ANSWER KEY — 19 NOVEMBER 2026

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
C	A	D	B	C	A	D	B	C	B
Q11	**Q12**	**Q13**	**Q14**	**Q15**	**Q16**	**Q17**	**Q18**	**Q19**	**Q20**
D	A	C	D	B	A	C	D	B	A
Q21	**Q22**	**Q23**	**Q24**	**Q25**	**Q26**				
C	D	B	A	D	A				

LEGAL REASONING

Q1 **C** ***S 244(1)(a) proviso: calls must be paid; NCLT waiver*** HARD

Section 244(1)(a) lets a member holding not less than one-tenth of the issued share capital apply, but only 'subject to the condition' that the applicant has paid all calls and other sums due on the shares. Kavya's 12% holding crosses the one-tenth mark, yet the call of Rs 2 per share that fell due last month is unpaid, so the condition fails and she cannot apply as of right. The passage, however, adds that the NCLT may, on an application made to it, waive all or any of the requirements of section 244. Kavya's route is therefore to seek a waiver, which is option C. Option A ignores the paid-calls condition altogether. Option B is wrong because the share-capital route is expressly open to 'any member or members', so one member can qualify alone. Option D misreads the proviso: the paid-calls condition qualifies every applicant under clause (a), not only those relying on the hundred-member route.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: the 12% figure looks decisive, but the paid-calls condition is part of the eligibility rule, and only a waiver can cure its absence.

Q2 **A** ***S 244(1)(a): 100 members or one-tenth, whichever is less*** MED

Section 244(1)(a) gives three alternative routes in a company with share capital: not less than one hundred members, or not less than one-tenth of the total number of members, 'whichever is less', or members holding not less than one-tenth of the issued share capital. The words 'whichever is less' mean the applicants need only reach the smaller of the first two figures. One-tenth of Ganga Textiles' 600 members is 60, which is less than 100, so 60 members are enough. Seventy members, who have paid all calls, exceed that number, so they are eligible even though their 8% holding would not satisfy the share-capital route. Option A is correct. Option B treats one hundred as a fixed minimum and ignores 'whichever is less'. Option C wrongly combines the number route and the share-capital route, which are alternatives, not cumulative conditions. Option D misstates section 244(2), which needs the written consent only of the other eligible applicants on whose behalf one member applies, not of the whole membership.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: it remembers the figure of one hundred but forgets that the lower of 100 and one-tenth of the members is the operative threshold.

Q3 **D** ***S 244 Explanation: joint holders counted as one member*** ELITE

The explanation to section 244 says that where shares are held jointly by two or more persons, they are counted only as one member. Of the 110 signatories, 24 hold in twelve joint pairs, so those 24 persons count as 12 members; the other 86 count as 86. The applicants are therefore 86 + 12 = 98 members. For a company with share capital and 5,000 members, the number threshold is the lesser of 100 and one-tenth of 5,000 (500), that is, 100. Ninety-eight is short of 100, and their 6% holding does not meet the one-tenth share-capital route. They are not eligible as of right and must ask the NCLT to waive the requirement, which it has the power to do. Option D is correct. Option A counts persons rather than members. Option B applies the larger figure of 500 instead of the lesser figure of 100. Option C contradicts the explanation, which counts joint holders as one member no matter how many of them sign.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: 110 signatures look comfortably above 100, but joint holders collapse into single members and pull the count down to 98.

Q4 **B** ***Oppression: removal of director not per se oppressive (TCS v Cyrus, 2021)*** HARD

Oppression under section 241 means conduct of the company's affairs that is burdensome, harsh and wrongful towards members, and the passage records that a mere loss of confidence between majority and minority is not enough (Shanti Prasad Jain v Kalinga Tubes, 1965). In Tata Consultancy Services Ltd v Cyrus Investments Pvt Ltd (2021), the Supreme Court held that the removal of a director, by itself and in accordance with the articles, does not amount to oppression. Prism's Board acted in accordance with its articles, and the shareholder relies on the removal 'on that ground alone'. Without more, such as a course of conduct that is burdensome, harsh and wrongful, the complaint fails, so option B is correct. Option A treats the removal of a nominee as oppression in itself, which is the very view the Supreme Court rejected. Option C turns loss of confidence into the test for oppression when the passage says it is not sufficient. Option D is wrong because an 18% holder satisfies the one-tenth share-capital route and can apply.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is attractive because the chairman was the minority's nominee, but the 2021 ruling holds that a removal made according to the articles is not oppression in itself.

NAME: _____ **ROLL NO:** _____ **BATCH:** _____

Q5 **C** ***S 241(2): Central Government's own application*** **HARD**

Section 244 sets the qualifications for members who wish to apply under section 241(1). The passage describes a separate route: section 241(2) allows the Central Government itself to apply to the NCLT if it is of the opinion that the affairs of the company are being conducted in a manner prejudicial to public interest. That route does not depend on any member meeting the section 244 threshold, and it does not need a waiver, because section 244 governs only applications by members. Here the Central Government holds exactly the opinion the provision requires, so it may move the NCLT directly, and option C is correct. Option A wrongly treats section 244 as the only gateway to the Tribunal. Option B invents a requirement that the Government must recruit one hundred members, which appears nowhere in the rule. Option D assumes the Government must first obtain a waiver, but a waiver relieves members of their eligibility conditions and has no role in the Government's own application under section 241(2).

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the trap: it mixes up the two routes, carrying the members' waiver procedure over to the Central Government, which applies in its own right.

Q6 **A** ***False imprisonment: knowledge not necessary (Meering, 1919)*** **HARD**

False imprisonment, as the passage defines it, is the total restraint of a person's liberty without lawful justification, for however short a time. Dev's liberty was totally restrained: the guards outside had orders to stop him if he tried to leave, so every exit from the office was effectively closed for the hour. The passage then states that the person restrained need not know of the restraint, relying on Meering v Grahame-White Aviation Co (1919), where a suspected worker who waited in an office unaware of the officers posted outside was held to have been falsely imprisoned. The facts here are on all fours with Meering, so option A is correct. Option B fails because the tort is complete once the restraint exists; a person need not test it by trying to leave. Option C states the opposite of the Meering rule. Option D fails because assault needs a reasonable apprehension of immediate force in the claimant's mind, and Dev, who knew nothing of the guards, apprehended nothing.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap: it feels natural that one cannot be 'imprisoned' without knowing it, but Meering holds that awareness of the restraint is not an ingredient of the tort.

Q7 **D** ***False imprisonment: restraint must be total (Bird v Jones, 1845)*** **MED**

The passage requires that the restraint be total. In Bird v Jones (1845), the defendants fenced off part of a public footway and stopped the plaintiff from passing along it, but he remained free to go back; the court held that blocking one direction while leaving another open is not imprisonment. Kiran's case is the same. The rope stopped her going north on one walkway, but she could turn back or use the southern walkway, so her liberty was only partially obstructed. That is not false imprisonment, which makes option D correct. Option A states exactly the argument that failed in Bird v Jones: being stopped from going where one wishes is not the same as being confined. Option B wrongly equates an obstruction of a public way with a total restraint; the obstruction may be some other wrong, but it is not imprisonment. Option C is too narrow, since false imprisonment needs no walls or rooms; total restraint can be imposed anywhere, including in the open air.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: it describes a real grievance, but Bird v Jones shows that being blocked in one direction is a partial, not a total, restraint.

Q8 **B** ***False imprisonment: reasonable exit condition (Robinson v Balmain, 1910)*** **ELITE**

The passage states that a reasonable condition on leaving premises that a person has entered on known terms is not imprisonment, and cites Robinson v Balmain New Ferry Co (1910), where a ferry company that refused to let a man leave its wharf until he paid the small exit fee shown on a notice was held not liable. Neha entered a private wharf where a notice told everyone that leaving through the turnstile costs Rs 20. She entered on those known terms, and a Rs 20 fee is a small and reasonable condition. Staff keeping her until she paid therefore did not commit false imprisonment, and option B is correct. Option A ignores the Robinson exception for a reasonable condition on exit. Option C fails because the condition attached to leaving the wharf, not to sailing, so missing the ferry does not make the fee unreasonable. Option D is wrong because the passage says total restraint 'for however short a time' is enough, so the twenty minutes is not the reason the company escapes liability.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the trap: it reaches the right result for the wrong reason, since duration never saves a defendant; the reasonable exit condition does.

Q9 **C** ***Assault: apparent present ability to carry out the threat*** **HARD**

Assault, as the passage defines it, is an act that causes another reasonably to apprehend the immediate application of force, and the threat must be coupled with an apparent present ability to carry it out; a threat that cannot possibly be executed at that moment is not an assault. Mohan was on a train pulling fast out of the station, while Gopal stood on the platform. Whatever Mohan shouted, he had no apparent ability at that moment to reach Gopal and beat him, so any fear Gopal felt could not be a reasonable apprehension of immediate force. Option C is correct. Option A treats the claimant's fear as sufficient, but the rule demands a reasonable apprehension backed by an apparent present ability. Option B confuses assault with battery: shaking a fist in the air applies no force to anyone's person. Option D overstates the law; menacing gestures can amount to assault when the person making them is in a position to carry out the threat at once.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: Gopal really was frightened, but assault turns on whether the threat could be carried out at once, not on the strength of the fear.

LOGICAL REASONING

Q10 **B** ***Rule 2 application: recorded crop failure*** **MED**

Rule 1 sets the default: a borrower returns twice the borrowed weight, of the same variety, by the end of the next harvest season. Rule 2 displaces that default when two conditions are met: the member's crop from that seed fails, and the field officer records the failure before that harvest season ends. Leela's millet crop failed, and the failure was recorded halfway through the season, which is before it ended, so both conditions are satisfied. Under Rule 2 she need return only the borrowed weight, 4 kg of the same millet, and she has until the end of the following harvest season to do so. Option B is correct. Option A applies Rule 1 as though Rule 2 did not exist. Option C mixes the two rules, taking the doubled weight from Rule 1 and the extended deadline from Rule 2. Option D takes the reduced weight from Rule 2 but keeps the shorter Rule 1 deadline, whereas Rule 2 expressly grants the later date.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the trap: a student who spots the reduced weight often stops reading and misses that Rule 2 also extends the time to the following season.

Q11 **D** ***Principle application EXCEPT: scope of the drought override*** HARD

Heritage seed is governed by Rule 4, which requires at least one earlier return completed in full, and by Rule 3, which bars any member with a return overdue. Rule 5 lets every member borrow up to 5 kg 'despite Rule 3', but only of a non-heritage variety, so the drought declaration does nothing for a heritage loan. Ajay, Bina and Chetan each have at least one completed return and nothing overdue (Bina's current return is not yet due, so it is not overdue), so each may borrow heritage seed. Dolly satisfies Rule 4, but she has a return overdue, so Rule 3 bars her, and Rule 5 cannot rescue her because it covers only non-heritage seed. Dolly is the exception, making option D correct. Option B tempts students who treat an outstanding but undue return as overdue; Rule 3 speaks only of returns that are overdue. Options A and C describe members who plainly satisfy both rules.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: an unpaid return that is not yet due is not 'overdue', so Bina is not barred by Rule 3.

Q12 **A** ***Two-principle conflict: express override clause*** ELITE

Rule 3 and Rule 5 point in opposite directions for Raghu. Rule 3 says a member with any return overdue may not borrow seed, and Raghu has a return overdue. Rule 5 says that in a declared drought year every member may borrow up to 5 kg of non-heritage seed 'despite Rule 3'. The words 'despite Rule 3' resolve the conflict expressly: within its scope, Rule 5 overrides the bar in Rule 3. Raghu's request fits that scope exactly. The gram sabha has declared a drought year, maize is a non-heritage variety, and 4 kg is within the 5 kg limit. He may therefore borrow the full 4 kg, which is option A. Option B applies Rule 3 as though Rule 5 had no override clause. Option C invents a halved limit for overdue members that no rule contains. Option D adds a precondition of clearing the overdue return, which would make the override meaningless, since a member who had cleared his returns would not need Rule 5 at all.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: Rule 3 is phrased absolutely, but 'despite Rule 3' in Rule 5 is an express override for small non-heritage loans in a drought year.

Q13 **C** ***Principle application: unmet condition of a relieving rule*** ELITE

Rule 2 relieves a borrower only if the crop fails and the field officer records the failure before that harvest season ends. Sunita's failure was recorded only after Season 1 had ended, so the second condition was not met and Rule 2 never applied, however real the crop failure. Her obligation therefore stayed under Rule 1: she had to return twice the borrowed weight, 6 kg, by the end of the next harvest season, Season 1. She returned nothing by then, and at the end of Season 2 she returned only 3 kg, so 3 kg of her Rule 1 return is still owed and is overdue. Under Rule 3 a member with a return overdue may not borrow, and in a normal year Rule 5 offers no escape. Option C is correct. Option A assumes Rule 2 applied merely because the crop failed. Option B treats returning the borrowed weight as discharging a Rule 1 debt of double the weight. Option D misstates Rule 2, which asks only for the borrowed weight.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: the crop did fail, but Rule 2 also needs the failure to be recorded before the season ends, and that condition was missed.

Q14 **D** ***Arrangement: must be true*** HARD

Start with the G-K block: K hangs immediately right of G, and G must be left of R. S must take an even position, and M an end. Working through every placement gives exactly six acceptable rows: H G K S R M, M H G K R S, M G K H R S, M G K S R H, M S G K H R and M S G K R H. In five rows R is in position 5, and in M S G K H R it is in position 6, so R always hangs in position 5 or 6, which is option D. Option A fails because in H G K S R M, M is in position 6. Option B fails because K is in position 3 in several rows, such as H G K S R M. Option C fails because H is at an end only in H G K S R M and M G K S R H.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: M is in position 1 in five of the six rows, but 'must be true' demands all six, and H G K S R M breaks it.

Q15 **B** ***Arrangement: could be true EXCEPT*** HARD

The six acceptable rows are H G K S R M, M H G K R S, M G K H R S, M G K S R H, M S G K H R and M S G K R H. H hangs in position 4 in M G K H R S, so option A could be true. S hangs in position 2 in M S G K H R, so option C could be true. G hangs in position 3 in M H G K R S, so option D could be true. R, however, never hangs in position 4: it is always in position 5 or 6. To put R in position 4, G and K would need to sit side by side to its left. If M took position 1, G and K would fill 2 and 3, leaving S to take 6 and H to take 5, next to S, which is forbidden. If M took 6, S would need position 2, and G and K could not then sit side by side left of R. So option B is the exception.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the trap: G looks tied to the left edge, but in M H G K R S it sits in position 3 without breaking any condition.

Q16 **A** *Arrangement: conditional must be true* MED

Add the new condition that S hangs in position 6. Of the six acceptable rows, only two have S in position 6: M H G K R S and M G K H R S. In both, M hangs in position 1, since position 6 is taken by S and M must be at an end, and R hangs in position 5. R cannot be in position 4 or earlier, because it must sit right of the G-K pair, and H cannot be in position 5, next to S. Therefore R must hang in position 5, which is option A. Option B is true only in M H G K R S, not in M G K H R S. Option C is likewise true only in M H G K R S, where G is in position 3; in the other row G is in position 2. Option D fails in the same way, because K is in position 3 only in M G K H R S and is in position 4 in M H G K R S. A 'must be true' answer has to hold in both rows.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: H in position 2 appears in the first row a student finds, but the second row, M G K H R S, moves H to position 4.

Q17 **C** *Arrangement: equivalent replacement condition* ELITE

Remove the condition 'G is left of R' and test each candidate against the other four conditions; the right one must produce exactly the same six rows. Because K hangs immediately right of G, the statement 'K is left of R' is satisfied in every row where G is left of R: G sits one place before K, so if K is left of R then G is too. Conversely, if G is left of R, then K, which sits in the very next position after G and cannot share R's position, must also be left of R. The two conditions are therefore equivalent given the G-K block, and a brute-force check confirms the same six rows, so option C is correct. Option A, R in position 5, loses M S G K H R, where R is in position 6. Option B, R at an end, keeps only two rows. Option D, G and R not adjacent, lets R move to the left of G, producing new rows such as R S G K H M.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: R is in position 5 in five of the six rows, but forcing it there deletes the valid row M S G K H R.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q18 **D** *Ratio from line-graph data: conversion rate* EASY

Conversion rate = paying subscribers / MAU x 100, with both in the same unit. Convert MAU to thousand by multiplying by 100. April: 63 / 4,200 x 100 = 1.5%. May: 72 / 4,800 x 100 = 1.5%. June: 81 / 4,500 x 100 = 1.8%. July: 81 / 5,400 x 100 = 1.5%. August: 96 / 6,000 x 100 = 1.6%. September: 114 / 5,700 x 100 = 2.0%. The highest rate is September's 2.0%, so option D is correct. A quick check avoids the full division: September has the largest number of paying subscribers but not the largest MAU, since August's 60 lakh is higher, which already suggests September's ratio is the best. Option A gives June's correct figure, which is the second-highest. Option B gives August's figure, which a student might pick because August has the highest MAU. Option C gives April's figure, the lowest rate, which is shared by April, May and July.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: June's jump to 1.8% is the most striking rise on the graph, but September's 2.0% is higher.

Q19 **B** *Line graph: counting opposite movements* MED

Compare each month with the one before it, from May to September. May: MAU rose from 42 to 48 lakh and paying subscribers rose from 63 to 72 thousand, so both moved up. June: MAU fell from 48 to 45 lakh while paying subscribers rose from 72 to 81 thousand, which qualifies. July: MAU rose from 45 to 54 lakh, and paying subscribers stayed at 81 thousand, so neither condition is met. August: MAU rose from 54 to 60 lakh and paying subscribers rose from 81 to 96 thousand, so both rose. September: MAU fell from 60 to 57 lakh while paying subscribers rose from 96 to 114 thousand, which qualifies. Exactly two months, June and September, show MAU falling while paying subscribers rise, so option B is correct. Option C is reached by wrongly counting July, where the subscriber line is flat, not rising. Option A comes from noticing only one dip in the MAU line. April has no previous month and cannot be counted.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap: July's flat subscriber line at 81 thousand is easily misread as a rise, but 'rose' needs a strict increase.

Q20 **A** *Revenue from line-graph data* HARD

Revenue = paying subscribers x fee per subscriber, summed over the months asked. Paying subscribers in July, August and September are 81, 96 and 114 thousand, which total 291 thousand, or 2,91,000 subscriber-months. At Rs 299 each, revenue = 2,91,000 x 299 = Rs 8,70,09,000. Since 1 crore = 1,00,00,000, this is Rs 8.70 crore, so option A is correct. A quick check: 2,91,000 x 300 = 8,73,00,000, and subtracting 2,91,000 gives 8,70,09,000. Option B, Rs 6.28 crore, uses only August and September (2,10,000 x 299). Option C, Rs 7.71 crore, uses June, July and August (2,58,000 x 299), a one-month slip in reading the graph. Option D, Rs 15.16 crore, adds all six months (5,07,000 x 299). The question also tests whether the student uses the subscriber line, in thousand, rather than the MAU line, in lakh, since free users pay nothing and do not add to subscription revenue.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap: it uses three consecutive months but starts one month early, a common slip when reading points off a line graph.

Q21 **C** *Derived series: percentage change in free users* HARD

Free users = MAU - paying subscribers, with both in the same unit. April: MAU 42 lakh = 42,00,000; paying 63,000; free users = 41,37,000. September: MAU 57 lakh = 57,00,000; paying 1,14,000; free users = 55,86,000. Percentage increase = (55,86,000 - 41,37,000) / 41,37,000 x 100 = 14,49,000 / 41,37,000 x 100, which is about 35.0%. Option C is correct. Option A, 35.7%, is the growth in total MAU, (57 - 42) / 42 x 100; it ignores that paying subscribers grew much faster than MAU, so the free-user base grew a little more slowly than MAU. Option D, 80.95%, is the growth in paying subscribers, (114 - 63) / 63 x 100. Option B, 33.6%, has no basis in the data and catches guessing. The skill tested is building a new series from the two lines on the graph before computing a percentage change, rather than reading a percentage change directly off one of the lines.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: MAU growth of 35.7% looks close, but subtracting the fast-growing paying subscribers lowers the free-user growth to about 35.0%.

Q22 D *Projection: target conversion and required increase* ELITE

October MAU = September MAU x 1.10 = 57 lakh x 1.10 = 62.7 lakh = 62,70,000. The target conversion rate is 2.5%, so the required paying subscribers = 2.5% of 62,70,000 = 1,56,750. September had 1,14,000 paying subscribers. The additional subscribers needed = 1,56,750 - 1,14,000 = 42,750, so option D is correct. Each wrong option is built from a plausible slip. Option A, 28,500, applies 2.5% to September's MAU of 57 lakh (1,42,500) and forgets the 10% growth in users. Option B, 1,56,750, is the total number of paying subscribers October needs, not the increase the question asks for. Option C, 31,350, is 0.5% of October's MAU; it treats the task as raising the rate from 2.0% to 2.5% on October's users, but it ignores that September's rate of 2.0% applied to only 57 lakh users, so the extra 5.7 lakh users would also need to convert at the target rate.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: it applies the new rate correctly but to September's user base, missing the 10% growth that the October projection assumes.

Q23 B *Caselet: tracking flows between groups* MED

Track the Evening batch step by step. It began with 80 students. Fifteen per cent of the 120 Morning enrolees, that is 0.15 x 120 = 18 students, moved into the Evening batch, and 10 Evening students moved out to the Morning batch. After the transfers the Evening batch had 80 + 18 - 10 = 88 students. Then 8 Evening students dropped out, and every remaining student sat the test, so 88 - 8 = 80 Evening students sat the final test. Option B is correct. As a check, the Morning batch had 120 - 18 + 10 = 112 students after the transfers, and 112 - 12 = 100 sat, so 100 + 80 = 180 students sat in all, which equals 200 enrolled minus 20 drop-outs. Option A, 88, stops before subtracting the drop-outs. Option C, 90, ignores the 10 students who left for the Morning batch (80 + 18 - 8). Option D, 100, adds those 10 students instead of subtracting them (80 + 18 + 10 - 8).

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: 88 is the correct strength of the batch after the transfers, but the question asks how many sat, which is after the drop-outs.

Q24 A *Caselet: deriving a pass rate from a total* HARD

First find how many sat in each batch. Morning after transfers = 120 - 18 + 10 = 112; after 12 drop-outs, 100 sat. Evening after transfers = 80 + 18 - 10 = 88; after 8 drop-outs, 80 sat. In the Morning batch, 75% of 100 = 75 students passed. Since 131 passed across both batches, the Evening batch had 131 - 75 = 56 passes. The Evening pass percentage = 56 / 80 x 100 = 70%, so option A is correct. Option C, 63.6%, divides the 56 passes by 88, the batch strength before the drop-outs, but drop-outs did not sit the test and cannot be part of the base. Option B, 75%, simply copies the Morning rate, as though the two batches must have done equally well. Option D, 65.5%, is the overall pass rate on the 200 enrolled (131 / 200 x 100), which mixes both batches and the wrong base. The base for any pass percentage must be the number who sat the test.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option C is the trap: it uses the right number of passes but the wrong base, counting drop-outs who never sat the test.

Q25 D *Caselet: splitting a group into sub-groups* ELITE

The Evening batch had 80 students who sat the test and 56 who passed, as found in the previous question (Morning passes = 75% of 100 = 75; Evening passes = 131 - 75 = 56). The 18 students who moved from Morning to Evening all sat the test, and two-thirds of them, 12 students, passed. The other Evening students who sat number 80 - 18 = 62, and their passes number 56 - 12 = 44. Their pass percentage = 44 / 62 x 100 = 70.97%, which is about 71.0%, so option D is correct. Option A, 73.3%, divides 44 by 60, an arithmetic slip in taking 18 away from 80. Option B, 66.67%, is the transferees' own pass rate, not that of the rest. Option C, 62.9%, divides 44 passes by 70, which would follow from subtracting the 10 outgoing students instead of the 18 incoming ones. The task is to separate the transferees from the rest of the batch on both the base and the passes.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: 44 / 60 looks neat, but the other Evening students who sat number 62, not 60, so the rate is about 71.0%.

Q26 A *Caselet: complement of an overall outcome* HARD

All 200 enrolled students fall into exactly one of three groups: those who dropped out, those who sat and failed, and those who sat and passed. Drop-outs = 12 + 8 = 20. Students who sat = 200 - 20 = 180. Passes = 131, as stated, so failures = 180 - 131 = 49. Students who either dropped out or failed = 20 + 49 = 69. As a percentage of the 200 who enrolled: 69 / 200 x 100 = 34.5%, so option A is correct. A quicker route uses the complement: everyone who did not pass either dropped out or failed, so the answer is (200 - 131) / 200 x 100 = 34.5%. Option B, 27.22%, is the failure rate among those who sat (49 / 180 x 100) and omits the drop-outs. Option C, 24.5%, counts only the 49 failures against the full 200 enrolled. Option D, 65.5%, is the share who passed, the complement of the correct answer. The transfers between batches do not affect this total at all.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is the trap: it uses the failure rate among those who sat, but the question asks about all 200 enrolees, so drop-outs must be included.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. Which chapter of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with oppression and mismanagement? — **Chapter XVI**

2. Which section lets a member complain of oppression to the NCLT? — **Section 241(1)**

3. Which section lays down who may apply for relief against oppression? — **Section 244**

4. Number threshold in a company with share capital? — **100 members or one-tenth of members, whichever is less**

5. Share-capital threshold for an oppression application? — **One-tenth of the issued share capital**

6. What condition must share-capital applicants satisfy? — **They must have paid all calls and other sums due**

7. Threshold in a company without share capital? — **One-fifth of the total number of members**

8. Who may waive the section 244 requirements? — **The NCLT**

9. How are joint holders of shares counted under s 244? — **As only one member**

10. What does s 244(2) require from the other eligible members? — **Their written consent**

11. Which section lets the Central Government itself apply? — **Section 241(2)**

12. On what ground may the Central Government apply? — **Affairs prejudicial to public interest**

13. Which section lists the NCLT's powers on proof of oppression? — **Section 242**

14. Name one relief the NCLT may grant under s 242. — **Purchase of a member's shares by others or the company**

15. Can the NCLT remove a managing director under s 242? — **Yes**

16. Which 1965 case defined oppression as burdensome, harsh and wrongful? — **Shanti Prasad Jain v Kalinga Tubes**

17. Is mere loss of confidence between majority and minority oppression? — **No**

18. Which 2021 case held removing a director is not per se oppression? — **Tata Consultancy Services Ltd v Cyrus Investments**

19. Besides oppression, what change can ground a s 241 complaint? — **A material change in management or control**

20. Applicants needed in a 600-member company with share capital? — **60 members**

21. Applicants needed in a 5,000-member company with share capital? — **100 members**

22. Is trespass to the person actionable without proof of damage? — **Yes**

23. Name the three forms of trespass to the person. — **Assault, battery and false imprisonment**

24. What must accompany a threat for it to be an assault? — **An apparent present ability to carry it out**

25. What is battery? — **Intentional application of force to another without lawful justification**

26. Must battery cause injury? — **No; the slightest unwanted touch suffices**

27. What kind of restraint does false imprisonment need? — **Total restraint of liberty**

28. Which 1845 case held a partial obstruction is not imprisonment? — **Bird v Jones**

29. Must the person restrained know of the restraint? — **No**

30. Which 1919 case held knowledge of restraint unnecessary? — **Meering v Grahame-White Aviation Co**

31. Which 1910 case upheld a reasonable exit fee at a wharf? — **Robinson v Balmain New Ferry Co**

32. How much did the SC award in Bhim Singh v State of J&K (1985)? — **Rs 50,000**

33. Why was Bhim Singh detained, per the passage? — **He was kept from attending an Assembly session**

34. How long must a restraint last to be false imprisonment? — **Any time, however short**

35. Under Rule 1, how much seed must a borrower return? — **Twice the borrowed weight**

36. By when must a Rule 1 return be made? — **By the end of the next harvest season**

37. When must a crop failure be recorded for Rule 2 to apply? — **Before that harvest season ends**

38. Under Rule 2, how much is returned? — **Only the borrowed weight**

39. Who may borrow heritage seed under Rule 4? — **A member with one earlier return completed in full**

40. What does Rule 5 allow in a drought year? — **Up to 5 kg of non-heritage seed despite Rule 3**

41. Does Rule 5 cover heritage seed? — **No**

42. Who declares a drought year under the seed bank rules? — **The gram sabha**

43. How many paintings are hung on the gallery wall? — **Six**

44. Which painting hangs immediately right of G? — **K**

45. Where must painting M hang? — **At one of the two ends**

46. How many arrangements satisfy all five hanging conditions? — **Six**

47. Which condition can replace 'G left of R' with the same effect? — **K hangs somewhere to the left of R**

48. Highest conversion rate of the learning app, April-September 2026? — **2.0%, in September**

49. App's subscription revenue for July-September at Rs 299 a month? — **About Rs 8.70 crore**

50. How many Evening batch students sat the final test? — **80**

51. Which tribunal hears oppression and mismanagement applications? — **The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)**

52. Can a single member qualify under s 244 through the share-capital route? — **Yes, if holding one-tenth of the issued share capital**

53. Is the s 244 number route cumulative with the share-capital route? — **No; they are alternatives**

54. Can the NCLT regulate the future conduct of a company's affairs under s 242? — **Yes**

55. Can the NCLT order the company itself to buy a member's shares? — **Yes, under s 242**

56. Must the Central Government meet the s 244 threshold to apply? — **No**

57. How many members do 24 joint holders in twelve pairs count as? — **Twelve**

58. Does a director's removal under the articles alone amount to oppression? — **No**

59. Is false imprisonment possible in the open air, outside a building? — **Yes; total restraint can be imposed anywhere**

60. Is a threat from a speeding train an assault? — **No; there is no apparent present ability**

61. Is shaking a fist in the air a battery? — **No; no force is applied to the person**

62. Does Rule 5 of the seed bank override Rule 3? — **Yes, for up to 5 kg of non-heritage seed**