option correctly captures the passage’s point. Europeans could not penetrate the African interior effectively, so the trade depended on African brokers who controlled coastal ports, market access and interior routes. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option is close because African brokers were involved in supplying captives. However, it wrongly says Europeans independently managed ports, while the passage says African brokers controlled coastal ports and market access. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option is close because captives were eventually drawn into European trade. However, the passage does not say African influence began only after captives reached European markets; African brokers shaped the system through ports, access and routes. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option correctly notes European weakness in the interior, but it wrongly denies African control over exchange. The passage expressly states that African brokers enabled and shaped the trade through control of access and routes. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

21. Correct Answer: (a) Their position cannot be reduced to simple collaboration or resistance.

Reference Lines: “Yet, this internal participation was rarely uniform. While certain powerful African societies and groups largely procured captives from weaker communities through warfare or raids, a few centralised African states chose neither to fully participate in nor completely abstain from the slave trade.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The quoted line presents a middle position between active participation and complete refusal. It implies that some African states occupied a historically complex space that cannot be captured by a simple collaboration-resistance binary. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b): The passage does not say these states gained power mainly by refusing all coastal trade. It says they neither fully participated nor completely abstained, which means their position was partial and mixed. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): The passage distinguishes powerful societies that procured captives from weaker communities that were raided. The centralised states mentioned here are not presented as having the same role as the weaker communities. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): The line does not imply complete neutrality or removal from the Atlantic economy. It says these states did not fully participate, but also did not completely abstain, which means some relation to the trade remained. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

22. Correct Answer: (b) converted into objects of commercial exchange.

Reference Lines: “While the trade catastrophically dehumanised and commodified over 12.5 million Africans, it was not just an external conquest.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): This option captures a loss of status, but “commodified” does not mainly refer to being stripped of legal identity by imperial command. The passage uses it to show that human beings were treated as tradeable goods within a commercial system. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): In this context, “commodified” means that Africans were treated as commodities, that is, as objects that could be bought, sold and traded. This meaning fits the passage’s description of the slave trade as a highly commercialised enterprise. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c): Raids and warfare are mentioned later in the passage, but “commodified” does not mean displacement through violence. It refers to the reduction of human beings into items of exchange within the slave-trade economy. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): Coastal systems of access were controlled by African brokers, but that is not the meaning of “commodified.” The word concerns how enslaved Africans were treated within the trade, not how ports and routes were regulated. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

23. Correct Answer: (c) It reveals how variation within Africa can complicate broad narratives of responsibility.

Reference Lines: “Why did the kingdom trade so few enslaved people? Why is it important to study regions of Africa where the slave trade was less dominant? And what do outliers like Appolonia teach us about historical and reparative justice?”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The passage does not remove African states from the history of Atlantic slavery. It discusses African brokers and internal participation, while showing that some regions occupied more complex positions. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): Appolonia’s case does not prove that slave trading was absent wherever European power was limited. The passage says Appolonia traded very few captives and practised indigenous African slavery, so absence is too strong. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): Studying Appolonia helps reveal variation within African participation in the Atlantic slave trade. This complicates broad narratives by showing that some regions neither fit simple victimhood nor full participation. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d): The passage does not say reparative justice depends only on high-volume ports. It asks what low-dominance regions and outliers can teach about historical and reparative justice. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

24. Correct Answer: (a) developed amid wider regional forces tied to slave-trade expansion

Reference Lines: “The founding of the Appolonian Kingdom coincided with other grand historical developments on the Gold Coast. These include the rise of the Asante Kingdom to superpower status and the transformation of the region into a centre for the Atlantic slave trade.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option correctly completes the sentence. Appolonia’s limited role becomes significant because it existed at a time when the wider Gold Coast was being transformed into a centre of the Atlantic slave trade. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option is close because the passage mentions the rise of Asante alongside Appolonia’s founding. However, it does not say Appolonia arose as a political response to Asante’s growing power. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option uses real details from the passage, but it shifts the focus away from the question. Portuguese naming and Kwame Nkrumah’s birth are background details, not the reason Appolonia’s limited slave-trade role becomes historically significant. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is close because the passage says small villages came together to establish the kingdom. However, it wrongly implies that village origins kept Appolonia outside coastal trade, while the passage says Appolonia traded 352 captives and was a low-volume outlier, not completely outside the trade. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

25. Correct Answer: (b) 1979

Explanation: The 2004 Producer Price Index Manual replaced the United Nations' Manual on Producers' Price Indices for Industrial Goods issued in 1979. This earlier manual was part of the older international framework for producer-level price statistics. The year 1993 is tempting because it is associated with the System of National Accounts revision. However, for the earlier PPI manual, the relevant year is 1979.

26. Correct Answer: (c) Oil refining

Explanation: Petroleum Refinery Products carry the highest weight in the Index of Eight Core Industries under the 2011–12 series. The eight core industries together have a strong influence on the Index of Industrial Production because they form a major part of industrial output. Electricity and steel also have high weights, but they are lower than petroleum refinery products. This makes oil refining a key sector in monthly industrial performance tracking.

27. Correct Answer: (b) 2022–23

Explanation: The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation revised the base year of the All India Index of Industrial Production from 2011–12 to 2022–23. IIP measures changes in the volume of industrial production over time. The revision updates the basket, weights and coverage of the index. The 2022–23 base also aligns IIP with broader revisions in national accounts and WPI-related statistical updates. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

28. Correct Answer: (a) Rangarajan Commission

Explanation: The National Statistical Commission was set up following the recommendations of the Rangarajan Commission, formally connected with the review of India's statistical system. It was intended to strengthen credibility, coordination and standard-setting in official statistics. The Narasimham Committees are associated with banking-sector reforms. The Kelkar Task Force is mainly linked with tax reforms and fiscal issues, not the creation of the NSC.

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

Explanation: The Monetary Policy Committee has six members: three from the RBI side and three appointed by the Central Government. The RBI Governor acts as the ex-officio Chairperson of the Committee. The MPC was created to give institutional structure to monetary policy decisions. Its role is closely linked to CPI inflation targeting rather than WPI-based inflation. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

30. Correct Answer: (d) WTO

Explanation: The Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice was issued in 2004 under the joint responsibility of IMF, ILO, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE and the World Bank. It provides methodological guidance for compiling producer price indices. WTO is an important organisation in global trade and trade-related rules, but it was not part of the issuing group of this manual. The manual is significant because PPI systems are used for deflation, inflation analysis and national accounts. Hence, WTO is the correct answer for the "not among them" format.

31. Correct Answer: (d) Indian Forest Act, 1927

Explanation: The Indian Forest Amendment Act, 2017 amended the Indian Forest Act, 1927. It excluded bamboo grown in non-forest areas from the legal definition of "tree". This eased restrictions on felling and transit of bamboo grown on private and non-forest land. The change was important for bamboo cultivation, farmers' income and bamboo-based industries. It did not amend the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

32. Correct Answer: (a) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram

Explanation: The Sixth Schedule provides special arrangements for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. It creates autonomous district and regional councils with certain legislative, administrative and judicial powers. Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh have special constitutional and legal arrangements, but they are not Sixth Schedule States. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

33. Correct Answer: (b) Appendix II

Explanation: *Aquilaria malaccensis* is a major agarwood-producing species and is listed under Appendix II of CITES. Appendix II includes species that are not necessarily threatened with extinction but may become so unless trade is regulated. Agarwood has high commercial value in perfumes, incense and traditional products. Its regulated trade is important for both conservation and livelihood interests. Appendix I is stricter and covers species threatened with extinction.

34. Correct Answer: (d) Myanmar

Explanation: Sittwe Port is located in Myanmar on the Bay of Bengal coast. It is a key part of the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project, which aims to improve connectivity between India's eastern seaboard and the North-East. The project combines sea, river and road transport links. It is particularly relevant for Mizoram and the wider North-Eastern region. Bangladesh is important for other connectivity routes but Sittwe Port is not located there.

35. Correct Answer: (b) ASEAN

Explanation: India's Act East Policy focuses on strengthening India's economic, strategic and cultural relations with Southeast Asia and the wider Indo-Pacific region. ASEAN is the key regional organisation at the centre of India's engagement with Southeast Asia. SAARC is related to South Asia, while OPEC is an oil-exporting countries' group. MERCOSUR is a South American trade bloc and is not central to India's Act East Policy. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

36. Correct Answer: (b) UNHCR

Explanation:

António Guterres served as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees from 2005 to 2015. UNHCR is the UN agency responsible for refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons. Guterres held this post before becoming the ninth Secretary-General of the United Nations. UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO are separate UN bodies with different mandates. Hence, UNHCR is the correct answer.

37. Correct Answer: (a) Resolution 1991 A (XVIII)

Explanation:

UN General Assembly Resolution 1991 A (XVIII) was adopted in 1963. It amended the Charter provisions dealing with Security Council composition. The reform increased non-permanent seats from six to ten. The amendment entered into force in 1965 after required ratifications. Hence, Resolution 1991 A (XVIII) is the correct answer.

38. Correct Answer: (c) Treaty of Semipalatinsk

Explanation:

The Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone covers five Central Asian states. Its parties include Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The treaty is commonly known as the Treaty of Semipalatinsk. Bangkok relates to Southeast Asia, Rarotonga to the South Pacific, and Pelindaba to Africa. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

39. Correct Answer: (c) Eight times

Explanation: India was elected to the UNSC as a non-permanent member for the eighth time for the 2021–22 term. Its earlier terms included 1950–51, 1967–68, 1972–73, 1977–78, 1984–85, 1991–92 and 2011–12. This makes India one of the repeatedly elected non-permanent members from Asia. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

40. Correct Answer: (a) Only I

Explanation: Article 23 of the UN Charter provides that non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a two-year term. It also provides that a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election. Therefore, the first statement is correct, while the second statement is incorrect. This rule supports rotation among UN member states. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

41. Correct Answer: (a) Chief Economic Adviser, Government of India

Explanation: The Green Finance Working Committee was created to support the Ministry of Finance in selection, evaluation and monitoring of eligible green projects. Under India's Sovereign Green Bond Framework, it is chaired by the Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India. The RBI is involved in government securities issuance, but it does not chair this committee. SEBI regulates securities markets, but the sovereign green bond framework places this committee within the Ministry of Finance structure.

42. Correct Answer: (a) Kingston, Jamaica

Explanation: The International Seabed Authority was established under the UNCLOS framework. It regulates mineral-related activities in the international seabed area beyond national jurisdiction. Its headquarters is located in Kingston, Jamaica. Hamburg is linked with ITLOS, while Manila is associated with the Asian Development Bank. Hence, Kingston is the correct answer.

43. Correct Answer: (a) Ministry of Earth Sciences

Explanation: India's Deep Ocean Mission is implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences. The mission aims to explore and sustainably utilize deep ocean resources, supporting India's blue economy through initiatives such as:

- Deep-sea exploration and mining
- Marine biodiversity studies
- Development of deep-sea technologies
- Ocean climate and ecosystem research

44. Correct Answer: (d) Annex VI

Explanation: MARPOL is the key international convention dealing with pollution from ships. Annex VI specifically concerns prevention of air pollution from ships. It sets limits on sulphur oxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from ship exhausts. It also addresses designated emission control areas and ship energy-efficiency measures. Hence, Annex VI is the correct answer.

45. Correct Answer: (b) Seychelles

Explanation: Seychelles issued the world's first sovereign blue bond in 2018. The bond was used to support sustainable marine and fisheries-related projects. It became an important example of how capital markets can finance ocean-based sustainability goals. Indonesia, Mauritius and Maldives are important maritime or island countries, but they did not issue the first sovereign blue bond. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

46. Correct Answer: (d) SDG 14

Explanation: SDG 14 is titled "Life Below Water". It focuses on conserving and sustainably using oceans, seas and marine resources. Blue bonds generally finance projects aligned with ocean protection, marine conservation and sustainable fisheries. SDG 6 relates to clean water and sanitation, but the broader ocean-governance goal is SDG 14. Hence, SDG 14 is the correct answer.

47. Correct Answer: (c) Article 254(2)

Explanation: Article 254 deals with inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and State Legislatures on Concurrent List subjects. Under Article 254(2), a State law that is repugnant to an earlier Parliamentary law can prevail in that State if it has been reserved for the President's consideration and has received Presidential assent. This is relevant to State-level UCC laws because family law subjects fall in the Concurrent List. Article 368 deals with constitutional amendments. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

48. Correct Answer: (b) Article 37

Explanation: Article 37 gives the general legal character of the Directive Principles of State Policy. It states that the provisions in Part IV are not enforceable by any court, but are fundamental in the governance of the country. It also makes it the duty of the State to apply these principles while making laws. This explains why Article 44 has constitutional significance even though it is not directly enforceable.

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

Explanation:

Article 371A contains special constitutional provisions with respect to Nagaland. It provides that no Act of Parliament relating to Naga religious or social practices, customary law and procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice involving customary law, and ownership and transfer of land and resources shall apply unless the Nagaland Legislative Assembly so decides. This provision is important in understanding how tribal and customary practices are constitutionally protected. Both statements are therefore correct.

50. Correct Answer: (c) Article 371G

Explanation:

Article 371G contains special provisions with respect to Mizoram. It protects Mizo religious or social practices, customary law and procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice involving customary law, and ownership and transfer of land unless the Mizoram Legislative Assembly decides otherwise. Article 371A provides similar protection for Nagaland. Article 371F concerns Sikkim, while Article 371H concerns Arunachal Pradesh.

51. Correct Answer: (b) Section 2(2)

Explanation:

Section 2(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides that the Act does not apply to members of Scheduled Tribes unless the Central Government directs otherwise by notification. This provision is important in the context of tribal customs and family-law reform. Section 2(1) defines the broad application of the Act to Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs. Section 5 lays down conditions for a valid Hindu marriage, not the Scheduled Tribe exclusion.

52. Correct Answer: (a) Entry 5, List III

Explanation:

Entry 5 of the Concurrent List covers a wide range of family-law subjects, including marriage, divorce, adoption, succession, wills and partition. This is why both Parliament and State legislatures may legislate on these subjects, subject to constitutional limitations. Entry 6 concerns transfer of property other than agricultural land. Entry 7 deals with contracts and related legal areas. Therefore, Entry 5 is the precise constitutional source for many civil-code-related subjects.

Section C: Legal Reasoning

53. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because lawful entrustment of ornaments was followed by dishonest conversion through pledge and substitution.

Reference Line: The property must first be lawfully entrusted to the accused, or the accused must have dominion over that property.

After such entrustment, the accused must dishonestly misappropriate or convert the property to his own use, or dishonestly use or dispose of it in violation of law, contract, or direction.

Therefore, criminal breach of trust does not begin with deception.

It begins with lawful possession or control, followed by dishonest misuse.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because Mahir first received lawful possession of the ornaments for repair and return. He later pledged some ornaments for his personal business losses and substituted replicas in the repair box. The passage explains that criminal breach of trust begins with lawful possession or control, followed by dishonest misuse.

(b) This option is incorrect because it uses the wrong starting point. The false repair entries may show concealment after the ornaments were diverted, but criminal breach of trust does not begin with deception. The better reason is lawful entrustment followed by dishonest conversion to personal use.

(c) This option is incorrect because voluntary delivery does not defeat criminal breach of trust. The passage states that the property must first be lawfully entrusted to the accused, or the accused must have dominion over it. The offence arises when that lawful control is later dishonestly misused.

(d) This option is incorrect because Mahir's plan to redeem the pledged ornaments later does not remove the dishonest conversion on these facts. He used entrusted temple property to secure personal finance and replaced the ornaments with replicas, which shows dishonest misuse after entrustment.

54. Correct Answer: (c) No, because entrustment and shortage do not by themselves show dishonest misappropriation or conversion.

Reference Line: This offence is based on entrustment.

The property must first be lawfully entrusted to the accused, or the accused must have dominion over that property.

After such entrustment, the accused must dishonestly misappropriate or convert the property to his own use, or dishonestly use or dispose of it in violation of law, contract, or direction.

Mere proof of entrustment is not enough unless dishonest misappropriation or conversion is also shown.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it stops at dominion and shortage. The passage requires lawful entrustment followed by dishonest misappropriation, conversion, or dishonest use or disposal in violation of law, contract or direction. The facts show shortage, but not dishonest dealing by Dev.

(b) This option is incorrect because it converts possible negligence into dishonest misuse. The phones were kept in Bay 4 as instructed, and the shortage arose after storm damage and entry by unknown persons. The passage requires dishonest misappropriation or conversion, not only failure to return the full quantity.

(c) This option is correct because Dev had lawful dominion over the phones, but the record does not show that he sold, pledged, retained or used the missing phones as his own. The passage states that proof of entrustment is not enough unless dishonest misappropriation or conversion is also shown.

(d) This option is incorrect because it gives the correct result through an overbroad reason. External theft may weaken the allegation of dishonest conversion, but it does not create a rule that custodianship can no longer be examined. The decisive point is that dishonest misappropriation or conversion by Dev is not shown on the stated facts.

55. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because Varun's false claim of existing warehouse stock dishonestly induced Ritika to deliver the advance.

Reference Line: Cheating requires deception of a person and fraudulent or dishonest inducement.

The person deceived must be induced to deliver property, consent to the retention of property, or do or omit to do something which he would not have done or omitted if he had not been deceived.

The important requirement is dishonest intention from the very beginning of the transaction.

To constitute cheating, it must be shown that the accused had no intention to honour the promise at the time when the representation was made.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because Varun did not merely promise future supply and later fail. He represented that the kits were already ready in his warehouse and that delivery could be made within four days, while knowing that he had no stock, no active import licence, and no confirmed supplier dispatch. Ritika paid the advance because of that deception at the beginning.

(b) This option is incorrect because it reaches the correct result through a less precise reason. Later failure to deliver after using the advance for supplier dues does not by itself constitute cheating. The decisive fact is that Varun dishonestly induced Ritika by making false present representations when the transaction began.

(c) This option is incorrect because Varun's later attempt to procure the shipment does not erase the earlier deception. The passage requires dishonest intention from the beginning of the transaction. His later use of money to clear dues and seek permission may make the defence more plausible, but it does not answer the false claim that stock was already available.

(d) This option is incorrect because it focuses on the later denial of import permission. A later regulatory difficulty may explain non-performance, but the passage requires the court to examine whether dishonest inducement existed when the representation was made. Here, the representation about existing stock and delivery capacity was false at inception.

56. Correct Answer: (a) Statements I and IV only.

Reference Line: If a person honestly enters into an agreement but later fails to perform it, the matter may remain civil in nature.

To constitute cheating, it must be shown that the accused had no intention to honour the promise at the time when the representation was made.

The court must examine whether the necessary criminal intention existed at the relevant stage and whether the facts satisfy the specific ingredients of the offence alleged.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Statement I is false because payment of advance and later non-supply do not by themselves satisfy cheating. The passage requires dishonest intention from the beginning of the transaction, not only subsequent failure to perform.

Statement II is true because the passage provides that if a person honestly enters into an agreement but later fails to perform it, the matter may remain civil in nature. Pranay's manufacturer order and disclosure of supplier confirmation support that possibility.

Statement III is true because the passage states that cheating requires proof that the accused had no intention to honour the promise at the time when the representation was made. The complaint does not state such beginning-stage facts.

Statement IV is false because a commercial contract does not prevent criminal inquiry. The passage states that the court must examine whether the necessary criminal intention existed at the relevant stage and whether the facts satisfy the specific ingredients of the offence alleged.

Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

57. Correct Answer: (c) No, because the facts show initial performance efforts and do not show dishonest intention from the beginning.

Reference Line: The important requirement is dishonest intention from the very beginning of the transaction.

If a person honestly enters into an agreement but later fails to perform it, the matter may remain civil in nature.

To constitute cheating, it must be shown that the accused had no intention to honour the promise at the time when the representation was made.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it treats breach of the delivery timeline as sufficient for cheating. The passage states that if a person honestly enters into an agreement but later fails to perform it, the matter may remain civil in nature. Delay or non-delivery after initial work does not by itself show dishonest intention at inception.

(b) This option is incorrect because it relies on Mehul's later silence and retention of the advance after disputes. Those facts may be relevant in a civil claim, but the passage requires dishonest intention from the very beginning of the transaction. The initial design work, test login and review calls weaken that allegation.

(c) This option is correct because Mehul appears to have entered the agreement with an honest intention to perform. He showed prior work, gave a timeline, began development, shared design screens and participated in review calls. Later resignation of developers, server failure and non-response may amount to breach, but the facts do not show that he had no intention to honour the promise when it was made.

(d) This option is incorrect because it states the rule too broadly. The passage does not say that software contracts or advance-payment contracts can never involve cheating. If deception and dishonest inducement from the beginning are shown, criminal liability may arise. On these facts, that beginning-stage dishonest intention is not shown.

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

Reference Line: A mere failure to perform a promise, return money, or complete a commercial transaction does not automatically become a criminal offence.

The court must examine whether the necessary criminal intention existed at the relevant stage and whether the facts satisfy the specific ingredients of the offence alleged.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because both the Assertion and the Reason follow from the passage. Neeraj's non-completion and non-return of money may create a civil dispute, but criminal liability depends on criminal intention at the relevant stage and satisfaction of the offence ingredients. The Reason directly explains why the Assertion is true.

(b) This option is incorrect because the Reason is not merely an independent statement. It explains the basis for the Assertion: failure to perform or return money is not enough because the court must still test criminal intention and the ingredients of the alleged offence.

(c) This option is incorrect because the Reason is true. The passage expressly requires the court to examine whether the necessary criminal intention existed at the relevant stage and whether the specific ingredients of the offence are satisfied.

(d) This option is incorrect because the Assertion is true. The passage states that a mere failure to perform a promise, return money, or complete a commercial transaction does not by itself become a criminal offence.

59. Correct Answer: (d) No, because cheque bounce proceedings carry penal consequences and insolvency cannot be used to avoid criminal accountability.

Reference Line: Insolvency law cannot be used as a route to avoid criminal accountability while also protecting the orderly distribution of assets among creditors.

The offence carries penal consequences, including imprisonment, fine, or both, and therefore it cannot be treated as an ordinary civil recovery proceeding.

Cheque bounce proceedings have a strong compensatory dimension.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it relies only on the compensatory side of cheque bounce litigation. The passage recognises that such proceedings have a strong compensatory dimension, but it also states that the offence carries penal consequences and cannot be treated as an ordinary civil recovery proceeding.

(b) This option is incorrect because it correctly notes the concern of orderly asset distribution but applies it incompletely. The passage requires protection of creditor distribution without allowing insolvency law to become a route to avoid criminal accountability. Aman's objection treats the insolvency process as a complete shield against the penal side.

(c) This option is incorrect because it states the point too broadly. Insolvency remains relevant to orderly distribution of assets among creditors, especially where payment or compensation is involved. The better reason is that insolvency cannot be used to avoid criminal accountability while asset distribution concerns are separately protected.

(d) This option is correct because Aman is trying to characterise the Section 138 case only as a recovery action. The passage explains that cheque bounce proceedings carry penal consequences and cannot be treated as ordinary civil recovery proceedings, even though they also have a compensatory dimension.

60. Correct Answer: (b) Statements I and IV only.

Reference Line: Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 criminalises the dishonour of a cheque where it is returned unpaid because the amount standing to the credit of the drawer is insufficient or because it exceeds the arrangement made with the bank.

The offence carries penal consequences, including imprisonment, fine, or both, and therefore it cannot be treated as an ordinary civil recovery proceeding.

Cheque bounce proceedings have a strong compensatory dimension.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Statement I is incorrect because the passage covers both situations: the cheque may be returned unpaid because the account has insufficient funds or because it exceeds the arrangement made with the bank. Nisha's cheque falls within the second part.

Statement II is correct because the passage states that Section 138 proceedings carry penal consequences and cannot be treated as ordinary civil recovery proceedings. The existence of a civil suit for the same amount does not remove the penal character of the complaint.

Statement III is correct because the passage expressly recognises the strong compensatory dimension of cheque bounce proceedings. The possibility of compensation supports this feature.

Statement IV is incorrect because it treats the compensatory dimension as excluding punishment. The passage states that the offence carries penal consequences, including imprisonment, fine, or both, even though cheque bounce proceedings also have a compensatory side.

Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

61. Correct Answer: (c) No, because Section 138 has criminal form with civil recovery purpose, and compounding is only one way to end prosecution.

Reference Line: Courts often direct payment of compensation to the complainant, and the offence is compoundable, which means that the parties may settle the matter and bring the criminal prosecution to an end.

The complainant may also pursue a civil remedy for recovery of the same amount.

This dual nature has led courts to describe Section 138 proceedings as having a criminal form but a civil recovery purpose.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it relies only on the compensatory side of Section 138 proceedings. The passage recognises that courts may direct compensation and that a civil remedy may also be pursued, but it describes Section 138 as having a criminal form with a civil recovery purpose. Raman's argument wrongly treats the compensatory feature as eliminating the prosecution.

(b) This option is incorrect because it treats the civil suit as displacing the criminal proceeding. The passage states that the complainant may also pursue a civil remedy for recovery of the same amount. It does not say that filing a civil recovery claim removes the criminal form of Section 138 proceedings.

(c) This option is correct because it captures the dual nature described in the passage. Section 138 proceedings may serve a civil recovery purpose through compensation and settlement, but they remain criminal in form. The offence is compoundable, so settlement may end prosecution, but the possibility of compounding does not convert the proceeding into an ordinary civil suit.

(d) This option is incorrect because it adds a procedural requirement not found in the passage. The passage allows civil recovery and recognises compounding of the criminal case, but it does not require both proceedings to continue together until full payment is made. The correct point is the dual nature of Section 138 proceedings.

62. Correct Answer: (a) Statements I, II and III are correct, while Statement IV is incorrect.

Reference Line: This dual nature has led courts to describe Section 138 proceedings as having a criminal form but a civil recovery purpose.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 creates a moratorium to prevent individual creditors from taking separate recovery actions against a debtor while insolvency proceedings are pending.

Section 96 provides for an interim moratorium from the date of filing of a personal insolvency application.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because Statements I, II and III reflect the passage. Section 96 begins an interim moratorium from filing, the moratorium protects the collective insolvency process from separate creditor recovery actions, and Section 138 proceedings have been described as criminal in form with a civil recovery purpose. Statement IV is wrong because the label of cheque dishonour does not by itself remove the moratorium concern where recovery from the debtor is involved.

(b) This option is incorrect because Statement II is correct and Statement IV is incorrect. The passage expressly states that the IBC creates a moratorium to prevent individual creditors from taking separate recovery actions. It does not say that dishonoured-cheque claims avoid moratorium scrutiny by their description alone.

(c) This option is incorrect because Statement I is correct. The passage states that Section 96 provides for an interim moratorium from the date of filing of a personal insolvency application. The suppliers' argument that moratorium begins only after admission does not match the Section 96 principle stated in the passage.

(d) This option is incorrect because Statement III is correct and Statement IV is incorrect. The passage describes Section 138 proceedings as having a criminal form but a civil recovery purpose. It does not support the view that a dishonoured-cheque label removes the proceeding from moratorium-related scrutiny.

63. Correct Answer: (b) The attachment action is likely to be viewed as a separate recovery action affected by the interim moratorium from filing.

Reference Line: The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 creates a moratorium to prevent individual creditors from taking separate recovery actions against a debtor while insolvency proceedings are pending.

Section 96 provides for an interim moratorium from the date of filing of a personal insolvency application.

This dual nature has led courts to describe Section 138 proceedings as having a criminal form but a civil recovery purpose.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it uses the dual nature of Section 138 to protect the separate attachment action. The passage's reference to criminal form and civil recovery purpose explains the complexity of cheque bounce proceedings, but the attachment action is plainly directed at separate recovery against the debtor's assets.

(b) This option is correct because Kaviraj's attachment action is a separate recovery action against Ishaan's assets. The passage states that the IBC moratorium prevents individual creditors from taking separate recovery actions while insolvency proceedings are pending, and Section 96 provides an interim moratorium from the date of filing of a personal insolvency application.

(c) This option is incorrect because the possibility of compounding does not mean that the Section 138 complaint must end. The passage states that parties may settle and bring the criminal prosecution to an end, but it does not say that a complaint ends merely because compensation may be ordered or compounding is legally possible.

(d) This option is incorrect because it ignores the specific Section 96 principle. The passage states that Section 96 provides for an interim moratorium from the date of filing of a personal insolvency application. Therefore, the filing date matters for the interim moratorium.

64. Correct Answer: (a) Scenarios i and iii only.

Reference Line: Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 criminalises the dishonour of a cheque where it is returned unpaid because the amount standing to the credit of the drawer is insufficient or because it exceeds the arrangement made with the bank.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because scenario i falls within the "exceeds the arrangement made with the bank" part, and scenario iii falls within the "insufficient funds" part. Naman's expectation of a later buyer payment does

not change the bank's reason for returning the cheque, and Kabir's technical balance does not help because the available funds were insufficient.

(b) This option is incorrect because scenario iv is based on a stop-payment instruction despite sufficient account balance. The passage specifically refers to cheques returned unpaid due to insufficient credit or because the amount exceeds the bank arrangement. A stop-payment memo is not the stated trigger in the passage.

(c) This option is incorrect because scenario ii involves a signature mismatch despite sufficient funds. Dev may have a commercial grievance because Priya refused to issue a fresh cheque, but the passage requires the cheque to be returned unpaid for insufficiency of funds or for exceeding the bank arrangement.

(d) This option is incorrect because both scenarios ii and iv rely on reasons outside the stated Section 138 trigger in the passage. Scenario ii concerns signature mismatch, while scenario iv concerns stop-payment despite sufficient funds. The passage's covered grounds are insufficient funds and exceeding the arrangement made with the bank.

65. Correct Answer: (b) A temporary injunction until a specified time or further orders, because the suit is pending and the property may be altered.

Reference Line: A temporary injunction operates only until a specified time or until further orders of the court.

It is usually granted during the pendency of a suit to preserve the subject matter of litigation and prevent injury before the final decision.

Temporary injunctions are recognised under Section 37(1) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, but their procedure is governed by Order XXXIX Rules 1 and 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is close because Arvind uses the word "permanently" and the object is to preserve the land. However, the passage distinguishes temporary injunctions from final relief: at the pending-suit stage, the appropriate relief is temporary injunction, not a perpetual injunction. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage states that a temporary injunction operates until a specified time or until further orders of the court and is usually granted during the pendency of a suit to preserve the subject matter. Since construction may alter the disputed plot before trial, a temporary injunction is the proper interim relief. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option correctly notes that injunction is discretionary, but it wrongly treats discretion as a reason to deny interim protection altogether. The passage provides that temporary injunctions may be granted during the pendency of a suit to preserve the subject matter before final decision. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option misstates the governing framework. The passage provides that temporary injunctions are recognised under Section 37(1) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, but their procedure is governed by Order XXXIX Rules 1 and 2 of the CPC. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

66. Correct Answer: (d) Yes, because the property in dispute appears to be in danger of being damaged or alienated during the pendency of the suit.

Reference Line: Order XXXIX Rule 1 CPC permits temporary injunctions where the property in dispute is in danger of being wasted, damaged, alienated, wrongfully sold in execution of a decree.

It is usually granted during the pendency of a suit to preserve the subject matter of litigation and prevent injury before the final decision.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option correctly notes that injunction is discretionary, but it gives an incomplete reason for refusing relief. The passage explains that temporary injunctions may be granted to preserve the subject matter and prevent injury before the final decision. Later compensation does not answer the immediate danger of damage or alienation. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is close because temporary injunctions may preserve the subject matter during litigation. However, the passage does not treat unresolved ownership alone as enough. The stronger legal basis is that the disputed property is in danger of being damaged or alienated. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option is tempting because the sale deed has not been executed and the warehouse has not been fully destroyed. However, the passage allows injunction where the property is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated. Completed alienation or total destruction is not required. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The passage provides that a temporary injunction may be granted where the property in dispute is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated. Rohan's negotiations with a builder and removal of beams and flooring create such danger during the pendency of the suit. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

67. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because Bhavesh threatens to remove or dispose of property with intent to defraud creditors during the suit.

Reference Line: Order XXXIX Rule 1 CPC also applies where the defendant threatens to remove or dispose of property with intent to defraud creditors.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) The passage provides that Order XXXIX Rule 1 CPC applies where the defendant threatens to remove or dispose of property with intent to defraud creditors. Bhavesh's night-time shifting of assets, undervalued related-party invoices and messages about keeping assets beyond reach show such a threat. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option reaches a similar result but states the rule too broadly. The passage does not say that every money suit permits restraint over all debtor assets. The specific basis is the threat to remove or dispose of property with intent to defraud creditors. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option is close because the machines and stock are not the direct subject matter of Aarav's fabric-price claim. However, the passage separately recognises injunction where the defendant threatens to remove or dispose of property with intent to defraud creditors. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option wrongly requires completion of transfer or existence of a decree. The passage speaks of a threat to remove or dispose of property with intent to defraud creditors. The remedy is preventive, so the court need not wait for a completed alienation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

68. Correct Answer: (c) Yes, because after commencement of the suit, she may seek injunction to prevent breach, whether compensation is claimed or not.

Reference Line: Order XXXIX Rule 2 CPC deals with injunctions to restrain breach of contract or other injury.

The plaintiff may apply for a temporary injunction at any time after the commencement of the suit, whether compensation is claimed or not, to prevent the defendant from committing the breach or continuing the injury complained of.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option wrongly treats a compensation claim as barring temporary injunction. The passage expressly provides that the plaintiff may apply whether compensation is claimed or not. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is tempting because the facts involve a contractual restriction. However, the passage does not say that the restrictive clause by itself supports temporary restraint. The proper basis is that the plaintiff may seek temporary injunction to prevent breach or continuing injury after commencement of the suit. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The passage provides that Order XXXIX Rule 2 CPC deals with injunctions to restrain breach of contract or other injury. It further states that the plaintiff may apply at any time after commencement of the suit, whether compensation is claimed or not, to prevent breach or continuing injury. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option wrongly requires a completed breach before relief can be sought. The passage permits temporary injunction to prevent the defendant from committing the breach or continuing the injury complained of. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

69. Correct Answer: (c) No, because Devika has not shown a prima facie case, irreparable injury, or balance of convenience in her favour.

Reference Line: The grant of temporary injunction depends on three established requirements.

First, the plaintiff must show a prima facie case, meaning that there is a serious question requiring trial.

Secondly, the plaintiff must show irreparable injury, meaning that refusal of injunction may cause harm which cannot be adequately remedied by damages.

Thirdly, the balance of convenience must favour the plaintiff, meaning that greater hardship would be caused by refusing the injunction than by granting it.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is tempting because a pending title suit and a disputed manuscript may suggest a need to preserve the property. However, the passage requires more than the existence of a suit; the applicant must satisfy the settled requirements for temporary injunction. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is close because temporary export may appear to create a concern about control over the manuscript. However, the court has to assess that concern along with the strength of Devika's claim, the safeguards offered, and the comparative hardship caused by stopping the exhibition. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The passage provides that temporary injunction depends on three established requirements: prima facie case, irreparable injury and balance of convenience. Here, the court found that Devika's materials did not raise a serious question regarding title, the proposed export was supported by safeguards, and refusal of export would cause greater hardship. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option reaches the correct result but gives the wrong reason. The passage does not require final proof of ownership before temporary injunction can be considered. It requires a prima facie case, meaning a serious question requiring trial, which Devika has failed to show on these facts. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

70. Correct Answer: (b) MarketMurmur is likely to succeed because the ordinary hearing requirement was bypassed without using Rule 9.

Reference Line: Section 69A empowers the Central Government to block public access to "information" if it considers such blocking necessary or expedient on specified grounds, including public order.

The procedure for blocking is governed by the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009.

Rule 8 ordinarily requires a hearing before a blocking order is passed.

Rule 9 permits an interim blocking order in cases of emergency, followed by a hearing and confirmation by the committee constituted under Rule 7.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it answers only the substantive power issue. Public order may justify Section 69A action, and an application may fall within "information", but the passage also requires compliance with the blocking procedure under the 2009 Rules.

(b) This option is correct because MarketMurmur's challenge is procedural. The order is a final blocking order, not an emergency interim direction under Rule 9. Since Rule 8 ordinarily requires a hearing before blocking, bypassing that hearing creates the stronger challenge.

(c) This option is incorrect because it separates Section 69A from the procedural safeguards. The passage states that the procedure for blocking is governed by the 2009 Rules, so a Section 69A order must be tested with those procedural requirements in mind.

(d) This option is incorrect because it relies on an argument that the passage rejects. The passage states that an application or platform may fall within "information" because software, computer programmes and databases are included in the definition. The likely defect is procedural, not the subject matter of blocking.

71. Correct Answer: (a) Materials i, ii and iii only.

Reference Line: Section 69A empowers the Central Government to block public access to "information" if it considers such blocking necessary or expedient on specified grounds, including public order.

Section 2(1)(v) of the IT Act defines "information" broadly to include data, message, text, images, sound, voice, codes, computer programmes, software and databases.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because material i involves data and a database, material ii involves sound or voice, and material iii involves codes or a computer programme. The passage defines "information" broadly enough to include these forms, and Section 69A concerns blocking public access to such information on specified grounds, including public order.

(b) This option is incorrect because it includes material iv while excluding material iii. The public code repository in material iii falls within codes or computer programmes. By contrast, the handwritten notebook in material iv has not been uploaded or made publicly accessible, so the stated Section 69A blocking framework is not attracted in the same way.

(c) This option is incorrect because it wrongly includes material iv and excludes material i. The spreadsheet in material i contains data and operates like a database, both of which fall within the wide definition of information. The private handwritten notebook is a distracting factual detail, but it is not public digital information to which access is being blocked under Section 69A.

(d) This option is incorrect because it includes material iv while excluding material ii. A publicly uploaded voice note falls within sound or voice under the definition of information. The notebook may contain harmful content, but the passage deals with blocking public access to information under the IT Act, not seizure of a private physical document.

72. Correct Answer: (c) No, because Rule 9 permits emergency interim blocking followed by hearing and committee confirmation.

Reference Line: The procedure for blocking is governed by the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009.

Rule 8 ordinarily requires a hearing before a blocking order is passed.

Rule 9 permits an interim blocking order in cases of emergency, followed by a hearing and confirmation by the committee constituted under Rule 7.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) This option is incorrect because it treats Rule 8 as the only available route. The passage states that Rule 8 ordinarily requires a hearing before blocking, but Rule 9 creates an emergency procedure under which the interim order may be followed by hearing and committee confirmation.

(b) This option is incorrect because it focuses only on the timing of the first hearing. In an emergency case, the passage permits interim blocking before the hearing, provided the later hearing and confirmation procedure under Rule 9 is followed.

(c) This option is correct because MediLeak was blocked under an emergency interim order, then given the grounds of blocking, heard by the statutory committee, and the order was confirmed for a limited period. The passage provides that Rule 9 permits this sequence in emergency cases.

(d) This option is incorrect because it gives the correct result through an overbroad reason. Emergency blocking orders are not outside the 2009 Rules. The passage states that Rule 9 itself is part of the blocking procedure and requires later hearing and confirmation by the committee.

73. Correct Answer: (d) A limited wider block may be treated as proportionate even without examining failed narrower measures or practicable separation.

Reference Line: Applying the four-part proportionality test from *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India*, it accepted the government's argument that channel-specific takedowns had repeatedly failed because mirror channels, bots and backup channels kept reappearing.

The short duration of the block was treated as relevant in holding that the measure was the least restrictive means for achieving the stated objective.

In *X Corp v. Union of India*, the Karnataka High Court accepted account-wide blocking where separating lawful and unlawful posts was considered impracticable.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This statement is correct because the passage states that the reasons in the emergency order were sufficient and that the later confirmation order could add further reasoning. The later order may elaborate, but the emergency order must still have adequate reasons. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This statement is correct because the passage treats the repeated failure of channel-specific takedowns as important to the proportionality analysis. Mirror channels, bots and backup channels made narrower measures ineffective in practice. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This statement is correct because the passage treats the short duration of the block as relevant to whether the measure was the least restrictive means. Duration is not the only factor, but it may support proportionality. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This statement is incorrect because the passage does not allow a wider block merely because it is limited in duration. The proportionality reasoning also depends on failed narrower measures and, in related account-wide blocking cases, the impracticability of separating lawful and unlawful posts. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

74. Correct Answer: (c) No, because sufficient emergency reasons may be followed by a confirmation order adding further reasoning.

Reference Line: The Court held that the reasons in the emergency order were sufficient, and that the later confirmation order could add further reasoning.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it treats the first emergency order as the only possible source of reasoning. The passage states that the later confirmation order could add further reasoning, provided the emergency order's reasons were sufficient.

(b) This option is incorrect because it adds a level of detail not required by the passage. The issue is whether the emergency order contained sufficient reasons, not whether it individually listed every room, bot or redirect link before temporary blocking.

(c) This option is correct because the emergency order gave reasons relating to unlawful assemblies, police movement alerts and backup rooms. The later confirmation order then added more detailed reasoning after the statutory hearing. The passage allows this structure where the emergency reasons are sufficient.

(d) This option is incorrect because it gives the Government too broad a defence. The later confirmation order may add reasoning, but it does not make the adequacy of the emergency order irrelevant. The passage still treats the sufficiency of the emergency order's reasons as a requirement.

75. Correct Answer: (b) Yes, because she completed 120 cumulative days across multiple aggregators in the preceding financial year.

Reference Line: Such workers become eligible for benefits if they meet the minimum engagement threshold of at least 90 days with a single aggregator or at least 120 cumulative days across multiple aggregators in the preceding financial year.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: (a) This option reaches the correct result but gives an incomplete legal reason. Merely working for more than one aggregator or being called an independent delivery partner is not the threshold stated in the passage. Eligibility depends on the minimum engagement threshold. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage provides two alternative thresholds: at least 90 days with a single aggregator or at least 120 cumulative days across multiple aggregators in the preceding financial year. Ritika completed $82 + 27 + 18 = 127$ cumulative days across multiple aggregators, so she satisfies the second threshold. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option is tempting because Ritika did not complete 90 days with QuickKart or any single aggregator. However, the passage gives an alternative route of 120 cumulative days across multiple aggregators, which Ritika satisfies. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option wrongly adds a condition that each aggregator must separately record 90 days. The passage requires either 90 days with a single aggregator or 120 cumulative days across multiple aggregators. Ritika qualifies through the cumulative-days route. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

76. Correct Answer: (d) The rules cover trade union recognition and the constitution of Works Committees and Grievance Redressal Committees.

Reference Line: The rules under the Industrial Relations Code deal with trade union recognition, bipartite bodies and procedures relating to industrial actions.

The rules specify the manner in which trade unions may be recognised and how Works Committees and Grievance Redressal Committees are to be constituted.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option misplaces the role of bipartite bodies. The passage does not make Works Committees or Grievance Redressal Committees dependent on an industrial action having already been initiated. They are separately covered by the rules. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is close because the rules do deal with procedures relating to industrial actions. However, it wrongly excludes union recognition from the statutory framework and treats it as depending only on employer practice. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option correctly includes recognition of trade unions but wrongly excludes Works Committees and Grievance Redressal Committees. The passage expressly includes the constitution of both bodies within the rules. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The passage states that the rules under the Industrial Relations Code deal with trade union recognition, bipartite bodies and procedures relating to industrial actions. It also provides that the rules specify how trade unions may be recognised and how Works Committees and Grievance Redressal Committees are to be constituted. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

77. Correct Answer: (a) Only the retrenchment application, because it was filed less than 60 days before the proposed retrenchment.

Reference Line: In cases of lay-off, retrenchment and closure, the employer must apply to the Central Government within the prescribed time limits.

Reference Line: An application must be made at least 15 days before a lay-off, 60 days before retrenchment and 90 days before closure.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) The passage provides three separate prescribed time limits: at least 15 days before lay-off, 60 days before retrenchment, and 90 days before closure. Navdeep applied 16 days before lay-off and 92 days before closure, both of which satisfy the stated limits. The retrenchment application was filed only 58 days before retrenchment, so it does not comply. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option is close because it focuses on lay-off, one of the three regulated actions. However, the passage requires only at least 15 days before a lay-off, and Navdeep applied 16 days before the proposed lay-off. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option wrongly includes closure and lay-off as defective. Closure requires at least 90 days and the application was filed 92 days before closure; lay-off requires at least 15 days and the application was filed 16 days before lay-off. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option wrongly applies the 90-day closure standard to retrenchment. The passage gives different time limits for different actions: 60 days for retrenchment and 90 days for closure. The closure application is valid, while the retrenchment application is short of the required time. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

78. Correct Answer: (b) Two

Reference Line: Under the rules framed for occupational safety, health and working conditions, weekly working hours in any establishment must not exceed 48 hours.

These safeguards include the written consent of the woman employee, adequate transportation facilities for pick-up and drop, and CCTV surveillance.

The rules further require every employer engaged in dock work, building work or other construction work to arrange a free medical examination for employees who have completed 40 years of age.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: (a) Statement I is incorrect because the passage states that weekly working hours in any establishment must not exceed 48 hours. Project urgency does not change the stated limit. Statements II and III are correct, while Statement IV is incorrect. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Statement II is correct because women may be employed before 6 AM or beyond 7 PM only subject to safeguards, including written consent, adequate transportation facilities and CCTV surveillance. Statement III is also correct

because employers engaged in building or other construction work must arrange free medical examination for employees who have completed 40 years of age. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option overstates the number of correct statements. Statement I is incorrect because the weekly-hour limit is 48 hours, and Statement IV is incorrect because the rules also clarify procedures for regulatory compliance. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option wrongly treats all statements as correct. The facts show non-compliance with the weekly-hour limit and with the free-medical-examination requirement, while the passage also states that the rules clarify procedures for regulatory compliance. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

79. Correct Answer: (d) The Social Security Rules, 2026 are limited to administrative record-keeping and do not regulate the procedure for benefit delivery.

Reference Line: The Social Security Rules, 2026 lay down procedures for providing social security benefits such as insurance, provident fund, gratuity and maternity benefits.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This statement is correct because the passage fixes a weekly limit of 48 hours. The rule is not satisfied merely because the excess work is distributed across the week. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This statement is correct because consent alone does not complete the safeguard requirement for employing women beyond 7 PM. The passage also requires transport arrangements and CCTV surveillance. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This statement is correct because the passage requires a free medical examination for employees who have completed 40 years of age in building or other construction work. The employer cannot treat it as a recoverable paid facility. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This statement is incorrect because the passage states that the Social Security Rules, 2026 lay down procedures for providing benefits such as insurance, provident fund, gratuity and maternity benefits. Therefore, they are not limited to administrative record-keeping. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

80. Answer: (a) Imran is a special agent, Meenal is a general agent, Omkar is a sub-agent, and Farhan and Gita are co-agents.

Reference Line: A special agent is appointed for a particular act or transaction, while a general agent is authorised to perform acts connected with a particular business or employment.

A sub-agent may be appointed by an agent in permitted circumstances, and co-agents are multiple agents appointed for the same work.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) The passage states that a special agent is appointed for a particular act or transaction, while a general agent is authorised for acts connected with a particular business or employment. Imran is limited to one purchase, while Meenal manages routine showroom affairs. Omkar is appointed by Meenal in permitted circumstances, and Farhan and Gita are multiple agents appointed for the same work. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option correctly identifies Imran and Meenal but misclassifies Omkar and the insurance negotiators. Omkar is appointed by an agent in permitted circumstances, making him a sub-agent, while Farhan and Gita are multiple agents appointed for the same work. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option reverses the distinction between special and general agency. Imran is appointed for one purchase, not for acts connected with a continuing business or employment. Meenal's authority over routine showroom affairs is general in character. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option correctly treats Imran and the insurance negotiators, but it misstates Meenal's and Omkar's roles. Meenal is directly authorised by Rekha to manage the showroom, while Omkar is the person appointed by Meenal for inspection work. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

81. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because the loss resulted from failure to exercise the ordinary skill and diligence expected in that work.

Reference Line: An agent must conduct the business of the agency with reasonable skill and diligence.

An agent is not expected to guarantee success, but he must act with the level of care that a person engaged in that kind of work would ordinarily exercise.

If loss is caused to the principal due to the agent's negligence or lack of skill, the agent may be liable to compensate the principal.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) The passage provides that an agent must conduct agency business with reasonable skill and diligence, and must exercise the level of care ordinarily expected from a person engaged in that kind of work. Tara failed to check zoning restrictions despite such verification being ordinary for warehouse purchases, and the loss flowed from that omission. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option reaches the correct result but gives an incomplete test. Liability does not arise merely because the purchase failed to serve Sahil's business purpose. The passage links liability to negligence or lack of skill causing loss to the principal. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option is close because the passage states that an agent is not expected to guarantee success, and Tara stayed within the budget. However, the same principle also requires ordinary care and skill. The issue is not failed success, but negligent omission of a usual verification. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is tempting because Sahil wanted quick completion and did not specifically mention zoning. However, the passage requires the agent to act with the level of care ordinarily exercised in that kind of work. A principal need not list every routine verification expected from a skilled property consultant. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

82. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because her authority was confined to the specified sale and the pledge went beyond that assigned transaction.

Reference Line: The agent must act within the authority given by the principal and must conduct the assigned work with care, skill and honesty.

A special agent is appointed for a particular act or transaction, while a general agent is authorised to perform acts connected with a particular business or employment.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) The passage states that an agent must act within the authority given by the principal. Kavya was appointed only for a particular sale, making her authority special and transaction-specific. Pledging another consignment was outside that assigned transaction, even if she believed it was commercially helpful. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option supports liability, but on the wrong basis. The passage does not make an agent liable merely because the buyer later defaults or because the commercial outcome is poor. Kavya's liability arises because she exceeded the authority given for the specific transaction. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option is not correct because Kavya acted honestly and secured a price above the stated minimum. However, the passage requires the agent to act within authority, along with care, skill and honesty. Honesty does not cure an act beyond the authority conferred. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is close because the pledge was presented as a security term connected with the sale. However, Kavya's authority was confined to selling a specific consignment, not to pledging a different consignment belonging to Nandan. A special agent's authority remains tied to the particular act or transaction assigned. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

83. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because Pallavi was competent, Adil could act as agent between principal and third person, and no payment was necessary.

Reference Line: The principal must be a major, must be of sound mind, and must not be disqualified by law from entering into contracts.

As between the principal and third persons, even a minor may act as an agent, though such minor may not be personally liable to the principal for his acts.

Agency differs from ordinary contracts because no consideration is necessary for its creation.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) The passage provides that the principal must be competent to contract, while the agent need not always possess full contractual capacity. Pallavi is a major of sound mind, and Adil's minority does not prevent him from acting as agent between Pallavi and Dev. The absence of commission also does not defeat agency. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option reaches the correct result but gives a subtly wrong reason. Adil's minor status is not "cured" by signing or accepting delivery. Rather, the passage specifically allows even a minor to act as an agent as between the principal and third persons, though the minor may not be personally liable to the principal. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option wrongly applies the principal's capacity requirement to the agent. The passage distinguishes between the principal and the agent: the principal must be competent, but the agent need not always possess full contractual capacity. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option wrongly treats consideration as necessary for creating agency. The passage states that agency differs from ordinary contracts because no consideration is necessary for its creation, and the agent's authority may arise even without payment, commission or reward. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

84. Correct Answer: (b) Two

Reference Line: The agent need not always possess full contractual capacity.

As between the principal and third persons, even a minor may act as an agent, though such minor may not be personally liable to the principal for his acts.

The authority of the agent may arise even without payment, commission or reward.

The agent must act within the authority given by the principal and must conduct the assigned work with care, skill and honesty.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option understates the number of false statements. Statement I is false because Ira's minority does not prevent her from acting as agent between Suman and the vendor. Statement III is also false because honest belief in commercial benefit does not replace the requirement to act within authority. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Statement I is false because the passage provides that even a minor may act as agent as between the principal and third persons. Statement II is true because agency may arise even without payment, commission or reward. Statement III is false because the agent must act within the authority given by the principal. Statement IV is true because the passage requires care, skill and honesty within authority. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option overstates the number of false statements. Statement II is supported by the passage because no commission is necessary for agency, and Statement IV is supported because the agent must act within authority with care, skill and honesty. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option wrongly treats all statements as false. Statements II and IV are consistent with the passage, while only Statements I and III misstate the rules on minor agents and authority. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

Section D: Logical Reasoning

85. Correct Answer: (b) Domestic urea capacity may still leave fertilizer security exposed through imported inputs.
 Reference Line: "But India's urea industry relies too heavily on imported fuel."

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation

(a) This option is close because it recognises that domestic urea capacity is relevant to fertilizer security. However, it wrongly assumes that domestic production mostly protects India from external input risks. The passage suggests that domestic production itself may remain vulnerable if imported fuel is needed to sustain it. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option correctly captures the author's implicit concern about hidden dependence. The author indicates that producing urea within the country does not automatically create full fertilizer security. If the fuel required for production is imported, external vulnerability continues through the input side. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option is misleading because it treats imported fuel dependence as a temporary problem. The passage does not imply that higher domestic urea output will remove the need for imported fuel. The author's concern is that even sufficient domestic output may be built on imported energy inputs. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option wrongly downplays external input dependence because finished fertilizer imports are limited. The passage shifts attention from finished urea imports to imported fuel used in domestic production. Therefore, limited import of finished urea does not make the larger dependence insignificant. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

86. Correct Answer: (d) Green ammonia using solar electrolysis remains unsustainable in areas facing water stress.

Reference Line: "While green ammonia produced from the electrolysis of water using solar energy is an option, it is not sustainable in water-stressed areas."

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation

(a) This option remains compatible with the hypothetical situation. Even if green ammonia becomes feasible in water-stressed regions, careful local resource planning may still be required. The hypothetical only removes one specific objection based on water pressure, not all planning concerns. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is close because it refers to the role of water availability in fertilizer technology choices. However, the hypothetical does not prove that water availability never matters in such decisions. It only challenges the claim that green ammonia is necessarily unsuitable in water-stressed areas. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option is consistent with the author's broader reasoning. The passage suggests that solar energy alone does not settle the sustainability question because water use also matters. Even under the hypothetical, other local factors may still affect sustainability choices. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is the claim that becomes inconsistent with the hypothetical. The passage says green ammonia is not sustainable in water-stressed areas. The hypothetical says it can be produced there at scale without worsening local water pressure. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

87. Correct Answer: (c) Demand increased fastest where soil organic matter rose despite sustained fertilizer application.

Reference Line: "The more fertilizers we use, the more they deplete the soil's organic matter and its holding capacity for water and nutrients, threatening crop yields and pushing farmers to add more fertilizers."

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation

(a) This option supports rather than weakens the author's explanation. The author argues that weaker nutrient retention threatens yields and pushes farmers to apply more fertilizers. If farmers increase fertilizer use in such circumstances, the proposed trap becomes more plausible. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is relevant to the author's environmental concerns but not harmful to the trap argument. The passage already associates heavy fertilizer use with air and water pollution. Showing emissions and runoff would strengthen the broader criticism of excessive fertilizer use. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option weakens the author's causal explanation. The author links rising fertilizer demand to depletion of soil organic matter and reduced nutrient-holding capacity. If demand rose fastest where organic matter improved despite fertilizer use, the soil-degradation explanation becomes less convincing. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option is close because it mentions rising consumption despite expanded supply. However, that is the very pattern the author is trying to explain through the fertilizer trap. Repeating the pattern does not challenge the causal mechanism offered by the author. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

88. Correct Answer: (c) A nutrient audit shows subsidized nitrogen and phosphorus largely become offsite pollution. Reference Line: “Over two-thirds of the ₹2 lakh crore spent on annual subsidies is not harvested as food, and is lost to pollution.”

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation

(a) This option is close because it connects subsidized fertilizer with agricultural output. However, higher output in many irrigated districts does not settle whether most subsidized nutrients are wasted overall. The author’s claim concerns the proportion of subsidy that fails to become harvested food. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option supports the affordability purpose of fertilizer subsidies. However, the author is questioning whether subsidized fertilizer is efficiently converted into crop output. Keeping fertilizers affordable does not show whether nutrients are absorbed by crops or lost to pollution. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option provides the strongest support for the author’s claim. A nutrient audit would examine what happens to subsidized nitrogen and phosphorus after application. If those nutrients largely become pollution rather than food, the author’s claim of inefficient subsidy expenditure becomes well supported. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option is relevant to another part of the passage concerning crop incentives. It may help explain why certain crops receive greater farmer attention. However, it does not show whether fertilizer subsidy spending becomes harvested food or pollution. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

89. Correct Answer: (d) It treats procurement concentration as sufficient cause without addressing competing crop incentives.

Reference Line: “Actual government procurement is limited to rice, wheat and sugarcane, which is why farmers prefer to grow only these three crops.”

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation

(a) This option is close because it refers to procurement concentration and farmer preference. However, the author does not treat procurement concentration as irrelevant. The author treats it as an important reason for farmers preferring rice, wheat and sugarcane. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option misreads the author’s position. The passage clearly distinguishes MSP announcements for many crops from actual procurement for a few crops. The author’s reasoning depends on that distinction rather than confusing the two. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option incorrectly combines separate strands of the passage. Fertilizer pollution is discussed while explaining subsidy inefficiency and environmental damage. The argument about crop choice is based on procurement incentives, not pollution evidence. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option identifies a genuine causal flaw. The author presents procurement concentration as the reason farmers prefer three crops, but crop choice may also depend on irrigation, local markets, risk, soil, storage and credit. Since these competing explanations are not examined, the causal claim rests on limited evidence. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

90. Correct Answer: (c) Current fertilizer demand includes avoidable waste that efficiency measures can meaningfully reduce.

Reference Line: “Therefore, it is high time to move beyond supply side management and boost fertilizer use efficiency to moderate demand.”

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation

(a) This option is tempting because the passage mentions alternatives such as manures, composts and biochar. However, the author does not assume that domestic fertilizer production becomes irrelevant once such inputs are promoted. The recommendation is to move beyond supply-side management, not to abandon fertilizer production altogether. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is close because the passage criticises existing subsidy design and inefficient expenditure. However, the author does not assume that subsidies must disappear before efficiency can improve. Better nutrient management may occur through improved practices, balanced incentives and coordinated policy without complete subsidy removal. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option states the hidden condition required for the author’s conclusion. The author recommends improving fertilizer-use efficiency to moderate demand. That recommendation works only if part of current fertilizer demand comes from avoidable waste rather than unavoidable crop need. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option is plausible because the passage begins with external pressures such as war and rising costs. However, the author’s explanation for rising demand is mainly rooted in domestic inefficiency, farming systems and policy

incentives. Import dependence forms background pressure, not the sole explanation for fertilizer consumption trends. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

91. Correct Answer: (c) A safer milk with raw-like flavour could satisfy some buyers curious about raw milk.

Reference Line: "We cannot sell fully raw milk widely in the UK, so brewed milk is our answer to consumer curiosity."

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation

(a) This option is close because the passage mentions transparency and consumers wanting to know where food comes from. However, the company's assumption is not that labelling alone can satisfy buyers interested in less processed milk. The product launch suggests that consumers want a milk experience resembling raw milk, not merely clearer information about origin. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option introduces price as the chief reason buyers may move towards brewed milk. The passage states the price of brewed milk, but it does not suggest that lower pricing motivates the demand. The emphasis is on flavour, safety compliance, and closeness to farm-style milk rather than affordability. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option captures the necessary assumption behind the company's reasoning. Since fully raw milk cannot be sold widely, brewed milk can work only if some raw-milk-curious consumers are willing to accept a safer substitute. The assumption is not that brewed milk is identical to raw milk, but that its raw-like sensory appeal can satisfy part of the same curiosity. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option goes against the situation described in the passage. Health warnings exist, yet customers are still asking about raw milk and related alternatives. If warnings normally ended consumer interest, there would be little reason for a company to introduce brewed milk in response to curiosity. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

92. Correct Answer: (d) Tests show compliant raw-milk batches may contain heat-sensitive harmful bacteria.

Reference Line: "Because it does not undergo this heat treatment, the Food Standards Agency warns that raw milk can cause food poisoning."

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation

(a) This option is tempting because it combines awareness of warnings with continued consumer demand. However, it explains buyer behaviour rather than strengthening the scientific basis of the safety concern. A person may knowingly accept a risk, but that does not show the risk is substantial or biologically plausible. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option refers to hygiene compliance, which is relevant to the regulatory setting of the passage. However, showing that farms usually meet standards does not strengthen the claim that raw milk remains unsafe. It may even suggest that regulated production reduces concern, although it does not eliminate risk. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option concerns consumer preference for flavour and product presentation. While such preferences may explain why buyers are attracted to less conventional milk products, they do not support the food-poisoning warning. Taste and packaging cannot establish the presence of harmful bacteria. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option most strongly supports the safety-based argument. It shows that even compliant raw-milk batches may still carry harmful bacteria that heat treatment would address. This connects the absence of pasteurisation with the possibility of food poisoning. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

93. Correct Answer: (b) Minimal processing may signal wellness, while microbial risks remain unseen by consumers.

Reference Line: "Younger people are swapping pubs for gyms, and they want the contents of their fridge to reflect their lifestyle."

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation:

(a) This option is close because the passage mentions transparency and closeness to the farm. However, trust in farm sourcing does not fully explain why health-conscious consumers would prefer a product carrying food-poisoning warnings. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option resolves the paradox. It explains how younger health-conscious consumers may treat minimal processing as a sign of wellness, while the microbial danger remains invisible and therefore less influential in their decision. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option is plausible because online popularity may make a product appear socially accepted. However, it does not explain the health-conscious angle behind the preference for raw milk. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option explains attraction based on taste, but the paradox is about health-conscious consumers choosing a risky product. Flavour preference alone does not explain why the product appears compatible with a wellness lifestyle. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

94. Correct Answer: (c) Sell labelled low-heat milk, disclose processing, and distinguish it from raw milk.

Reference Line: "Producers must meet strict hygiene standards, undergo regular inspections and testing, and include clear health warnings."

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation

(a) This option is close because low-heat milk can respond to consumer interest in less processed products. However, leaving pasteurisation details unstated undermines the passage's emphasis on transparency and safety. A company trying to avoid legal and health concerns must make the processing status clear. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option captures the marketing appeal of farm-linked milk and rising demand. However, minimising risk-group information would conflict with the passage's concern for vulnerable consumers. A company cannot responsibly rely on demand while reducing clarity about safety limitations. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This is the most suitable course of action because it balances consumer demand with safety and legal clarity. Labelling and disclosure prevent confusion between raw milk and a regulated low-heat product. Distinguishing the product from raw milk also respects the health concerns raised in the passage. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option is misleading because it presents raw milk as broadly suitable. The passage specifically identifies pregnant women, young children, and people with weakened immune systems as higher-risk groups. Warning disclosure alone cannot justify describing the product in a way that downplays those risks. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

95. Correct Answer: (a) Direct dairy sellers may benefit as lifestyle demand supports niche less processed products.

Reference Line: "Fen Farm Dairy in Suffolk has seen a 32% increase in raw milk sales year on year."

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation:

(a) This option follows most reasonably from the passage. Fen Farm Dairy's increased sales show that direct dairy sellers can benefit when consumer interest in natural, farm-linked and less processed products grows. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option overstates the implication of the sales increase. Health-focused buyers may purchase raw milk regularly, but their lifestyle does not remove the food-poisoning risk identified by health authorities. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option is too broad. Higher sales at one farm or among direct sellers do not establish that national retail restrictions will loosen. Regulation depends on legal and safety standards, not merely on consumer demand. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option goes beyond the passage. Rising online purchases may show niche growth, but the passage does not suggest that pasteurised milk will be displaced in the wider dairy market. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

96. Correct Answer: (b) Demand is shaped by perceived naturalness, not by proven superiority over pasteurised milk.

Reference Line: "People are looking for flavour, transparency and something that feels closer to the farm."

Difficulty Level: Advanced

Explanation:

(a) This option is incorrect because the passage does not say demand is mainly caused by legal scarcity. It specifically mentions flavour, transparency, closeness to the farm and lower processing as reasons for consumer interest. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option follows most strongly from the passage. Consumers are drawn to raw milk because it appears natural, less processed and closer to the farm, but the passage does not prove that it is superior to pasteurised milk. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option overstates the evidence. The passage reports consumer and farmer claims about raw milk, but it does not establish scientific nutritional superiority over pasteurised dairy products. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

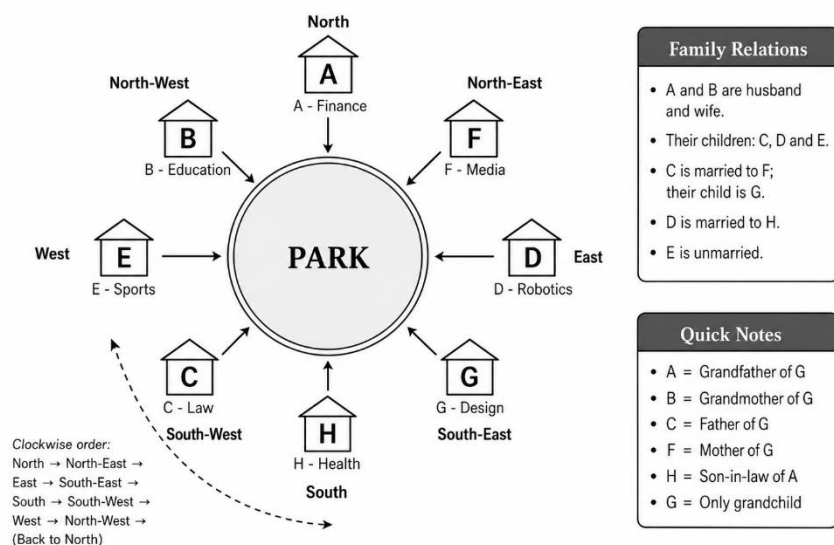
(d) This option is legally inaccurate according to the passage. Brewed milk undergoes low-temperature pasteurisation, while raw milk is unpasteurised and tightly regulated. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

97. Correct Answer: (a) C

Explanation:

Solved Arrangement

Eight family members around a circular park



The A is the grandfather of G, so A lives at North and handles Finance. The mother of G, F, lives immediately clockwise of A, so F is at North-East. Since F lives diametrically opposite her spouse C, C must live at South-West. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

98. Correct Answer: (b) Robotics

Explanation: The son-in-law of A is H because D is married to H. H lives diametrically opposite A, so H lives at South. The person handling Robotics lives two positions anticlockwise from H. Moving anticlockwise from South gives South-East first and East second. Therefore, the person at East handles Robotics. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

99. Correct Answer: (b) Paternal uncle

Explanation: The unmarried child of A is E, and the passage states that this person handles Sports. Since C is G's father and E is C's sibling, E is the brother of G's father. Therefore, the Sports portfolio holder is G's paternal uncle. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

100. Correct Answer: (b) G

Explanation: The person handling Robotics lives at East. The clue says that the only grandchild lives immediately clockwise of the person handling Robotics. Since G is the only child of C and F, G is the only grandchild of A and B. Therefore, G lives immediately clockwise of the Robotics portfolio holder. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

101. Correct Answer: (c) A and H

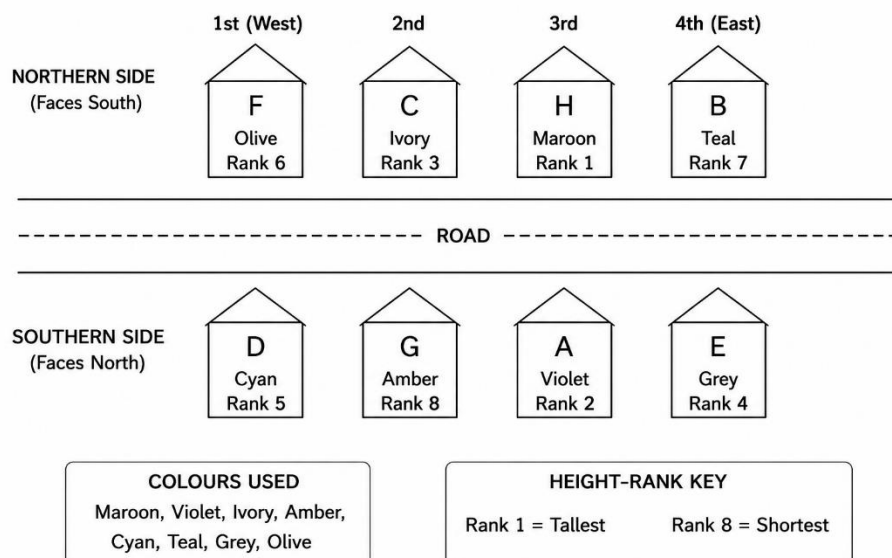
Explanation: A is the grandfather of G, and he lives at North. The son-in-law of A is H, and H lives diametrically opposite A. Since the house opposite North is South, H lives at South. Therefore, A and H form a pair of diametrically opposite houses. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

102. Correct Answer: (a) B

Explanation: G's father handles Law. Since C is G's father, C is the Law portfolio holder and lives at South-West. C lives at South-West. From South-West, one position anticlockwise gives South. From South, two positions clockwise gives West. One more position clockwise gives North-West, where B lives. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

103. Correct Answer: (a) D, Cyan, rank 5

Explanation:



H is on the northern side with exactly one house to its east, so H is in the third northern position. A is opposite H, so A is in the third southern position. G is immediately west of A, so G is in the second southern position. C is opposite G, so C is in the second northern position. F is immediately west of C, so F is in the first northern position. Since the Cyan house is opposite the Olive house and F is Olive, the first southern position must be Cyan. The remaining label there is D. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

104. Correct Answer: (b) Olive

Explanation: C is the Ivory house and is exactly opposite G. Since G is immediately west of A and A is opposite H, G must be in the second southern position. Therefore, C is in the second northern position. F is immediately west of C and is the Olive house, so F must occupy the north-west corner. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

105. Correct Answer: (c) B

Explanation: G is the shortest house, so its height-rank is 8. The Teal house is taller only than the Amber house, which means the Teal house must be rank 7. Since B is the remaining northern house after H, C and F are fixed, and its colour is Teal by elimination, B is the second-shortest house. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

106. Correct Answer: (b) H

Explanation: G is the Amber house and is immediately west of A. Since A is in the third southern position, G must be in the second southern position. The north-east diagonal house from the second southern position is the third northern position. H occupies the third northern position. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

107. Correct Answer: (b) B

Explanation: The Cyan house is exactly opposite the Olive house. Since F is Olive and is in the first northern position, the Cyan house is in the first southern position. Moving one column east gives the second southern position, occupied by G. Crossing the road gives the second northern position, occupied by C. Moving two columns east from C reaches the fourth northern position, occupied by B. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

108. Correct Answer: (c) Cyan

Explanation: H is the tallest house because C is taller than every house except H and A, while A is the second tallest house since it is immediately east of the shortest house. Therefore, C, the Ivory house, must be rank 3. A house exactly two height-ranks shorter than Ivory must be rank 5. From the height conditions, Grey is rank 4, Cyan is rank 5, Olive is rank 6, Teal is rank 7 and Amber is rank 8. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Section E: Quantitative Aptitude

109. Correct Answer: (d) Sehore

Explanation: Accepted net grain = Bags $\times$ Average gross weight $\times$ Weight after deduction

$$\text{Rewa} = 8,400 \times 50.4 \times 98.5\% = 4,17,009.6 \text{ kg} = 4,170.096 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Satna} = 7,200 \times 49.8 \times 99.2\% = 3,55,691.52 \text{ kg} = 3,556.9152 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Sehore} = 9,600 \times 50.2 \times 98.8\% = 4,76,136.96 \text{ kg} = 4,761.3696 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Dewas} = 6,800 \times 50.6 \times 98\% = 3,37,198.4 \text{ kg} = 3,371.984 \text{ quintals}$$

The highest accepted net grain is at Sehore.

The answer is Sehore.

Choice (d) is the correct answer.

110. Correct Answer: (b) ₹3,61,56,151

Explanation: Accepted net grain:

$$\text{Rewa} = 4,170.096 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Satna} = 3,556.9152 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Sehore} = 4,761.3696 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\text{Dewas} = 3,371.984 \text{ quintals}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total accepted grain} &= 4,170.096 + 3,556.9152 + 4,761.3696 + 3,371.984 \\ &= 15,860.3648 \text{ quintals} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Base payment} = 15,860.3648 \times ₹2,275 = ₹3,60,82,329.92$$

Now, bonus is given only if accepted net weight per bag exceeds 49.5 kg.

$$\text{Rewa} = 50.4 \times 98.5\% = 49.644 \text{ kg, so it qualifies.}$$

$$\text{Satna} = 49.8 \times 99.2\% = 49.4016 \text{ kg, so it does not qualify.}$$

$$\text{Sehore} = 50.2 \times 98.8\% = 49.5976 \text{ kg, so it qualifies.}$$

$$\text{Dewas} = 50.6 \times 98\% = 49.588 \text{ kg, so it qualifies.}$$

Bonus-eligible grain

$$= 4,170.096 + 4,761.3696 + 3,371.984$$

$$= 12,303.4496 \text{ quintals}$$

Bonus amount

$$= 12,303.4496 \times ₹6$$

$$= ₹73,820.6976$$

Total procurement payment

$$= ₹3,60,82,329.92 + ₹73,820.6976$$

$$= ₹3,61,56,150.6176$$

Rounded to the nearest rupee, the amount is ₹3,61,56,151. The answer is ₹3,61,56,151.

111. Correct Answer: (c) ₹6,99,350

Explanation: One truck can carry 18,000 kg. Even a small balance requires one extra truck.

$$\text{Rewa} = 4,17,009.6 \div 18,000 = 23.17, \text{ so 24 trucks}$$

Satna = $3,55,691.52 \div 18,000 = 19.76$, so 20 trucks
 Sehore = $4,76,136.96 \div 18,000 = 26.45$, so 27 trucks
 Dewas = $3,37,198.4 \div 18,000 = 18.73$, so 19 trucks

Freight cost:

Rewa = $24 \times ₹7,400 = ₹1,77,600$
 Satna = $20 \times ₹8,100 = ₹1,62,000$
 Sehore = $27 \times ₹6,850 = ₹1,84,950$
 Dewas = $19 \times ₹9,200 = ₹1,74,800$

Total freight cost
 = $₹1,77,600 + ₹1,62,000 + ₹1,84,950 + ₹1,74,800$
 = ₹6,99,350

The answer is ₹6,99,350.

112. Correct Answer: (a) ₹12.99

Explanation: Freight cost per accepted quintal = Total freight cost $\div$ Accepted grain in quintals

For Sehore:

Accepted grain = 4,761.3696 quintals
 Freight cost = $27 \times ₹6,850 = ₹1,84,950$

Sehore freight per quintal
 = $₹1,84,950 \div 4,761.3696$
 = ₹38.84 approximately

For Dewas:

Accepted grain = 3,371.984 quintals
 Freight cost = $19 \times ₹9,200 = ₹1,74,800$
 Dewas freight per quintal
 = $₹1,74,800 \div 3,371.984$
 = ₹51.84 approximately

Difference

= $₹51.84 - ₹38.84 = ₹12.99$ approximately

The answer is ₹12.99.

113. Correct Answer: (d) 5 trucks

Explanation: If 12% is kept as buffer stock, only 88% of the accepted grain is transported.

For Rewa:

Full accepted grain = 4,17,009.6 kg
 Original trucks
 = $4,17,009.6 \div 18,000$
 = 23.17, so 24 trucks

Grain transported after buffer

$$= 4,17,009.6 \times 88\%$$

$$= 3,66,968.448 \text{ kg}$$

Trucks after buffer = $3,66,968.448 \div 18,000 = 20.39$, so 21 trucks
 Reduction at Rewa = $24 - 21 = 3$ trucks

For Satna:

Full accepted grain = 3,55,691.52 kg

Original trucks = $3,55,691.52 \div 18,000$
 = 19.76, so 20 trucks

Grain transported after buffer
 = $3,55,691.52 \times 88\%$
 = 3,13,008.5376 kg

Trucks after buffer
 = $3,13,008.5376 \div 18,000$
 = 17.39, so 18 trucks

Reduction at Satna
 = $20 - 18$
 = 2 trucks

Total reduction
 = $3 + 2 = 5$ trucks

114. Correct Answer: (b) 49.56 kg
 Explanation: Accepted net weights:
 Rewa = 4,17,009.6 kg
 Satna = 3,55,691.52 kg
 Sehore = 4,76,136.96 kg
 Dewas = 3,37,198.4 kg

Total accepted net weight
 = $4,17,009.6 + 3,55,691.52 + 4,76,136.96 + 3,37,198.4$
 = 15,86,036.48 kg

Total bags
 = $8,400 + 7,200 + 9,600 + 6,800$
 = 32,000 bags

Average accepted net weight per bag
 = $15,86,036.48 \div 32,000$
 = 49.56364 kg
 = 49.56 kg approximately

115. Correct Answer: (a) ₹4,51,120

Explanation: In Moot Final and Policy Debate, one-fifteenth of early student passes are free, so those passes do not generate revenue.

Moot Final revenue = ₹1,14,900
 Policy Debate revenue = ₹92,440
 Client Counselling revenue = ₹78,600
 Cultural Evening revenue = ₹1,65,180

Total pass revenue = ₹1,14,900 + ₹92,440 + ₹78,600 + ₹1,65,180 = ₹4,51,120

116. Correct Answer: (d) ₹4,14,470

Explanation:

Total pass revenue = ₹4,51,120

Now, unreimbursed coupon cost has to be deducted.

For Moot Final:

Paid students = 340

Visitors = 151

Coupons = 340 + 2 × 151 = 642

Since visitors exceed 150, unreimbursed cost per coupon = ₹35 – ₹22 = ₹13

Unreimbursed cost = 642 × ₹13 = ₹8,346

For Policy Debate: Paid students = 280; Visitors = 122

Coupons = 280 + 2 × 122 = 524

Since visitors do not exceed 150, unreimbursed cost per coupon = ₹35 – ₹18 = ₹17

Unreimbursed cost = 524 × ₹17 = ₹8,908

For Client Counselling:

Paid students = 238; Visitors = 102

Coupons = 238 + 2 × 102 = 442

Unreimbursed cost = 442 × ₹17 = ₹7,514

For Cultural Evening:

Paid students = 486; Visitors = 214

Coupons = 486 + 2 × 214 = 914

Since visitors exceed 150, unreimbursed cost per coupon = ₹35 – ₹22 = ₹13

Unreimbursed cost = 914 × ₹13 = ₹11,882

Total unreimbursed coupon cost = ₹8,346 + ₹8,908 + ₹7,514 + ₹11,882 = ₹36,650

Net amount = ₹4,51,120 – ₹36,650 = ₹4,14,470

117. Correct Answer: (b) Cultural Evening

Explanation: Revenue per paid attendee = Event revenue ÷ Paid attendees

Moot Final = ₹1,14,900 ÷ 491 = ₹234.01 approximately

Policy Debate = ₹92,440 ÷ 402 = ₹229.95 approximately

Client Counselling = ₹78,600 ÷ 340 = ₹231.18 approximately

Cultural Evening = ₹1,65,180 ÷ 700 = ₹235.97 approximately

Cultural Evening has the highest pass revenue per paid attendee.

118. Correct Answer: (c) ₹14,220

Explanation: Regular visitor passes form 30% of regular passes.

$$\text{Moot Final} = 30\% \text{ of } 220 = 66$$

$$\text{Policy Debate} = 30\% \text{ of } 180 = 54$$

$$\text{Client Counselling} = 30\% \text{ of } 160 = 48$$

$$\text{Cultural Evening} = 30\% \text{ of } 300 = 90$$

$$\text{Total regular visitor passes} = 66 + 54 + 48 + 90 = 258$$

$$\text{Regular visitor revenue} = 258 \times ₹300 = ₹77,400$$

Spot student passes form 60% of spot passes.

$$\text{Moot Final} = 60\% \text{ of } 100 = 60$$

$$\text{Policy Debate} = 60\% \text{ of } 70 = 42$$

$$\text{Client Counselling} = 60\% \text{ of } 60 = 36$$

$$\text{Cultural Evening} = 60\% \text{ of } 160 = 96$$

$$\text{Total spot student passes} = 60 + 42 + 36 + 96 = 234$$

$$\text{Spot student revenue} = 234 \times ₹270 = ₹63,180$$

$$\text{Difference} = ₹77,400 - ₹63,180 = ₹14,220$$

119. Correct Answer: (a) ₹1,53,298

Explanation: For Cultural Evening:

$$\text{Early students} = 75\% \text{ of } 240 = 180$$

$$\text{Early visitors} = 25\% \text{ of } 240 = 60$$

$$\text{Regular students} = 70\% \text{ of } 300 = 210$$

$$\text{Regular visitors} = 30\% \text{ of } 300 = 90$$

$$\text{Spot students} = 60\% \text{ of } 160 = 96$$

$$\text{Spot visitors} = 40\% \text{ of } 160 = 64$$

$$\text{Revenue} = 180 \times ₹160 + 60 \times ₹240 + 210 \times ₹210 + 90 \times ₹300 + 96 \times ₹270 + 64 \times ₹390 = ₹1,65,180$$

$$\text{Paid students} = 180 + 210 + 96 = 486$$

$$\text{Visitors} = 60 + 90 + 64 = 214$$

$$\text{Coupons} = 486 + 2 \times 214 = 914$$

$$\text{Since visitors exceed 150, unreimbursed cost per coupon} = ₹35 - ₹22 = ₹13$$

$$\text{Unreimbursed coupon cost} = 914 \times ₹13 = ₹11,882$$

$$\text{Net amount} = ₹1,65,180 - ₹11,882 = ₹1,53,298$$

The answer is ₹1,53,298.

120. Correct Answer: (d) 2,522

Explanation: Each paid student pass gives one coupon, and each visitor pass gives two coupons.

$$\text{Moot Final} = 340 + 2 \times 151 = 642 \text{ coupons}$$

$$\text{Policy Debate} = 280 + 2 \times 122 = 524 \text{ coupons}$$

$$\text{Client Counselling} = 238 + 2 \times 102 = 442 \text{ coupons}$$

$$\text{Cultural Evening} = 486 + 2 \times 214 = 914 \text{ coupons}$$

$$\text{Total coupons} = 642 + 524 + 442 + 914 = 2,522$$

The answer is 2,522.

