

COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2027
Mock 202707: Answer Key and Solution



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

Section A: English Comprehension

1. Correct Answer: (b) Scientists test theories through possible refutation attempts

Reference Lines: "science advances not through the effort to prove a theory but instead by doing one's darndest to disprove it."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): This option reverses Popper's method because he does not protect theories from rejection. His idea requires theories to face serious attempts at disproof, so shielding them would weaken scientific inquiry. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This option correctly captures Popper's shift from proving theories to testing them through attempted refutation. A theory gains scientific strength not because it is treated as finally proven, but because it survives rigorous challenges. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): This option incorrectly introduces permanent reliability and expert agreement. Popper's fallibilism does not treat scientific truth as settled by authority or agreement, but as always open to revision. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): This option shifts the focus from refutation to public consensus. The passage is concerned with how theories are tested, not with whether public agreement replaces one theory with another. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

2. Correct Answer: (b) saw totalitarianism as requiring intellectual scrutiny

Reference Lines: "Popper had grown increasingly anxious over the seemingly irresistible rise of totalitarian states."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): This option is incorrect because exile did not free Popper from concern about Europe. The passage says that even in New Zealand, he continued to dwell on the forces tearing apart the Old World. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This option is correct because Popper's anxiety over totalitarian states pushed him towards political theory. He was not merely reacting emotionally; he was trying to examine the logic and roots of totalitarianism. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): This option is incorrect because his family's conversion to Lutheranism is only a biographical detail. The passage does not make it the reason for his political turn. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): This option is incorrect because Christchurch was the place of exile and teaching, not the cause of his turn to ancient philosophy. His study of Plato arose from his concern with totalitarian ideology. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

3. Correct Answer: (d) remained absorbed by the forces destroying the Old World

Reference Lines: "Though exiled to a far-flung corner of the New World, he could not help but dwell on the forces now tearing apart the Old World."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option contradicts the passage because distance did not become emotional or intellectual relief for Popper. The phrase "could not help but dwell" shows that Europe's crisis continued to occupy him. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option wrongly narrows Popper's attention to teaching duties after relocation. The passage mentions his teaching position, but stresses that his mind remained fixed on the ideological forces tearing Europe apart. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option misrepresents the purpose of his reading of Plato. The passage says Popper found in Plato the roots of anti-democratic and totalitarian tendencies, not a recovery of democratic ideals. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option accurately reflects Popper's continued preoccupation with Europe despite his physical exile. Christchurch becomes the setting from which he analysed the crisis of the Old World. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

4. Correct Answer: (b) Older thought supplied roots for modern ideology

Reference Lines: "Even totalitarianism, an ideology rendered yet more terrifying by advances in science and technology, was not sui generis. Instead, its intellectual roots stretched back to antiquity and, of all thinkers, to Plato."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option overstates the connection between ancient and modern politics by treating modern violence as mere repetition. The passage traces intellectual roots, not exact historical repetition of ancient events. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option correctly explains the phrase because "not sui generis" means totalitarianism was not wholly original. The passage states that its intellectual roots went back to antiquity and specifically to Plato. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option focuses only on science and technology, which the passage says made totalitarianism more terrifying. It does not say technical progress alone explains the origin or nature of totalitarian ideology. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option introduces an idea absent from the passage by making Plato's era a source of remedies. Popper is shown as finding dangerous roots in ancient thought, not solutions for modern states. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

5. Correct Answer: (c) reverence could prevent criticism of influential authorities

Reference Lines: "I consider the destruction of the awe of the Great Names, the Great Intellectual Authorities," he declared to a friend, "one of the necessary prerequisites of a recuperation of mankind."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option wrongly suggests that ancient thinkers became irrelevant because of modern warfare. Popper's argument depends on Plato still being relevant, since he traces modern totalitarian logic back to ancient thought. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option shifts the meaning from criticism of authority to replacement of old icons with new ones. Popper is not asking for new figures of reverence, but for the removal of uncritical awe itself. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option captures Popper's concern that excessive reverence for intellectual authorities blocks critical examination. His refusal to spare Plato's reputation shows that celebrated thinkers must also be open to scrutiny. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option adds a contrast between philosophy and science that the quoted line does not support. Popper criticises intellectual authority and political thought, not philosophy as weaker than scientific inquiry. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

6. Correct Answer: (a) organises society through hierarchy and political myths

Reference Lines: "It is composed of three classes: the guardians, their troops, and the workers. Ruling over this ideal republic were philosopher-kings, who pedaled 'noble lies' that justified a hierarchy of social classes."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option correctly identifies the troubling features of Plato's republic in Popper's account. The state is divided into classes and ruled by philosopher-kings who use "noble lies" to justify hierarchy. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

- (b) This option reverses the social structure described in the passage. Plato's republic is not shown as classless or worker-led, but as a rigidly stratified order ruled by philosopher-kings. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) This option softens the political arrangement by suggesting a balance between discipline and freedom. The passage instead emphasises hierarchy, "noble lies," and a purified tribal society preferred over Athenian democracy. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) This option adds social mobility through education, which the passage does not describe. The republic is presented as rigidly divided into classes, with myths used to justify this arrangement. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

7. Correct Answer: (b) To show how graphic scores expand notation and shift control toward performers.

Reference Lines: "The system could supply 'the bare details of the pitch and rhythm of conventional modes,' he wrote, 'but little else.'" "The pitch, tempo, and time signature of 'Migration' are each determined by its performer..." "For Kurdi, leaving critical decisions up to the musician... is both an artistic choice and a political one."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The passage does discuss shortcomings in Western notation, but it does not say that Western notation prevented musicians from preserving older forms. The focus is on expanding notation and performer freedom, not on preservation being blocked. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This captures both parts of the passage: Cowell's concern with the limits of conventional notation and Kurdi's use of a graphic score that gives performers creative control. It brings together notation, visual form, and performer agency. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): Cowell's students are mentioned because they helped develop the contemporary graphic score, but the passage does not mainly focus on them replacing music with visual art. That would narrow the passage to one historical detail. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): "Migration" does not reject all inherited notation, since the passage says it includes notes arranged on a conventional musical staff. The option overstates the break from tradition. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

8. Correct Answer: (d) Cowell tried to make notation capture overlooked sounds.

Reference Lines: "It failed entirely to 'convey a subtle tonal effect of any description,' or to accurately notate quarter tones and complex cross-rhythms." "A notation should express the sound to the eye with as great a degree of graphical perfection as possible."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The visual shapes are not presented as decoration or novelty for its own sake. They are introduced as attempts to solve musical problems that conventional notation could not handle. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): Cowell was not asking performers to ignore inherited notation altogether. He was trying to widen notation so that it could express more complex sound possibilities. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage says conventional notation could supply basic details of pitch and rhythm in conventional modes, but it does not reduce all old notation to simple music alone. This distorts Cowell's criticism. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The unusual note-shapes are linked to Cowell's desire to represent subtle tonal effects, quarter tones, and complex rhythms more accurately. This is the best inference from the descriptive detail. Hence, option (d) is correct.

9. Correct Answer: (a) Notation should capture overlooked sound qualities visually

Reference Lines: "It failed entirely to 'convey a subtle tonal effect of any description'..." / "A notation should express the sound to the eye with as great a degree of graphical perfection as possible."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): This option correctly captures Cowell's argument that notation should do more than record basic pitch and rhythm. He wanted written music to visually represent subtle tonal effects, quarter tones, and complex rhythmic possibilities. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): This option misreads Cowell's aim because he was not trying to simplify notation by removing musical detail. He wanted notation to become more capable of expressing musical complexity. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This option overstates the role of visual notation. Cowell does not suggest that visual form should replace listening, but that the written score should better represent sound. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): This option is too narrow because the passage does not say images should appear only when ordinary notes disappear. Graphic and conventional elements can coexist, as the discussion of "Migration" shows. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

10. Correct Answer: (b) shares creative agency beyond the composer

Reference Lines: "breaking with the tradition that treats performers as mere conduits of a composer's vision..." / "counteracting 'the idea of ownership'..."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): This option is incorrect because Kurdi's method moves away from the idea that the composer alone fixes the meaning of the work. The passage says she breaks with the tradition of treating performers as mere conduits of the composer's vision. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This option is correct because Kurdi gives performers control over pitch, tempo, route, instruments and starting point. This makes the score a shared creative space rather than a fixed object owned entirely by the composer. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): This option is incorrect because Kurdi does not reject inherited notation completely. The passage says "Migration" includes notes arranged on a conventional musical staff, so the break from tradition is not total. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): This option is incorrect because the passage does not say Kurdi limits interpretation to performer traditions. Instead, she opens the score to performer discretion and multiple possible routes through the work. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

11. Correct Answer: (b) Its Arabic words operate only as fixed directions.

Reference Lines: "The pitch, tempo, and time signature of 'Migration' are each determined by its performer..." / "Musicians can transition to any spot on the score, choosing a route that suits them." "Placed throughout the score are also three Arabic words."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The passage clearly supports variation because pitch, tempo, direction, instruments, and route are left to the performer. Each performance may therefore differ. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage only says that three Arabic words are placed throughout the score and then compares words in standard notation to expression markings. It does not say these Arabic words operate only as fixed directions. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage says musicians can move to any spot on the score and choose a route that suits them. This supports the idea of multiple reading paths. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage states that pitch, tempo, time signature, direction, and instruments are determined by the performer. This is clearly supported. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

12. Correct Answer: (c) Directive

Reference Lines: "Some graphic scores are relatively prescriptive, stipulating rhythms, dynamics, and melody in a manner not unlike conventional scores."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): “Ornamental” refers to something decorative, but the passage is not discussing decoration. It is describing scores that give musical instructions. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): “Suggestive” implies loose guidance, but the quoted line says such scores stipulate rhythms, dynamics, and melody. That makes the meaning stronger than mere suggestion. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): “Directive” best fits the context because prescriptive scores give specific instructions to the performer. The word is used to distinguish instruction-heavy graphic scores from freer ones. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): “Improvised” suggests spontaneous performance, whereas prescriptive scores reduce performer freedom by specifying musical elements. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

13. Correct Answer: (b) a private purchase rather than a planned public system.

Reference Lines: “Currently, air con in Britain is installed incredibly inefficiently, in haphazard, one-off spurts, household-by-household with no economies of scale or strategic vision.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The author does treat cooling as urgent because Britain is facing more severe heatwaves. The problem is not that urgency is being recognised, but that the response is fragmented and privately driven. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This captures the author’s main criticism. The passage objects to AC being installed household by household without scale, planning or public-health vision. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The author does give AC a political dimension, especially by linking it to progressive climate adaptation and public health. However, the main criticism of current installation is not that it is merely technical, but that it is unplanned and individualised. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage does oppose treating AC as private luxury, but the option narrows the criticism to comfort versus emissions. The author’s concern is broader and includes efficiency, planning and public access. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

14. Correct Answer: (a) homes are cooled before heat entry is reduced.

Reference Lines: “Sure, he could install AC, but without first cooling down his windows he’d be throwing money down the drain.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation:

Option (a): The example shows that heat entering through unshaded windows can make AC work harder than necessary. The author’s point is that cooling the air is wasteful if heat entry is not reduced first. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): The passage does not criticise the neighbour for experimenting with a temporary sheet. The experiment is used positively to show how much difference external shading can make. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The author uses windows as one important example, but does not claim they are the only source of overheating. The broader concern also includes poor insulation and lack of outside shading. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The author does not argue that shading becomes wasteful without AC. In fact, shading is presented as a lower-emissions measure that should often come before mechanical cooling. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

15. Correct Answer: (b) It is sensible when passive measures fall short.

Reference Lines: “In those cases, using a moderate amount of air conditioning is eminently sensible so long as it is in addition to, rather than a substitute for, lower-emissions cooling methods.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The author does not say AC is harmful when used after passive measures. The passage says moderate AC can be sensible if it supplements lower-emissions methods. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This reflects the author's balanced view. AC is not rejected, but it should be used when measures like shading, awnings and shutters are not enough during the hottest peaks. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The author criticises the absence of planning, but does not say that lack of public systems itself makes household AC necessary. The justification depends on heat need and efficiency, not merely institutional absence. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The author does not base acceptability on household preference. The passage distinguishes public-health need from private luxury. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

16. Correct Answer: (a) useful in crisis but poor as public provision.

Reference Lines: "Individual air-con units are the bottled water of urban cooling. What we need instead are the equivalent of mains water solutions: shared, available for all, and transformative for public health."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The comparison suggests that individual AC units may offer some relief, but they are not a proper substitute for shared public cooling systems. The contrast with mains water makes this clear. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): The comparison is not mainly about cost. The author's concern is that individual solutions fail to provide the universal and public-health function that shared systems can provide. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage does mention malfunctioning during heatwaves, but that is not the point of the bottled-water comparison. The comparison focuses on private provision versus public infrastructure. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage does mention harm to external air temperatures, but this phrase is not mainly about outdoor harm. It is about the inadequacy of individualised cooling as a social solution. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

17. Correct Answer: (c) AC should replace passive cooling in hotter periods.

Reference Lines: "Using a moderate amount of air conditioning is eminently sensible so long as it is in addition to, rather than a substitute for, lower-emissions cooling methods."

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation:

Option (a): This is consistent with the author's reasoning. The passage gives examples of insulation and external shading as measures that should reduce overheating before AC is relied upon. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This is also consistent with the passage. The author wants air-conditioning policy to be centred on public health rather than private luxury. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This is the position the author would reject. The passage says AC may be used in addition to lower-emissions cooling methods, not as a substitute for them. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): This agrees with the author's call for efficiency, economies of scale and strategic vision. It is not the rejected position. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

18. Correct Answer: (d) take fixed sides without considering mixed use.

Reference Lines: "Dogmatically denying these harms, as AC boosters tend to, is unhelpful, but likewise refusing to explore how mechanical air-cooling systems could play a more productive role in progressive climate adaptation is just as blinkered."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): This captures part of the criticism of private luxury, but it does not explain why both AC boosters and rigid opponents are criticised. The author is objecting to fixed positions on both sides. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage discusses old and poorly prepared housing, but this is not what the words "dogmatically" and "blinkered" mainly target. They target inflexible attitudes toward AC itself. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This describes only one side of the debate. AC boosters may ignore emissions, but rigid opponents are criticised for ignoring AC's possible role in adaptation. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): This best reflects the author's criticism. One side denies harms, while the other refuses to explore useful cases, so both fail to consider a balanced and conditional use of AC. Hence, option (d) is correct.

19. Correct Answer: (d) brought digital change into public consumption

Reference Lines: “While the digital age evolved in various fields, from data-processing and weather prediction to warfare, its public consumption began with the advent of the internet.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): This option is incorrect because the passage does not say that the internet removed the costs of older media. In fact, the opening paragraph asks readers to consider the costs and revenue model of media platforms. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This option is incorrect because the passage does not say news delivery became free from platform control. The final paragraph raises the unresolved question of whether creators could bypass major platforms or whether legacy media would recreate monopoly online. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This option is incorrect because the author’s own background includes engineering and digital systems, but the internet is discussed as a public medium of consumption. The passage does not reduce online media to private engineering. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): This option is correct because the passage says digital change existed across several fields before the internet made it part of public consumption. The internet matters here because it connects digitisation with how ordinary users begin accessing and consuming media. Hence, option (d) is correct.

20. Correct Answer: (a) explain why his media career began through technological change rather than journalism alone.

Reference Lines: “I entered the media through the world of technology.” “I was, therefore, an early entrant in the digital arena.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation:

Option (a): The personal history explains the author’s route into media through technology, especially digital data and control systems. It supports his authority to discuss media as part of a larger digital transformation. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): The incomplete doctorate is mentioned as part of his career path, not as a criticism of academic institutions. The passage does not present JNU or academia as failing him. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage does not rank industrial digitisation above news consumption. It uses industrial experience to explain the author’s early place in the digital arena. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage does not claim that media platforms technically developed from power-plant control systems. It only links the author’s experience with digital systems to his later view of media. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

21. Correct Answer: (b) digital actors that shaped different routes through which users accessed content.

Reference Lines: “Google and Facebook, each of which found different sets of users.” “After becoming the market leader in search engines...” “Facebook, meanwhile, established itself as the place where people built communities...”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a): The passage says the internet was initially developed for military and academic purposes, but it does not say Google and Facebook converted those networks into public institutions. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): Google is linked to search and YouTube, while Facebook is linked to community-building and sharing. Together, they show how different platform functions shaped online content access. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage does not say Google and Facebook weakened television by producing cheaper journalism. It discusses search, video-sharing and community platforms, not their role as low-cost newsrooms. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage raises the question of whether old media could be bypassed, but it does not conclude that print distribution became irrelevant. That would settle a question the passage leaves open. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

22. Correct Answer: (b) To show that digital influence expanded through control over major content channels.

Reference Lines: "Google expanded significantly with its acquisition, in 2006, of YouTube, assuming control over the largest platform for creating and sharing video content." "Facebook... consolidated by later acquiring Instagram and WhatsApp."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The passage does not prove that online media simply replaced older broadcast institutions. It later asks whether older media might move online and recreate its monopoly. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The acquisitions show how Google and Facebook extended their reach over search, video, communities, photos and messaging. This supports the idea of growing digital influence through content channels. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage mentions video, photos and messages, but it does not claim that they became more important than written news. That shifts the focus from platform control to content format. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): Facebook is not described as imitating search engines. It is presented as a community-based platform with a different user function from Google. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

23. Correct Answer: (c) Established media companies dominate online news after successfully shifting to the internet.

Reference Lines: "Or would the legacy media reinvent itself and migrate to the internet, recreating its existing monopoly there?"

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): This reflects the first possibility, where content creators bypass major news platforms. It does not match the second possibility of legacy media recreating its monopoly online. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This also points toward smaller organisations bypassing older platforms. The final paragraph presents this as the alternative to legacy media dominance. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This matches the second possibility precisely. Legacy media moves to the internet and preserves or recreates the dominance it had in print and television. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): This again reflects bypassing older gatekeepers, which belongs to the first possibility. It does not represent legacy media reinventing itself online. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

24. Correct Answer: (c) Describing what news outlets publish without examining technology, costs and revenue.

Reference Lines: "When most people talk about the media, they describe the content..." "What is the technology that allows mass reproduction of content? What are the costs of running a media platform? What is the revenue model?"

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation:

Option (a): This is not incomplete in the author's terms because it considers delivery, audience habits and control. These are exactly the kinds of structural questions the passage asks readers to notice. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This reflects the unresolved question in the final paragraph. The author would consider it relevant because it examines whether the internet opens access or reproduces monopoly. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This is the kind of limited analysis criticised in the opening paragraph. The author argues that content alone cannot explain media without technology, cost, revenue and distribution. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): This follows the passage's concern with how news is consumed in the digital age. It is not incomplete because it includes platform effects on public consumption. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

25. Correct Answer: (a) Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Explanation: OPCW stands for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. It is the implementing body of the Chemical Weapons Convention, which entered into force on 29 April 1997. The OPCW oversees verification, inspections and compliance-related processes under the Convention. The other options use similar words but do not represent the official full form of OPCW. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

26. Correct Answer: (d) Ukraine

Explanation: SIPRI recorded a major increase in arms flows during 2021–25, largely due to transfers to Ukraine and other European states. Ukraine alone received 9.7 per cent of all arms transfers in that period. This reflects the impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the large-scale military assistance provided by several states. India remained a major importer, but the 9.7 per cent figure cited by SIPRI in this context refers to Ukraine. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

27. Correct Answer: (c) 2015 and 2022

Explanation: The 2026 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty ended without a final outcome document. SIPRI described it as the third Review Conference in a row to close without such an outcome. The earlier two failures in this sequence were the 2015 and 2022 Review Conferences. The 2022 conference was the delayed review conference originally affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

28. Correct Answer: (a) United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France and China

Explanation: The NPT recognises as nuclear-weapon states only those states that manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device before 1 January 1967. This definition covers the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France and China. India, Pakistan and Israel are outside this recognised NPT category, even though they are nuclear-armed or widely believed to possess nuclear weapons. Germany and Japan are also not nuclear-weapon states under the NPT. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

29. Correct Answer: (c) Only I and III

Explanation: Article XIV of the CTBT deals with the conditions for the Treaty's entry into force, making the statement I correct. Statement III is also correct because the CTBT requires ratification by all 44 Annex 2 states before it can enter into force. Statement II is incorrect because the CTBT has not yet entered into force. The CTBTO Preparatory Commission currently works to build and maintain the verification system until the Treaty becomes fully operational. Therefore, only statements I and III are correct.

30. Correct Answer: (a) International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

Explanation: The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons received the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize for its work on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons and its role in promoting a treaty-based prohibition. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was adopted at the United Nations on 7 July 2017. It later entered into force on 22 January 2021 after the required ratifications were achieved. IAEA and OPCW are important arms-control organisations, but they were not the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize recipient in this context. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

31. Correct Answer: (c) Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring

Explanation: FATF uses the term "Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring" for what is commonly referred to as the grey list. These jurisdictions work with FATF to address strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering, counter-terrorist financing and counter-proliferation financing regimes. Placement on this list means the jurisdiction has committed to resolve deficiencies within agreed timelines. The phrase "non-cooperative" is not the current official FATF title for this list. Therefore, option (c) is correct.

32. Correct Answer: (b) 2006

Explanation: India became an observer at FATF in 2006 and was admitted as the 34th country member on 25 June 2010. This timeline is relevant because India's 2026 Vice-Presidency comes after more than a decade of full membership. The admission followed a joint FATF/APG mutual evaluation process. Hence, 2006 is the correct observer-status year.

33. Correct Answer: (d) G7 Summit, Paris, 1989

Explanation: FATF was established in 1989 by the G7 to examine money laundering techniques and develop measures to combat money laundering. Its original composition included the G7 countries, the European Commission and eight other countries. The body later expanded its mandate in 2001 to include terrorist financing. The IMF, WTO and UN were not the founding forums of FATF. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

34. Correct Answer: (b) Resolution 1373

Explanation: UN Security Council Resolution 1373 was adopted in 2001 in response to threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. It became a central legal reference in the global counter-terrorism framework, including obligations relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorist financing. Resolution 1540 deals with non-state actors and weapons of mass destruction, while Resolution 2231 relates to the Iran nuclear framework. Resolution 661 was linked to Iraq sanctions. Therefore, option (b) is correct.

35. Correct Answer: (c) Only I and II

Explanation: FATF was established in 1989 with the purpose of examining and developing measures against money laundering. In 2001, its mandate was expanded to include combating terrorist financing. Statement III is incorrect because FATF has had an open-ended mandate since 2019, rather than operating only through fixed short-term renewals. This makes statements I and II correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

36. Correct Answer: (b) Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003

Explanation: Yoga was inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity under the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. This convention deals with living traditions, practices, knowledge and cultural expressions. It is different from the 1972 World Heritage Convention, which mainly concerns physical, cultural and natural heritage sites. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

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

Explanation: The WHO mYoga app was launched on the occasion of the 7th International Day of Yoga in 2021. It was developed in collaboration between the World Health Organization and India's Ministry of AYUSH. The app provides guided yoga learning and practice sessions and was designed to promote physical activity and mental well-being. Since both statements correctly describe the app, option (c) is the correct answer.

38. Correct Answer: (a) Yogasana Bharat, World Yogasana and Indian Olympic Association

Explanation: The 1st World Yogasana Sport Championship 2026 was organised by Yogasana Bharat, the national federation for Yogasana sport in India. It was held in association with World Yogasana and the Indian Olympic Association. The event was hosted in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, and marked Yogasana's formal projection as a competitive global sport. UNESCO and WHO are linked with yoga and traditional health in different contexts, but they were not the organising bodies of this championship. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

39. Correct Answer: (b) Jamnagar

Explanation: The WHO Global Traditional Medicine Centre is located in Jamnagar, Gujarat. It was established with support from the Government of India as a global knowledge centre for traditional medicine. The centre focuses on evidence, data, sustainability, equity and innovation in traditional medicine systems. Although cities like Mysuru and Rishikesh are strongly associated with yoga traditions, the WHO centre is in Jamnagar. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

40. Correct Answer: (d) India's first UNESCO World Heritage City

Explanation: Ahmedabad's walled city was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2017. It became the first Indian city to receive the UNESCO World Heritage City status. This gives the championship an additional cultural-diplomatic link, as Yogasana was projected globally from a city already recognised for heritage value. The other options are not official UNESCO distinctions associated with Ahmedabad. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

41. Correct Answer: (a) Tirumalai Krishnamacharya

Explanation: Tirumalai Krishnamacharya is widely known as the "father of modern yoga." He played a major role in shaping modern postural yoga in the 20th century. Several influential yoga teachers were connected to his tradition. His work helped Yoga move from a primarily traditional discipline to a more structured modern practice. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

42. Correct Answer: (c) 2021-2030

Explanation: The United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing runs from 2021 to 2030. It is a global collaboration aimed at improving the lives of older persons, their families and communities. The World Health Organization leads its implementation in cooperation with other UN bodies. The period also aligns with the final ten years of the Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

43. Correct Answer: (b) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India

Explanation: Shreya Singhal v. Union of India is the leading Supreme Court decision on online free speech under the IT Act. The Court struck down Section 66A for being unconstitutional, but upheld Section 69A because it contained procedural safeguards and was linked to specified grounds. The case is important for distinguishing vague criminalisation of speech from a structured blocking mechanism. Anuradha Bhasin dealt with internet restrictions in Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, option (b) is correct.

44. Correct Answer: (a) UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce

Explanation: The Information Technology Act, 2000 was influenced by the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce. The Model Law aimed to facilitate electronic commerce by giving legal recognition to electronic records and communications. This background explains why the IT Act originally focused on e-commerce, electronic records and digital signatures before later expanding into cyber offences, intermediary liability and blocking powers. The other options relate to contract law, jurisdiction and taxation. Therefore, option (a) is correct.

45. Correct Answer: (d) All I, II and III

Explanation: Pair I is correct because Nepal banned TikTok in 2023 citing concerns over social harmony. Pair II is correct because Sri Lanka temporarily blocked social media platforms after the 2019 Easter Sunday attacks. Pair III is also correct because Russia's court labelled Meta extremist in 2022, effectively outlawing Facebook and Instagram. These examples show different legal and political grounds for restrictions: public order, crisis control and national-security-linked regulation. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

46. Correct Answer: (a) Information Technology Amendment Act, 2008

Explanation: Section 69A was introduced through the Information Technology Amendment Act, 2008, which substituted the earlier Section 69 framework with Sections 69, 69A and 69B. Section 69A specifically deals with directions for blocking public access to information through computer resources. The Blocking Rules, 2009 were later framed to prescribe the procedure and safeguards. The 2023 data protection law deals with personal data processing and not the insertion of Section 69A. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

47. Correct Answer: (b) Pavel Durov

Explanation: Pavel Durov is commonly credited as the founder of Telegram, which was launched in 2013. Telegram was developed with the involvement of his brother Nikolai Durov, who contributed significantly to its technical architecture.

Pavel Durov is also known for founding VKontakte, a major Russian social networking platform, before launching Telegram. Jan Koum and Brian Acton are associated with WhatsApp, while Evan Spiegel is associated with Snapchat.

48. Correct Answer: (a) PUCL v. Union of India

Explanation: PUCL v. Union of India is associated with safeguards relating to telephone tapping under Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The Supreme Court held that telephone tapping implicates privacy and must follow legal safeguards. The case is often connected with later discussions on surveillance, interception and digital communications. It predates Puttaswamy but remains significant in Indian privacy and communication-monitoring jurisprudence. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

49. Correct Answer: (a) Article IV

Explanation: Article IV of the NPT recognises the right of all parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This right is subject to compliance with the non-proliferation obligations under the treaty. It is often invoked in debates over enrichment, nuclear technology transfer and civilian nuclear cooperation. Article III deals with safeguards, while Article VI deals with disarmament obligations. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

50. Correct Answer: (b) Musandam

Explanation: The Strait of Hormuz lies between Iran to the north and the Musandam Peninsula of Oman to the south. Musandam is an Omani exclave separated from the rest of Oman by the United Arab Emirates. Its location gives Oman an important geographic role in any discussion on shipping through the Strait of Hormuz. Dhofar is in southern Oman and is not located at the strait. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

51. Correct Answer: (d) transit passage

Explanation: Under Part III of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, straits used for international navigation are generally governed by the regime of transit passage. This permits continuous and expeditious navigation and overflight between one part of the high seas or exclusive economic zone and another. The Strait of Hormuz is frequently discussed in this legal context because of its strategic shipping importance. Innocent passage is a different regime and is more restrictive. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

52. Correct Answer: (a) India, Iran and Afghanistan

Explanation: The Chabahar transit agreement was signed among India, Iran and Afghanistan in 2016. It aimed to create a transport and transit corridor using Iran's Chabahar port, thereby giving India access to Afghanistan and Central Asia without relying on Pakistan. Chabahar is located on the Gulf of Oman, outside the Persian Gulf. This makes it strategically relevant whenever sanctions, Iran policy and maritime access are discussed. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Section C: Legal Reasoning

53. Correct Answer: (b) Yes, because debt pressure, document control, and eviction threats left no meaningful choice despite contract and partial wages.

Reference Line: "Where poverty, debt, hunger, social domination, confiscation of documents, threat of eviction, or fear of violence leaves no meaningful choice, the labour may be forced even if some payment is made."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

Option (a) Incorrect: The passage explains that labour is not voluntary merely because a worker remains present or has signed a contract. Rafiq's renewal form and limited movement do not remove the coercive pressure created by debt, document control, and eviction threats. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) Correct: Rafiq's apparent consent is undermined by debt, confiscation of documents, threat of eviction, and fear of police action. The passage provides that economic and coercive circumstances may leave no meaningful choice even when some payment is made. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) Incorrect: Payment after deductions does not make the labour voluntary where the worker cannot meaningfully leave. The passage clarifies that economic coercion can exist even when some payment is provided. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) Incorrect: While wages below the minimum wage are a factor, the passage establishes a broader set of circumstances including debt and document control as the primary indicators of forced labour. This option oversimplifies the legal test provided. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

54. Correct Answer: (c) It is bonded labour, because debt, custom, and succession are used to compel labour and restrict freedom.

Reference Line: "Bonded labour is a direct form of forced labour. It arises when a debt, advance, custom, tradition, social obligation, succession, or economic consideration is used to compel labour or restrict freedom."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a) Incorrect: While begar involves compulsory labour, the passage specifically defines the situation of inherited debt and ledger-based obligation as bonded labour. This is a more precise characterization of the facts provided. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) Incorrect: Trafficking involves controlling persons for commercial exploitation through specific means like buying, selling, or procuring. Leela's situation is defined by debt-based compulsion and custom rather than the specific commercial trafficking prohibited under the passage. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) Correct: The passage defines bonded labour as arising when debt, custom, or succession is used to compel labour or restrict freedom. Leela's situation fits this definition perfectly as her labour is tied to an inherited debt and village practice. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d) Incorrect: The passage explicitly identifies custom and family debt as the very instruments used to compel labour, meaning they do not legitimize the arrangement but rather create it. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

55. Correct Answer: (d) No, because the roster is linked to caste-based selection despite the public purpose involved.

Reference Line: "Article 23(2) permits the State to impose compulsory service for public purposes. In imposing such service, the State shall not discriminate on grounds only of religion, race, caste, class, or any of them."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

Option (a) Incorrect: While emergency clearance may be for a public purpose, Article 23(2) contains an explicit non-discrimination clause. The public purpose does not override the Constitutional prohibition against caste-based discrimination. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) Incorrect: The authority to impose compulsory service for public purposes is not absolute; it is subject to the proviso that the State must not discriminate on grounds of caste. This order violates that specific mandate. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) Incorrect: The illegality of the order is not rooted in the lack of wages, as Article 23(2) does not mandate payment. The core issue is the discriminatory selection process mentioned in the order. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) Correct: Article 23(2) permits compulsory service but strictly prohibits discrimination based on caste. By selecting residents based on caste-based occupational groups, the municipality violates this constitutional mandate. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

56. Correct Answer: (b) The suit should fail because bonded debt liability is extinguished and recovery is barred.

Reference Line: "Section 6 extinguishes the liability to repay bonded debt and bars suits or proceedings for its recovery."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

Option (a) Incorrect: The passage explicitly states that Section 6 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act extinguishes the liability to repay bonded debt. The timing of when the debt was recorded does not override this statutory extinguishment. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) Correct: The passage confirms that Section 6 extinguishes the liability to repay bonded debt and bars any suits or proceedings for its recovery. Therefore, the owner's civil suit is legally barred. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) Incorrect: The passage classifies the debt used to compel labour as bonded debt, which is subject to the extinguishment provisions of Section 6. It cannot be separated from the labour arrangement to allow for recovery. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) Incorrect: While the custom is void, the passage provides a specific consequence regarding the debt itself: it is extinguished by law. This option fails to capture the full legal implication regarding the debt. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

57. Correct Answer: (c) Variation I, because private domination and work-allotment pressure replace State public service.

Reference Line: "The prohibition operates against State and private individuals alike, because exploitation may arise from public authority, private domination, debt, custody, deception, or economic dependence."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a) Incorrect: The passage specifically allows the State to impose compulsory service for public purposes. The provision of refreshments rather than full wages does not change the nature of this permissible State action. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) Incorrect: The inclusion of additional resident groups in a municipal order does not automatically constitute exploitation. The passage focuses on the presence of coercion, debt, or deception, none of which are inherently present here. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) Correct: The passage emphasizes that prohibitions against forced labour apply to both State and private individuals. Variation I replaces a legitimate public-purpose State order with private domination and economic coercion (work-allotment threats), which is prohibited. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d) Incorrect: Under the passage, State-imposed compulsory service for public purposes is permitted regardless of whether wages are paid. The absence of wages in Variation II does not convert a valid public order into begar. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

58. Correct Answer: (b) No, because her consent was affected by deception, expense debt, and vulnerability after relocation.

Reference Line: "Consent is not decisive where obtained through deception, coercion, abuse of authority, debt, or vulnerability."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a) Incorrect: The passage explicitly states that consent is not decisive when it is obtained through deception, debt, or vulnerability. Aaliya's signed form and messages do not overcome these coercive factors. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) Correct: Aaliya's consent was clearly compromised by the deceptive recruitment, the imposition of travel costs as an unpayable debt, and her vulnerability after relocation. This matches the passage's criteria for negating consent. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) Incorrect: The initial payment for expenses does not justify creating a debt that restricts a worker's freedom. The passage treats such debt as a tool of exploitation that invalidates consent. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) Incorrect: While the nature of the work is relevant, the passage's threshold for invalidating consent relies on factors like deception and debt. This option ignores the crucial element of how the debt was used to bind her. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

59. Correct Answer: (d) Yes, because the harm arose from hazardous activity, and liability is unaffected by fault, negligence, or reasonable care.

Reference Line: "Once harm is caused by a hazardous activity, the enterprise becomes liable irrespective of fault, negligence, or the exercise of reasonable care."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

(a) This option wrongly makes operational fault or supervision the basis of liability. The passage states that under absolute liability, once harm is caused by a hazardous activity, the enterprise becomes liable irrespective of fault, negligence or reasonable care. Sanya's liability does not depend on proving that its supervisor acted wrongly during the repair work. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option relies on clearances, safety systems and certified technical assistance, but these facts do not defeat absolute liability. The passage makes it clear that reasonable care or absence of negligence is not a defence once harm arises from a hazardous activity. Sanya's precautions may show care, but they do not remove liability under this doctrine. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option wrongly treats the contractor's technician as a basis for avoiding responsibility. Under the passage, the enterprise engaged in hazardous activity owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to ensure that no harm results from such activity. The fact that the immediate error was made by an external technician does not allow Sanya to escape liability. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option correctly applies the principle of absolute liability. The toxic vapours arose from Sanya's hazardous production activity and caused serious harm to students in a nearby school. Once such harm occurs, liability follows irrespective of fault, negligence or reasonable care. Hence, option (d) is correct.

60. Correct Answer: (b) Only two statements are correct.

Reference Line: "Furthermore, the amount of compensation may depend upon the magnitude of the damage caused and the financial capacity of the enterprise, thereby imposing greater responsibility on larger and more resourceful industries."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because the passage supports more than one statement. Statement I is correct as the magnitude of damage caused may be relevant while deciding compensation. Statement II is also correct because the financial capacity of the enterprise may be considered. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option correctly identifies that two statements are supported by the passage. The passage states that compensation may depend on the magnitude of damage caused and the financial capacity of the enterprise. However,

it does not treat absence of deliberate wrongdoing as the main factor for reducing compensation. Hence, option (b) is correct.

(c) This option incorrectly treats all three statements as correct. Statement III is not supported because the passage does not make deliberate wrongdoing or intention the controlling factor in compensation. The relevant considerations mentioned are the magnitude of damage and the financial capacity of the enterprise. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option is incorrect because the passage clearly supports Statements I and II. It expressly allows consideration of the seriousness of damage and the financial strength of the enterprise. Therefore, it cannot be said that none of the statements is correct. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

61. Correct Answer: (c) Yes, because the company accumulated hazardous gas on its land, and its escape caused damage to another's property.

Reference Line: "The rule of strict liability, established in *Rylands v. Fletcher*, is based on the principle that a person who introduces and keeps a dangerous thing on his land must bear responsibility if it escapes and causes damage."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) This option incorrectly shifts the basis of liability to lack of training and faulty supervision. The passage explains strict liability as liability without requiring proof of negligence or wrongful intention. Aarav Chemicals is liable because it kept hazardous gas on its land and the gas escaped causing damage. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option wrongly focuses on the absence of a personal act by the company's management. Under strict liability, the relevant issue is whether a dangerous thing was accumulated on land and escaped causing damage to another person or property. The company cannot avoid liability merely because the immediate handling was done by an employee. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option correctly applies the rule of strict liability. Aarav Chemicals stored chlorine gas, a hazardous substance, on its factory premises, and the gas escaped into the adjoining warehouse causing property damage and injury. These facts satisfy the core requirement that a dangerous thing kept on land escaped and caused damage. Hence, option (c) is correct.

(d) This option incorrectly treats licence and employee error as sufficient grounds to avoid liability. The passage requires focus on accumulation of a dangerous thing, its escape and resulting damage. A licensed industrial purpose does not remove strict liability when the hazardous substance escapes and harms another's property. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

62. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because the damage followed an unforeseeable natural event beyond human control, despite the escape causing property loss.

Reference Line: "Liability may also be excluded where the damage resulted from an Act of God, meaning a natural event that was unforeseeable and beyond human control."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

(a) This option correctly applies the defence of Act of God. The damage followed an unusual cloudburst and landslide described as unforeseeable natural events beyond human control. Although ammonia escaped and damaged Devika's property, the passage allows exclusion of liability where damage results from such a natural event. Hence, option (a) is correct.

(b) This option incorrectly treats escape of hazardous material as conclusive in every situation. The passage recognises that strict liability is subject to certain defences, including Act of God. Since the damage resulted from an unforeseeable natural event beyond human control, liability may be excluded. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option reaches the correct result but gives the wrong legal reason. The defence is not based on reducing the degree of care expected from Nusrat because the unit became difficult to manage. The passage bases Act of God on unforeseeability and absence of human control. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option incorrectly treats damage outside Nusrat's land and involvement of a dangerous substance as decisive. These facts may support strict liability generally, but the passage recognises Act of God as an exception. The extraordinary cloudburst and landslide alter the legal result in Nusrat's favour. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

63. Correct Answer: (b) Yes, because the harm was caused by an unforeseeable act of independent outsiders who interfered with the storage.

Reference Line: “Similarly, the defendant may rely on the defence of an Act of a Stranger if the harm was caused by the unforeseeable act of an independent third party.”

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

(a) This option applies the general rule of strict liability but ignores the recognised defence. Fireworks were hazardous materials and Farzana’s vehicles were damaged, but the passage permits the defence of Act of a Stranger where harm is caused by an unforeseeable act of an independent third party. The independent criminal interference breaks the basis for liability in these facts. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option correctly applies the defence of Act of a Stranger. The unidentified thieves were independent outsiders with no connection to Raghav’s business, and their unforeseeable interference with the storage caused the explosion. Since the harm was caused by the act of independent third parties, Raghav can rely on the defence. Hence, option (b) is correct.

(c) This option wrongly treats entry through Raghav’s fence as enough to defeat the defence. The passage focuses on whether the harm was caused by the unforeseeable act of an independent third party. Since the explosion resulted from the thieves’ independent interference, the mere connection with Raghav’s premises does not remove the defence. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option gives an incomplete basis for applying the defence. The later involvement of third parties is not enough by itself; the passage requires that the harm be caused by the unforeseeable act of an independent third party. The correct reason is the independent and unforeseeable interference by the thieves, not a reduced importance of Raghav’s earlier storage of fireworks. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

64. Correct Answer: (c) Yes, because Zoya altered her position significantly in reliance on the promise, and withdrawal would be inequitable.

Reference Line: “It prevents a promisor from going back on a promise when the promisee has altered his position in reliance on it and when withdrawal of the promise would be unjust or inequitable.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option introduces the requirement of a formal contract as if it defeats promissory estoppel. The passage explains that the doctrine may operate where the promisee has altered position in reliance on the promise and withdrawal would be inequitable. Zoya’s failure to secure a formal contract does not answer the reliance-based equity created by her investment, hiring, rejection of another offer and packaging changes. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option focuses on the supermarket’s internal commercial reason, but that reason does not by itself defeat Zoya’s reliance-based claim. The passage provides that a promisor may be prevented from going back on a promise where the promisee has acted on it and withdrawal would be unjust or inequitable. The change in distribution strategy explains the supermarket’s decision but does not remove Zoya’s alteration of position. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option correctly applies the passage. Zoya upgraded her kitchen, hired staff, declined another distribution opportunity and printed packaging based on the supermarket’s assurance. These facts show significant alteration of position in reliance on the promise, and withdrawal after such reliance would be inequitable. Hence, option (c) is correct.

(d) This option reaches a similar result but uses an incorrect basis. The passage does not make enforceability depend on the superior commercial position of the promisor. The legally relevant basis is Zoya’s alteration of position in reliance on a promise and the inequity of allowing withdrawal after that reliance. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

65. Correct Answer: (b) The report statement concerns ordinary estoppel, while the consultant assurance concerns promissory estoppel.

Reference Line: “Ordinary estoppel generally prevents a person from denying a representation of existing fact. Promissory estoppel, however, is concerned with a promise or assurance about future conduct.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: (a) This option ignores the conceptual distinction between an existing fact and future conduct. Vikram's reliance is relevant, but reliance does not merge ordinary estoppel and promissory estoppel into the same category. The compliance-report statement concerns an existing fact, while the consultancy assurance concerns a future appointment. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option correctly applies the passage's distinction. The statement that compliance reports had already been filed is a representation about an existing fact. The statement that Vikram would be appointed as lead consultant for two years after designing the route map is a promise about future conduct. Hence, option (b) is correct.

(c) This option reverses the legal categories. A statement about already-filed compliance reports is treated as a representation of existing fact under ordinary estoppel. A statement about appointing Vikram in the future is the kind of assurance covered by promissory estoppel. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option treats every statement made to influence conduct as ordinary estoppel. The passage draws a narrower distinction: ordinary estoppel concerns denial of an existing fact, while promissory estoppel concerns a future promise or assurance. Apex's future consultancy assurance does not fit ordinary estoppel merely because it influenced Vikram's actions. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

66. Correct Answer: (b) No, because the doctrine cannot prevent the legislature from making or changing law, nor can it compel the State to act illegally.

Reference Line: "The doctrine cannot compel a public authority to act illegally, nor can it prevent the legislature from making or changing law."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: (a) This option is likely to be correct but the passage provides a specific limitation: promissory estoppel cannot prevent the legislature from making or changing law. Once the later Water Cess Act validly requires payment, equity cannot be used to block the legislative change. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option correctly applies the passage. Siddharth Infra may have relied on the State's earlier assurance, but the claim is directed against a later law made by the legislature. The doctrine cannot prevent such law-making or compel the State to act contrary to the later statutory requirement. Hence, option (b) is correct.

(c) This option identifies Article 299 but gives it undue importance in this situation. The passage explains that absence of an Article 299 contract does not by itself exclude promissory estoppel where other requirements are satisfied. The decisive reason for failure here is the later legislative change, not merely the absence of a formal Article 299 contract. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option correctly mentions some elements of promissory estoppel, such as a clear promise and business reorganisation. However, it misses the limitation that the doctrine cannot prevent the legislature from making or changing law. Reliance may support promissory estoppel generally, but it cannot override the later Water Cess Act. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

67. Correct Answer: (a) The promise was too vague and conditional to qualify as a clear and unequivocal promise.

Reference Line: "It also cannot be used when the promise was vague, conditional, unauthorised, or not actually relied upon."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option correctly applies the passage. The manager's words were framed through expressions such as "might consider," "if you perform well," and "if global project needs arise." These qualifications make the statement vague and conditional rather than a clear assurance of transfer. Hence, option (a) is correct.

(b) This option misidentifies the main reason for failure. The passage explains that monetary loss is not always necessary, provided some real alteration of position or reliance-based disadvantage is shown. Aaliya's claim fails mainly because the alleged promise lacked the necessary clarity and was conditional. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option is close because Aaliya did make career decisions based on her expectation of transfer. However, it does not identify the precise legal defect in the claim. The issue is not merely that her decisions were career-related; the issue is that the firm's statement was vague and conditional under the passage. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option is incorrect because the passage does not exclude promissory estoppel merely because the subject concerns an internal transfer. The more accurate reason is that the statement was not a clear and unequivocal promise, as it was conditional on performance and project needs. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

68. Correct Answer: (c) No, because the doctrine cannot compel a public authority to act illegally or enforce an unauthorised promise.

Reference Line: "The doctrine cannot compel a public authority to act illegally, nor can it prevent the legislature from making or changing law."

Reference Line: "It also cannot be used when the promise was vague, conditional, unauthorised, or not actually relied upon."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because the passage does not allow reliance to cure illegality or lack of authority. Since the construction itself would be legally impermissible and the official lacked authority to award the contract, reliance alone cannot sustain the claim. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option relies on the official's connection with the Municipal Corporation, but the passage requires the promise to be authorised and lawful. Acting for a public body in a general sense does not make an unauthorised promise enforceable, especially where enforcement would require the authority to act illegally. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option correctly applies both limitations in the passage. The city official lacked authority to award the contract, and the land's protected conservation status made the proposed park construction legally impermissible. Promissory estoppel cannot be used to enforce an unauthorised promise or compel a public authority to act illegally. Hence, option (c) is correct.

(d) This option gives a plausible but incomplete reason. The passage does not reject Nikhil's claim merely because the assurance was oral or because stronger proof may be needed. The decisive defects are that the promise was unauthorised and its enforcement would conflict with legality. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

69. Correct Answer: (c) The marriage is voidable because consent was affected by fraud about the nature of the ceremony.

Reference Line: "It may also be annulled where the marriage violates Section 5(ii), or where consent was obtained by force or fraud relating to the nature of the ceremony or any material fact or circumstance concerning the respondent."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) This option incorrectly treats fraud regarding the ceremony as making the marriage void. The passage places fraud relating to the nature of the ceremony under Section 12, which deals with voidable marriages, not Section 11 void marriages. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option incorrectly treats performance of rites as conclusive. The issue is not whether rites were performed, but whether Tara's consent to that ceremony was obtained by fraud as to its nature. Since she was told it was only a blessing, the marriage may be annulled. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option correctly applies the passage. Tara was misled about the nature of the ceremony and acted promptly after discovering that the event was treated as a marriage. Fraud as to the nature of the ceremony makes the marriage voidable at the instance of the aggrieved party. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option incorrectly uses Tara's post-discovery conduct to classify the marriage as void. Her refusal to continue marital relations may support her annulment plea, but it does not convert a voidable marriage into a void marriage. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

70. Correct Answer: (c) The plea is distinct because mental capacity at marriage is a separate voidable ground from fraud affecting consent.

Reference Line: "It may also be annulled where the marriage violates Section 5(ii), or where consent was obtained by force or fraud relating to the nature of the ceremony or any material fact or circumstance concerning the respondent."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) This option incorrectly treats both pleas as the same merely because Dev's family is involved in both allegations. The passage separately recognises a violation of Section 5(ii) and fraud affecting consent as different grounds for annulment. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) This option is likely to be correct because concealment of medical treatment may also appear to involve fraud concerning Dev. However, Tara's new plea is not limited to concealment; it concerns Dev's mental capacity at the time of marriage, which is separately covered under Section 5(ii). Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) This option correctly applies the passage. Fraud about the nature of the ceremony affects Tara's consent, while Dev's alleged mental condition concerns his statutory capacity at the time of marriage. Since the passage treats these as separate voidable grounds, Tara's plea is distinct. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) This option incorrectly makes discovery after filing the first petition the test for distinctness. The legal distinction depends on the nature of the ground pleaded, not on whether Tara discovered the facts before or after filing her first annulment plea. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

71. Correct Answer: (c) Statement I and III are correct.

Reference Line: "A marriage is null and void if it contravenes Section 5(i), Section 5(iv), or Section 5(v)." / "The age condition under Section 5(iii), though mandatory, is not a ground under Section 11 for declaring a marriage void."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) This option is incorrect because Statement II is not correct. The passage explicitly states that the age condition is not a ground under Section 11 for declaring a marriage void, making the claim in Statement II legally inaccurate. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.
- (b) This option is incorrect because Statement I is correct (it contravenes Section 5(i)) and Statement II is incorrect, making the combination in this option wrong. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.
- (c) This option is correct. Statement I is void because there is a living spouse (contravenes Section 5(i)). Statement III is voidable because consent was obtained by fraud (a ground for voidable marriage). Statement II is incorrect because the age condition, while mandatory, is not a ground for a void marriage under Section 11. Hence, option (c) is correct.
- (d) This option is incorrect because it validates Statement II, which contradicts the explicit provision in the passage that the age condition is not a ground for voiding a marriage. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

72. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because the common ancestors fall within Aditi's third maternal and Kabir's fourth paternal generation.

Reference Line: "Sapinda relationship is based on closeness of ancestry, extending up to the third generation through the mother and the fifth generation through the father, with the person concerned counted as the first generation."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) This option is correct as it accurately applies the counting method. Aditi (1), Mother (2), Parents (3). Kabir (1), Father (2), Paternal Grandmother (3), Parents of Grandmother (4). Since Aditi is within 3 maternal and Kabir is within 5 paternal, they fall within the sapinda relationship. Hence, option (a) is correct.
- (b) This option is incorrect because it does not rely on the specific generation count required by the passage. Mere existence of a shared grandparental line is not the legal test; the test is whether the ancestors fall within the specific generational limits defined in the passage. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.
- (c) This option is incorrect because the difference in the line of connection (maternal vs. paternal) does not automatically negate the sapinda relationship. The passage allows for connections through both the mother and the father provided they fall within the specified limits. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.
- (d) This option is incorrect because the passage does not require the common ancestors to appear in the same numbered generation for both parties; it simply requires them to be within the respective permitted limits for each side. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

73. Correct Answer: (d) Manav has a voidable ground, but statutory restrictions on knowledge, delay and conduct remain relevant.

Reference Line: “A marriage is also voidable if the respondent was pregnant by a person other than the petitioner at the time of marriage.”

Reference Line: “These grounds are subject to statutory restrictions, including limitation, knowledge, conduct after discovery, and continuation of marital relations.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) This option gives undue weight to Manav’s attendance at medical appointments. Such conduct may be relevant under statutory restrictions, but it does not erase the basic voidable ground if Rhea was pregnant by another person at the time of marriage. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option identifies concealment but selects the wrong legal basis. The passage does not make concealment of a prior relationship sufficient by itself; the relevant ground is pregnancy by a person other than the petitioner at the time of marriage. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option wrongly classifies the marriage as void. The passage places pregnancy by another person under voidable marriages, meaning the marriage remains legally effective until annulled by a court at the instance of the aggrieved party. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option correctly captures both parts of the passage. Manav has a voidable ground if Rhea was pregnant by another person at the time of marriage, but his knowledge, delay, post-discovery conduct and continuation of marital relations may still affect the annulment claim. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

74. Correct Answer: (b) Danish may rely on his belief about age to contest mental state, but Riya’s consent cannot defeat POCSO liability if she was a child.

Reference Line: “Under Section 30, where an offence requires a culpable mental state, the Special Court shall presume the existence of such mental state, but the accused may prove that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) This option is likely to be correct because Riya actively misrepresented her age and voluntarily continued the relationship. However, the passage states that consent of a child is legally irrelevant for offences under POCSO. Her representation may help Danish contest mental state, but it does not by itself remove the statutory protection given to a person below eighteen years. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option correctly balances both parts of the legal position. Since POCSO treats a person below eighteen as a child, Riya’s consent or representation as a major cannot by itself defeat liability. However, under Section 30, Danish can try to prove absence of culpable mental state by relying on facts such as the fake ID, social media profile, and repeated representations. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option incorrectly treats the adult identity card as a complete defence. The passage explains that Section 30 allows the accused to prove absence of mental state, but it does not state that mistaken belief based on documents ends the case. The court will still examine whether the statutory offence and child status are proved. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is flawed because it focuses on maturity and closeness to eighteen rather than the statutory age threshold. Under POCSO, a child is a person below eighteen years, and the passage states that consent of a child is legally irrelevant. Emotional maturity or apparent understanding cannot convert minor consent into a valid defence. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

75. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because his material is relevant to show absence of the required mental state, though the Special Court will assess whether the statutory standard is met.

Reference Line: “Under Section 30, where an offence requires a culpable mental state, the Special Court shall presume the existence of such mental state, but the accused may prove that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) This option correctly applies Section 30. The passage states that the court presumes culpable mental state where the offence requires it, but the accused may prove that he had no such mental state regarding the act charged. Arvind's material does not end the case by itself, but it is legally relevant to rebut the mental-state presumption. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) This option is likely to be correct because calm conduct and CCTV may support the defence, but it incorrectly treats such material as preventing the Section 30 presumption from arising. The passage explains that the presumption arises where the offence requires culpable mental state, and the accused may then rebut it. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) This option wrongly removes mental state from consideration. The passage specifically provides that where an offence requires culpable mental state, the Special Court shall presume it, and the accused may prove its absence. Therefore, mental state remains legally relevant in the Section 30 inquiry. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) This option is flawed because it treats the professional setting as legally incapable of supporting rebuttal. The passage does not exclude professional explanations; it allows the accused to prove absence of mental state with respect to the act charged. The court may scrutinise such explanation, but cannot reject it as irrelevant merely due to the accused's role. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

76. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because reporting is required for apprehended or committed POCSO offences, without treating internal confirmation as the controlling test.

Reference Line: "Section 19 mandates reporting of apprehended or committed offences to the Special Juvenile Police Unit or local police."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) This option correctly applies the reporting obligation under Section 19. The passage states that apprehended or committed POCSO offences must be reported to the Special Juvenile Police Unit or local police. Saloni's duty is not controlled by whether the academy's internal inquiry has confirmed the allegation. Hence, option (a) is correct.
- (b) This option reaches the same result but gives an incorrect legal basis. The passage does not make reporting dependent on institutional review, supporting material, or surrounding circumstances collected by the academy. These facts may explain the seriousness of the situation, but the reporting obligation arises from apprehended or committed offences. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.
- (c) This option incorrectly treats parental preference and internal handling as reasons to postpone reporting. The passage states that Section 19 mandates reporting to the Special Juvenile Police Unit or local police. Quiet handling by the family or academy cannot replace the statutory reporting process. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.
- (d) This option incorrectly connects reporting with conclusive visual proof or trial-level testing. The passage does not require CCTV confirmation before reporting an apprehended or committed offence. Inconclusive footage may matter later during investigation or trial, but it does not remove the reporting obligation. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

77. Correct Answer: (c) Three statements are true.

Reference Line: "Section 34 empowers the Special Court to determine the question of age and record reasons when such issue arises."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) This option understates the number of correct statements. Statement I is true because the passage provides that Section 34 empowers the Special Court to determine the question of age when such issue arises. Statement II is also true because the passage states that reasons must be recorded. Statement IV is also true because the passage explains that the victim's child status is foundational under POCSO. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) This option is likely to be correct because Statements I and II are directly supported by Section 34. However, Statement IV is also true because the passage explains that POCSO applies to a person below eighteen years of age. Therefore, the age question is not merely procedural but affects the application of the Act. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option correctly identifies that Statements I, II and IV are true. The passage states that the Special Court can determine age and record reasons when age is disputed, and it also explains that the child status of the victim is a foundational fact for POCSO. Statement III is incorrect because age cannot be treated as secondary merely because the dispute involves competing documents. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option incorrectly treats Statement III as true. The passage explains that the status of the victim as a child is foundational because POCSO applies to a person below eighteen years. Therefore, when age is disputed, it is not a secondary issue and the Special Court has to address it with reasons. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

78. Correct Answer: (d) The presumptions may arise because the complaint contains allegations, even before foundational facts connecting the case with POCSO are shown.

Reference Line: “These presumptions are reverse onus provisions because they shift a limited rebuttal burden to the accused once the statutory conditions are satisfied.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) This option follows from the passage because the presumptions operate after statutory conditions are satisfied. The passage also explains that foundational facts, such as the child status of the victim and facts bringing the case within POCSO, have to be established before the burden shifts. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option correctly captures the nature of reverse onus provisions. The passage states that the presumptions shift a limited rebuttal burden to the accused once the statutory conditions are satisfied. It does not suggest that the accused carries the initial burden. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option also follows from the passage because the accused gets a meaningful opportunity to rebut statutory presumptions through reliable evidence. Farhan may rely on contradictions, alibi, absence of opportunity, or surrounding circumstances, but such rebuttal arises after statutory conditions are met. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option does not follow from the passage because it allows the presumption to arise merely from allegations in the complaint. The passage requires satisfaction of statutory conditions before the limited rebuttal burden shifts. A complaint may begin prosecution, but it does not by itself replace foundational facts. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

79. Correct Answer: (a) Retrospective application may stand where the amendments are clarificatory or explanatory in nature.

Reference Line: “The Court treated the 2023 amendments as clarificatory or explanatory and upheld retrospective application.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) This option correctly captures the inference supported by the passage. The passage states that the Court treated the 2023 amendments as clarificatory or explanatory and upheld retrospective application. Therefore, the earlier period notices cannot be resisted merely by showing that companies operated under a different commercial understanding. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option is plausible because reliance on earlier business practice may appear unfair from a commercial perspective. However, the passage explains that retrospective application was upheld because the amendments were treated as clarificatory or explanatory. Commercial reliance does not override that reasoning within the passage. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option introduces a contractual-label test that the passage does not adopt. Whether player contracts used words like betting or gambling is not the controlling inference. The passage focuses on the character of the amendments as clarificatory or explanatory and the Court’s decision to uphold retrospective application. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option reflects a sympathetic financial argument but not the legal inference drawn in the passage. Unexpected exposure for investors may make the demand burdensome, yet the passage states that retrospective application was upheld when the amendments were treated as clarificatory or explanatory. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

80. Correct Answer: (b) The retained ₹5,000 should be excluded because it was used without withdrawal.

Reference Line: “However, winnings used for further play without withdrawal are not treated as a fresh amount paid or deposited.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) This option is tempting because Imran used the retained winnings to enter a later paid contest. However, the inserted passage line clarifies that winnings used for further play without withdrawal are not treated as a fresh amount paid or deposited. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option correctly applies the valuation rule. Imran retained ₹5,000 in the platform wallet and used it for further play without first withdrawing it to his bank account. Therefore, it is not treated as a fresh amount paid or deposited for the second contest. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option uses the wrong legal framing. The ₹5,000 is not excluded because it is “deducted” from value due to being earlier winnings; it is excluded because retained winnings used without withdrawal are not treated as a fresh deposit. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option imports the skill-chance distinction into a valuation rule. The passage’s treatment of retained winnings depends on whether they were used for further play without withdrawal, not on whether the earlier contest involved skill. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

81. Correct Answer: (d) No, because returned or refunded amounts are not deductible from value of supply.

Reference Line: “Any amount returned or refunded by the supplier is not deductible from the value of supply.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) This option is tempting because the platform did not retain the refunded portion. However, the inserted passage line makes the rule depend on the treatment of returned or refunded amounts, not on the platform’s effective economic receipt. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option wrongly focuses on timing of prize settlement. The valuation rule does not make deductibility depend on whether the refund was issued before or after prize settlement. The relevant fact is that the amount was returned or refunded by the supplier. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option reaches a “No” answer but gives an unsupported reason. The passage does not connect deductibility with player confidence, fairness concerns or customer-relations reasons. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option correctly applies the inserted valuation rule. Since ₹700 was returned by the supplier to each player, it cannot be deducted from the value of supply merely because the refund arose from contest disruption or fairness concerns. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

82. Correct Answer: (c) The transfer is outside supply because it is an actionable claim other than a specified actionable claim.

Reference Line: “Schedule III excludes actionable claims other than specified taxable categories.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) This option is tempting because the refund claim arises within a gaming platform and is transferred for consideration. However, the passage provides that Schedule III excludes actionable claims other than specified actionable claims from supply. The mere connection with a gaming platform does not make the refund claim a specified actionable claim. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option correctly notices that actionable claims are included within goods, but it misses the Schedule III exclusion. The passage explains that actionable claims other than specified actionable claims are treated neither as supply of goods nor as supply of services. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option correctly applies the passage. The facts show a transferable refund claim for unused wallet balance, not participation in online money gaming or betting activity. Therefore, it remains an actionable claim other than a specified actionable claim, and Schedule III keeps it outside supply. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option reaches a similar result but gives the wrong legal reason. The passage does not make exclusion depend on whether the amount is linked with platform revenue. The controlling distinction is whether the actionable claim is a specified actionable claim. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

83. Correct Answer: (c) No, because players pay money or money's worth in expectation of winning, making skill-chance distinction irrelevant.

Reference Line: "Where participation in an online game is conditioned upon payment or deposit of money or money's worth in the expectation of winning, the distinction between skill and chance becomes irrelevant for GST classification."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) This option is tempting because the facts show research, judgment and scoring based on market knowledge. However, the passage states that once money or money's worth is paid in the expectation of winning, the skill-chance distinction loses relevance for GST classification. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option relies on the platform's label and its separation of facilitation fee from the prize pool. However, the passage explains that commercial labels are not decisive where statutory ingredients are satisfied. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option applies the correct statutory test from the passage. Users deposit ₹1,000, part of the amount is pooled, and prizes are awarded in cash-convertible vouchers. Since participation is conditioned on payment or deposit in expectation of winning, the skill-based nature of the prediction league does not prevent GST classification. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option reaches a revenue-friendly conclusion, but its reasoning is subtly defective. The passage does not make GST classification depend on the commission model or pool-settlement arrangement. The decisive factor is payment or deposit of money or money's worth in expectation of winning. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

84. Correct Answer: (C) A is true, but R is false.

Reference Line: "The law treats the taxable value of supply of online money gaming as the total amount paid or payable to, or deposited with, the supplier by or on behalf of the player."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(A) This option incorrectly treats both Assertion and Reason as true and also assumes that Reason explains Assertion. Assertion is true because the passage provides that GST valuation for online money gaming is based on the total amount paid or deposited. However, Reason is false because Schedule III does not exclude specified actionable claims from supply. Hence, Option (A) is not the correct answer.

(B) This option incorrectly assumes that both Assertion and Reason are true, though unrelated. Assertion is true, but Reason misstates the passage because Schedule III excludes actionable claims other than specified actionable claims, not specified actionable claims themselves. Hence, Option (B) is not the correct answer.

(C) This option correctly identifies the relationship between Assertion and Reason. Assertion is true because the passage explains that GST on online money gaming is demanded on the full value paid or deposited by the player. Reason is false because it reverses the Schedule III rule by wrongly placing specified actionable claims outside supply. Hence, Option (C) is the correct answer.

(D) This option incorrectly rejects the Assertion while accepting the Reason. Assertion is true because the passage clearly treats the taxable value of online money gaming as the total amount paid or deposited by or on behalf of the player. Reason is false because specified actionable claims are brought within the taxable framework. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

Section D: Logical Reasoning

85. Correct Answer: (a) Aarna and Chirag

Explanation: Nalanda must have 5 students and Takshila must have 4 students, while Vidarbha and Ujjain must have 2 and 1 students respectively. Chirag and Gagan are from the same college, and after applying the other clues, both must be from Nalanda. Aarna is also forced into Nalanda because Brij is not from Nalanda and exactly two of Aarna, Brij and Hiral are from the maximum college. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

86. Correct Answer: (a) Brij

Explanation: Farah, Jatin and Kavya are together and not from Nalanda, so they must be from Takshila, which has four students. Gagan cannot be in Vidarbha because Chirag is with him and Vidarbha has only two students, but this creates a counting contradiction later with Brij and Lakshya. Therefore, Gagan and Chirag are from Nalanda. Lakshya is then forced into Vidarbha, and Brij is from the same college as Lakshya. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

87. Correct Answer: (a) Diya

Explanation: Diya, Gagan, Ishaan and Lakshya are from four different colleges. Gagan is fixed in Nalanda and Lakshya is fixed in Vidarbha. Therefore, Diya and Ishaan must occupy Takshila and Ujjain in some order. Diya may be from Ujjain, but this is not compulsory because Ishaan may also be from Ujjain. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

88. Correct Answer: (a) Ishaan is from Ujjain.

Explanation: Gagan is fixed in Nalanda and Lakshya is fixed in Vidarbha. Since Diya, Gagan, Ishaan and Lakshya are from four different colleges, the remaining two colleges for Diya and Ishaan are Takshila and Ujjain. If Diya is from Takshila, Ishaan must be from Ujjain. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

89. Correct Answer: (a) Diya is from Takshila.

Explanation: Farah, Jatin and Kavya are from Takshila. If Ishaan and Kavya are from different colleges, Ishaan cannot be from Takshila. Since Diya and Ishaan must occupy Takshila and Ujjain in some order, Ishaan must be from Ujjain and Diya must be from Takshila. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

90. Correct Answer: (c) 10

Explanation: Nalanda is fixed with Aarna, Chirag, Eshan, Gagan and Hiral. Takshila definitely has Farah, Jatin and Kavya, and one of Diya and Ishaan. Vidarbha definitely has Brij and Lakshya. Ujjain has the remaining one of Diya and Ishaan. Thus, only Diya and Ishaan are not individually fixed, while the colleges of the other ten students are definitely known. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

91. Correct Answer: (b) Hiral

Explanation: Gagan's paternal grandfather is Aarav and his spouse is Bhumi. The positional clues place Aarav in the middle southern house and Bhumi exactly opposite him in the middle northern house. Gagan's father Cyrus is immediately east of Aarav, and Devika is immediately east of Cyrus. Since Hiral is Devika's spouse and lives exactly opposite her, Hiral occupies the north-east corner. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

92. Correct Answer: (b) Aarav and Bhumi

Explanation:

Side / Column	West Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	East Column 5
Northern Side	Eshan, Vega	Farah, Vega	Bhumi, Orion	Jiya, Vega	Hiral, Sirius

Southern Side	Ishaan, Zenith	Gagan, Orion	Aarav, Orion	Cyrus, Orion	Devika, Sirius
---------------	----------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	----------------

Orion has four members: Gagan, Cyrus, Aarav and Bhumi. Among these, Aarav and Bhumi are placed exactly opposite each other because the paternal grandfather of Gagan lives opposite his spouse. Gagan is opposite Farah, but Farah belongs to Vega, not Orion. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

93. Correct Answer: (c) Zenith

Explanation: The person immediately west of Gagan is the brother of Gagan's paternal grandfather, so Ishaan lives in the south-west corner. Orion has four members and Vega has three members. Sirius has two members, Devika and Hiral. The only remaining person, Ishaan, must belong to Zenith. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

94. Correct Answer: (a) Cyrus

Explanation: The only Zenith member is Ishaan, who lives in the south-west corner. Moving one column east reaches Gagan. Crossing the road reaches Farah. Moving two columns east from Farah reaches Jiya. Crossing the road from Jiya reaches Cyrus. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

95. Correct Answer: (b) Paternal uncle

Explanation: The south-west corner is occupied by Ishaan, who is Aarav's brother. The north-west corner is occupied by Eshan, who is Aarav's son. Therefore, Ishaan is the paternal uncle of Eshan. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

96. Correct Answer: (d) Every Vega member lives on the northern side.

Explanation: Vega consists of Farah, Eshan and Jiya. Farah lives immediately west of Bhumi on the northern side, Eshan lives immediately west of Farah, and Jiya lives diagonally across from Devika on the northern side. Thus, all three Vega members are on the northern side. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

97. Correct Answer: (b) U

Explanation:

Position	Person	Spouse	Dress Colour
1	P	S	Green
2	Q	W	Red
3	R	U	Blue
4	S	P	Red
5	T	V	Blue
6	U	R	Green

7	V	T	Red
8	W	Q	Blue

The final arrangement places V between U and W. Therefore, U is definitely sitting adjacent to V. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

98. Correct Answer: (a) Red

Explanation: Since Q is married to W and U is married to R, the remaining spouses are P, S, T and V. P cannot be married to T because T sits opposite P. V is not the spouse of S, so P must be married to S. S wears a Red dress. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

99. Correct Answer: (c) R

Explanation: R sits between Q and S. Both Q and S wear Red dresses. Therefore, both persons adjacent to R are wearing dresses of the same colour. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

100. Correct Answer: (b) R

Explanation: R is married to U. From the colour arrangement, U wears a Green dress. Therefore, the spouse of R is wearing a Green dress. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

101. Correct Answer: (a) U

Explanation: P sits opposite T, and the seating arrangement fixes T between S and U. The person immediately clockwise of T is U. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

102. Correct Answer: (b) The spouse of Q is sitting opposite S.

Explanation: Q is married to W, and W sits exactly opposite S. Therefore, the spouse of Q is sitting opposite S. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

103. Correct Answer: (a) VZ-32-J

Explanation: For PLANE, the 1st, 3rd and 5th letters are P, A and E. Their positions sum to $16 + 1 + 5 = 22$, giving V. The 2nd and 4th letters L and N sum to $12 + 14 = 26$, giving Z. There are 3 even-position letters and 2 odd-position vowels. The consonant sum is 42 and vowel sum is 6; the difference is 36, which gives J after subtracting 26.

104. Correct Answer: (a) CV-22-A

Explanation: For CRUDE, the 1st, 3rd and 5th letters are C, U and E. Their sum is $3 + 21 + 5 = 29$, and $29 - 26 = 3$, giving C. The 2nd and 4th letters R and D sum to $18 + 4 = 22$, giving V. There are 2 even-position letters and 2 odd-position vowels. The consonant sum is 25 and vowel sum is 26, so the difference is 1, giving A.

105. Correct Answer: (a) TIGER

Explanation: In TIGER, T, G and R occupy the 1st, 3rd and 5th positions. Their sum is $20 + 7 + 18 = 45$, and $45 - 26 = 19$, giving S. I and E occupy the 2nd and 4th positions, giving $9 + 5 = 14$, which is N. There are 2 even-position letters and no vowel in an odd-numbered position. The consonant-vowel difference gives E.

106. Correct Answer: (a) OK-31-V

Explanation: In FROST, F, O and T occupy the 1st, 3rd and 5th positions. Their sum is $6 + 15 + 20 = 41$, and $41 - 26 = 15$, giving O. R and S occupy the 2nd and 4th positions, and $18 + 19 = 37$; subtracting 26 gives 11, which is K. There are 3 even-position letters and 1 odd-position vowel. The consonant-vowel difference gives V.

107. Correct Answer: (a) WHALE

Explanation: In WHALE, the 2nd and 4th letters are H and L. Their positions sum to $8 + 12 = 20$, giving T. The word has 2 letters with even alphabetic positions and 2 vowels placed in odd-numbered positions. Hence, its numeric part is 22.

108. Correct Answer: (c) VZ-32-J

Explanation: If a word has exactly three letters with even alphabetic positions, the first digit of the numeric part must be 3. If it has exactly one vowel in an odd-numbered position, the second digit must be 1. Therefore, the numeric part must be 31. Since VZ-32-J has numeric part 32, it cannot belong to such a word.

Section E: Quantitative Aptitude

109. Correct Answer: (c) 84 trips

Explanation: For Shastri Nagar:

$$\text{Flat households} = 720 \times \frac{5}{9} = 400$$

$$\text{Independent-house households} = 720 \times \frac{4}{9} = 320$$

$$\text{Water demand} = 400 \times 135 + 320 \times 180$$

$$= 54,000 + 57,600$$

$$= 1,11,600 \text{ litres}$$

For Narmada Colony:

$$\text{Flat households} = 640 \times \frac{3}{8} = 240$$

$$\text{Independent-house households} = 640 \times \frac{5}{8} = 400$$

$$\text{Water demand} = 240 \times 150 + 400 \times 210$$

$$= 36,000 + 84,000$$

$$= 1,20,000 \text{ litres}$$

For Vivekanand Ward:

$$\text{Flat households} = 840 \times \frac{4}{7} = 480$$

$$\text{Independent-house households} = 840 \times \frac{3}{7} = 360$$

$$\text{Water demand} = 480 \times 120 + 360 \times 165$$

$$= 57,600 + 59,400$$

$$= 1,17,000 \text{ litres}$$

For Tilak Vihar:

$$\text{Flat households} = 600 \times \frac{2}{5} = 240$$

$$\text{Independent-house households} = 600 \times \frac{3}{5} = 360$$

$$\text{Water demand} = 240 \times 160 + 360 \times 200$$

$$= 38,400 + 72,000$$

$$= 1,10,400 \text{ litres}$$

Total water demand

$$= 1,11,600 + 1,20,000 + 1,17,000 + 1,10,400$$

$$= 4,59,000 \text{ litres}$$

One tanker delivers

$$= 92\% \text{ of } 6,000$$

$$= 5,520 \text{ litres}$$

Required tanker trips

$$= 4,59,000 \div 5,520$$

$$= 83.15, \text{ so } 84 \text{ trips are required. The answer is } 84 \text{ trips.}$$

Choice C is the correct answer.

110. Correct Answer: (b) Narmada Colony

$$\text{Explanation: Independent-house demand share} = \frac{\text{Independent-house demand}}{\text{Total demand}} \times 100$$

For Shastri Nagar: Independent-house demand
 $= 320 \times 180$
 $= 57,600$ litres
 $\text{Share} = 57,600 \div 1,11,600 \times 100 = 51.61\%$ approximately

For Narmada Colony: Independent-house demand $= 400 \times 210 = 84,000$ litres

$\text{Share} = 84,000 \div 1,20,000 \times 100 = 70\%$

For Vivekanand Ward: Independent-house demand $= 360 \times 165 = 59,400$ litres
 $\text{Share} = 59,400 \div 1,17,000 \times 100 = 50.77\%$ approximately

For Tilak Vihar: Independent-house demand $= 360 \times 200 = 72,000$ litres

$\text{Share} = 72,000 \div 1,10,400 \times 100 = 65.22\%$ approximately

The highest independent-house demand share is in Narmada Colony.

The answer is Narmada Colony.

Choice B is the correct answer.

111. Correct Answer: (d) 69.9%

Explanation: Water delivered by 72 tankers $= 72 \times 5,520 = 3,97,440$ litres

Total flat-household demand $= 54,000 + 36,000 + 57,600 + 38,400 = 1,86,000$ litres

Remaining water for independent-house households $= 3,97,440 - 1,86,000 = 2,11,440$ litres

Total independent-house households $= 320 + 400 + 360 + 360 = 1,440$ households

Water available per independent-house household $= 2,11,440 \div 1,440 = 146.833$ litres approximately

Original Narmada Colony independent-house quota $= 210$ litres

Percentage received $= 146.833 \div 210 \times 100 = 69.92\% = 69.9\%$ approximately

The answer is 69.9%.

Choice D is the correct answer.

112. Correct Answer: (b) 3 trips

Explanation: Vivekanand Ward flat-household demand $= 480 \times 120 = 57,600$ litres

Reduction in flat-household demand $= 12.5\%$ of $57,600 = 7,200$ litres

Vivekanand Ward independent-house demand $= 360 \times 165 = 59,400$ litres

Reduction in independent-house demand $= 10\%$ of $59,400 = 5,940$ litres

Total reduction $= 7,200 + 5,940 = 13,140$ litres

Revised total demand $= 4,59,000 - 13,140 = 4,45,860$ litres

Revised tanker trips $= 4,45,860 \div 5,520 = 80.77$, so 81 trips are required

Earlier trips required $= 84$

Fewer trips required $= 84 - 81 = 3$ trips

The answer is 3 trips.

Choice B is the correct answer.

113. Correct Answer: (c) 1 extra trip, Shastri Nagar

Explanation: Pooled requirement $= 84$ tanker trips

If tanker trips cannot be split between localities:

For Shastri Nagar: Trips required = $1,11,600 \div 5,520 = 20.22$, so 21 trips

Surplus water = $21 \times 5,520 - 1,11,600 = 1,15,920 - 1,11,600 = 4,320$ litres

For Narmada Colony: Trips required = $1,20,000 \div 5,520 = 21.74$, so 22 trips

Surplus water = $22 \times 5,520 - 1,20,000 = 1,21,440 - 1,20,000 = 1,440$ litres

For Vivekanand Ward: Trips required = $1,17,000 \div 5,520 = 21.20$, so 22 trips

Surplus water = $22 \times 5,520 - 1,17,000 = 1,21,440 - 1,17,000 = 4,440$ litres

For Tilak Vihar: Trips required = $1,10,400 \div 5,520 = 20$ trips

Surplus water = $20 \times 5,520 - 1,10,400 = 0$ litres

Total separate trips = $21 + 22 + 22 + 20 = 85$ trips

Extra trips over pooled requirement = $85 - 84 = 1$ extra trip

The highest surplus is in Vivekanand Ward, and the second-highest surplus is in Shastri Nagar.

The answer is 1 extra trip, Shastri Nagar.

Choice C is the correct answer.

114. Correct Answer: (a) ₹64,224

Explanation: Total flat-household water demand = $54,000 + 36,000 + 57,600 + 38,400 = 1,86,000$ litres

Flat-household collection = $1,86,000 \div 100 \times ₹18 = ₹33,480$

Total independent-house water demand = $57,600 + 84,000 + 59,400 + 72,000 = 2,73,000$ litres

Narmada Colony independent-house households = 400

Non-paying independent-house households = 20% of 400 = 80 households

Non-paying water quantity = $80 \times 210 = 16,800$ litres

Paying independent-house water quantity = $2,73,000 - 16,800 = 2,56,200$ litres

Independent-house collection = $2,56,200 \div 100 \times ₹12 = ₹30,744$

Total collection = $₹33,480 + ₹30,744 = ₹64,224$

The answer is ₹64,224.

Choice A is the correct answer.

115. Correct Answer: (b) 650 hampers

Explanation: Let the number of Basic, Family and Premium hampers be $5x$, $3x$ and $2x$ respectively.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Millet requirement} &= 5x \times 2 + 3x \times 3 + 2x \times 4 \\
 &= 10x + 9x + 8x \\
 &= 27x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pickle jar requirement} &= 5x \times 1 + 3x \times 2 + 2x \times 3 \\
 &= 5x + 6x + 6x \\
 &= 17x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Spice box requirement} &= 3x \times 1 + 2x \times 2 \\
 &= 3x + 4x \\
 &= 7x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cloth bag requirement} = 5x \times 1 + 3x \times 2 + 2x \times 2$$

$$= 5x + 6x + 4x$$

$$= 15x$$

Stock limits: $27x \leq 1,780$, so $x \leq 65.92$

$17x \leq 1,120$, so $x \leq 65.88$

$7x \leq 760$, so $x \leq 108.57$

$15x \leq 980$, so $x \leq 65.33$

Therefore, the maximum possible whole value of x is 65.

Total hampers

$$= 5x + 3x + 2x$$

$$= 10x$$

$$= 10 \times 65$$

$$= 650 \text{ hampers}$$

The answer is 650 hampers.

Choice B is the correct answer.

116. Correct Answer: (c) Spice boxes

Explanation: At $x = 65$:

$$\text{Millet packets used} = 27 \times 65 = 1,755 \text{ packets}$$

$$\text{Unused millet packets} = 1,780 - 1,755 = 25 \text{ packets}$$

$$\text{Unused millet value} = 25 \times ₹42 = ₹1,050$$

$$\text{Pickle jars used} = 17 \times 65 = 1,105 \text{ jars}$$

$$\text{Unused pickle jars} = 1,120 - 1,105 = 15 \text{ jars}$$

$$\text{Unused pickle value} = 15 \times ₹75 = ₹1,125$$

$$\text{Spice boxes used} = 7 \times 65 = 455 \text{ boxes}$$

$$\text{Unused spice boxes} = 760 - 455 = 305 \text{ boxes}$$

$$\text{Unused spice value} = 305 \times ₹60 = ₹18,300$$

$$\text{Cloth bags used} = 15 \times 65 = 975 \text{ bags}$$

$$\text{Unused cloth bags} = 980 - 975 = 5 \text{ bags}$$

$$\text{Unused cloth value} = 5 \times ₹38 = ₹190$$

The highest unused component value is for spice boxes.

The answer is Spice boxes.

Choice C is the correct answer.

117. Correct Answer: (d) ₹49,335

Explanation: At maximum production:

$$\text{Basic hampers} = 5 \times 65 = 325$$

$$\text{Family hampers} = 3 \times 65 = 195$$

$$\text{Premium hampers} = 2 \times 65 = 130$$

For Basic hamper:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cost} &= 2 \times ₹42 + 1 \times ₹75 + 1 \times ₹38 + ₹18 \\
 &= ₹84 + ₹75 + ₹38 + ₹18 \\
 &= ₹215
 \end{aligned}$$

Profit per Basic hamper

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= ₹260 - ₹215 \\
 &= ₹45
 \end{aligned}$$

For Family hamper:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cost} &= 3 \times ₹42 + 2 \times ₹75 + 1 \times ₹60 + 2 \times ₹38 + ₹24 \\
 &= ₹126 + ₹150 + ₹60 + ₹76 + ₹24 \\
 &= ₹436
 \end{aligned}$$

Profit per Family hamper

$$= ₹520 - ₹436 = ₹84$$

For Premium hamper:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cost} &= 4 \times ₹42 + 3 \times ₹75 + 2 \times ₹60 + 2 \times ₹38 + ₹30 \\
 &= ₹168 + ₹225 + ₹120 + ₹76 + ₹30 \\
 &= ₹619
 \end{aligned}$$

Profit per Premium hamper

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= ₹760 - ₹619 \\
 &= ₹141
 \end{aligned}$$

Total profit

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 325 \times ₹45 + 195 \times ₹84 + 130 \times ₹141 \\
 &= ₹14,625 + ₹16,380 + ₹18,330 \\
 &= ₹49,335
 \end{aligned}$$

The answer is ₹49,335.

Choice D is the correct answer.

118. Correct Answer: (a) ₹11.40

Explanation:

Number of Basic hampers = 325

Number of Premium hampers = 130

Profit per Premium hamper = ₹141

Total Premium profit

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 130 \times ₹141 \\
 &= ₹18,330
 \end{aligned}$$

Required total Basic profit = ₹18,330

Required profit per Basic hamper
 $= ₹18,330 \div 325$
 $= ₹56.40$

Existing profit per Basic hamper = ₹45

Required increase in profit per Basic hamper
 $= ₹56.40 - ₹45$
 $= ₹11.40$

Since the cost remains unchanged, the selling price of each Basic hamper must be increased by ₹11.40.

The answer is ₹11.40.

Choice A is the correct answer.

119. Correct Answer: (c) 11 trips

Explanation:

Maximum order contains:

Basic hampers = 325
 Family hampers = 195
 Premium hampers = 130

Mixed loading is counted proportionately.

Basic load share
 $= 325 \div 80$
 $= 4.0625$ trips

Family load share
 $= 195 \div 55$
 $= 3.5455$ trips approximately

Premium load share
 $= 130 \div 40$
 $= 3.25$ trips

Total proportional van load
 $= 4.0625 + 3.5455 + 3.25$
 $= 10.858$ trips approximately

Since a fraction of a trip still requires one full trip, the minimum number of trips is 11.

The answer is 11 trips.

Choice C is the correct answer.

120. Correct Answer: (b) ₹2,981

Explanation: Leftover pickle jars after the main order = 15

Each additional Basic hamper requires 1 pickle jar.

Additional Basic hampers = 15 hampers

For 15 additional Basic hampers:

Millet packets required = $15 \times 2 = 30$ packets

Cloth bags required = $15 \times 1 = 15$ bags

Leftover millet packets = 25

Extra millet packets to be bought = $30 - 25 = 5$ packets

Leftover cloth bags = 5

Extra cloth bags to be bought

= $15 - 5$

= 10 bags

Extra millet cost

= $5 \times ₹42 \times 110\%$

= ₹231

Extra cloth bag cost

= $10 \times ₹38 \times 110\%$

= ₹418

Additional labour cost

= $15 \times ₹18$

= ₹270

Additional sales value = $15 \times ₹260 = ₹3,900$

Additional cash surplus = $₹3,900 - ₹231 - ₹418 - ₹270 = ₹2,981$

The answer is ₹2,981.