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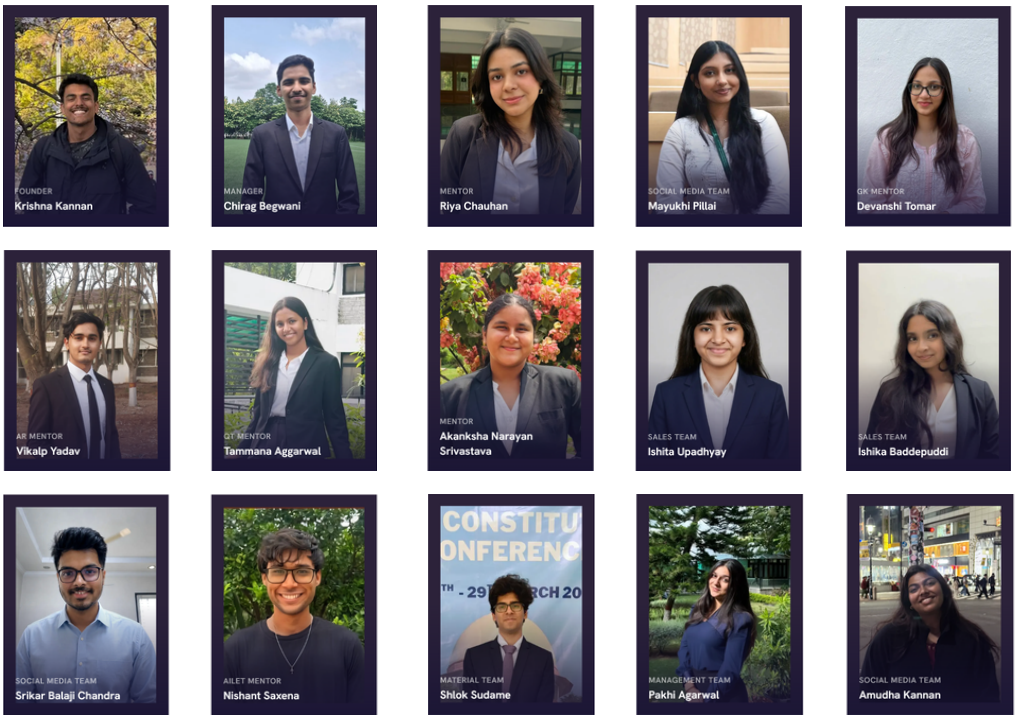








OUR MENTORS



MENTORS' NOTE

Good morning everyone,

If you're reading this, you're already doing something that thousands of CLAT aspirants never do—you've shown up today. That might sound like a small thing, but over the next few months you'll realise that success in CLAT is rarely decided by one brilliant mock or one 12-hour study session. It's decided by the hundreds of ordinary days where you choose to sit down and study even when you don't feel like it.

The entire CLAT Community team is rooting for you. Whenever you're stuck, ask doubts, discuss questions, and make use of the people around you. You don't have to prepare alone. We hope today's material helps you take one more step towards your dream.

Now stop reading this note and get to work. Your future self will thank you for the effort you put in today.

All the best.

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DAILY AR

PASSAGE 1

Under a state farm-mechanisation scheme, a mandal agriculture office decides which farmers may receive a subsidised power tiller. A pattadar passbook is issued only to the owner of the land; a tenant farmer cultivates land that belongs to someone else. A holding of up to 5 acres is called small. The office applies four rules.

Rule 1: Every passbook holder is eligible, except one who already owns a tractor.

Rule 2: The exception in Rule 1 does not apply to a woman whose holding is small.

Rule 3: A farmer without a passbook is not eligible, unless the farmer is a tenant farmer whose holding is small.

Rule 4: Notwithstanding Rules 1 to 3, a farmer who received a power tiller under an earlier scheme is not eligible; this bar does not apply to a woman tenant farmer.

Part of the office's register is given below (Y = yes, N = no, – = not recorded).

Farmer	Passbook	Tenant	Small holding	Woman	Owns tractor	Earlier tiller
Anjaiah	Y	–	N	N	N	N
Bhavani	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chandraiah	Y	N	Y	N	Y	–
Devamma	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	–
Eeranna	N	–	Y	N	N	N
Fatima	–	Y	N	Y	N	N
Gangamma	–	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Hanmanthu	Y	N	N	N	–	N

1. How many of the eight farmers are certainly eligible on the register as it stands?

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

2. Seven of the farmers have one entry not recorded. For how many of these seven would filling in that entry make no difference to whether the farmer is eligible?

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 5

3. The office later confirms that Gangamma is eligible. Which of the following must then be true?

(A) She holds a pattadar passbook.

(B) Rule 2 did not apply to her.

(C) She would have been eligible even if her holding had not been small.

(D) She would have been eligible even without a passbook, because her holding is small.

4. A farmer not in the register owns a tractor and is eligible. Which of the following must be true of that farmer?

(A) The farmer is a woman.

(B) The farmer holds a passbook.

(C) The farmer has not received a tiller under an earlier scheme.

(D) The farmer's holding is small.

5. A passbook holder not in the register is found not eligible. Which of the following must be true?

(A) The farmer owns a tractor.

(B) The farmer received a tiller under an earlier scheme.

(C) The farmer owns a tractor, or received a tiller under an earlier scheme, or both.

(D) The farmer is a man.

6. Consider four proposed amendments, each considered on its own:

(i) Rule 4's bar is also lifted for every tenant farmer who holds a passbook.

(ii) Rule 1's exception is widened to 'one who already owns a tractor or has received a tiller under an earlier scheme'.

(iii) Rule 2 is extended to men whose holding is small.

(iv) Rule 3's exception is extended to every woman tenant farmer, whatever her holding.

How many of these amendments would leave the eligibility of every possible farmer exactly as it is now?

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3

7. Which of the following statements is true?

(A) Bhavani would still be eligible if she were a man and everything else in her row stayed the same.

(B) Anjaiah would still be eligible if he owned a tractor.

(C) Fatima would be eligible if her holding were small.

(D) Chandraiah would be eligible if he were a woman.

8. Consider the following statements:

(i) Devamma's eligibility depends only on whether she received a tiller under an earlier scheme.

(ii) If Hanmanthu is eligible, he does not own a tractor.

(iii) Eeranna is eligible if, and only if, he is a tenant farmer.

(iv) At most five of the eight farmers can turn out to be eligible.

Which of the statements are true?

(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

(B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(C) (i) and (ii) only

(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

PASSAGE 2

At the start of Week 1 the district Labour Office had 150 pending applications from construction workers for registration with the welfare board. Every week 50 new applications arrive and the desk clears 50, so the backlog has stayed at 150. The Collector has ordered that the backlog at the end of Week 6 be at most 30, and that at the end of no week may it be more than 150. A week's clearances can never exceed the applications in hand that week. Four courses are proposed; any of them may be combined.

A — Saturday overtime (₹30,000): 20 extra clearances in a week. The staff union permits overtime in only three of the six weeks, which the office may choose.

B — A contract operator (₹40,000): recruitment takes Weeks 1 and 2; the operator adds 15 clearances in Week 3, a training week, and 30 in each week after that.

C — Online pre-scrutiny (₹10,000): while the staff learn the system, clearances fall by 10 in each of Weeks 1 and 2; from Week 3 they rise by 25 a week.

D — A one-week registration camp (₹25,000), possible only in Week 4 or later: it clears 60 extra applications that week, but desk clearances fall by 20 that week because staff are sent to the camp.

9. If only one course is adopted, which course leaves the smallest backlog at the end of Week 6, and what is that backlog?

(A) Course B, which leaves 45

(B) Course A, which leaves 30

(C) Course C, which clears the backlog completely

(D) Course C, which leaves 50

10. What is the cheapest combination of courses that satisfies the Collector's order?

(A) C and D, costing ₹35,000

(B) A and C, costing ₹40,000

(C) B and D, costing ₹65,000

(D) A and D, costing ₹55,000

11. The office adopts A and C together and must still satisfy the Collector's order. Which of the following must be true of the three overtime weeks?

(A) Week 1 is one of them.

(B) Weeks 1 and 2 are both among them.

(C) They must be Weeks 1, 2 and 3.

(D) Any three weeks will do.

12. Suppose the Collector brings the deadline forward, requiring the backlog to be at most 30 at the end of Week 5 instead of Week 6 (the ceiling of 150 still applies). What is now the cheapest combination that satisfies the order?

(A) A and C, costing ₹40,000

(B) B and D, costing ₹65,000

(C) A, C and D, costing ₹65,000

(D) A and B, costing ₹70,000

13. The office adopts A and B together, with the overtime weeks chosen in any way the union permits. Which of the following correctly describes the end of Week 6?

(A) The backlog is 0, and 15 of the extra clearances that A and B could have provided went unused.

(B) The backlog is 0, and every extra clearance that A and B could provide was used.

(C) The backlog is 15.

(D) It depends on which three weeks were chosen for overtime.

14. Which one of the following changes, made on its own, would change the cheapest combination that satisfies the order?

(A) The union permits overtime in four of the six weeks instead of three.

(B) The Collector raises the weekly ceiling from 150 to 170.

(C) The Collector relaxes the Week-6 target from 30 to 40.

(D) The contract operator's cost falls to ₹30,000.

15. Each course is adopted on its own, and its reduction in the Week-6 backlog is divided by its cost. Which order runs from the highest reduction per rupee to the lowest?

(A) B, C, A, D

(B) C, A, B, D

(C) C, B, D, A

(D) C, B, A, D

16. Consider the following statements:

(i) No single course, adopted alone, satisfies the Collector's order.

(ii) Every combination that satisfies the order includes A or B.

(iii) In every combination that includes C and satisfies the order, overtime is used in Week 1.

(iv) The cheapest combination that satisfies the order clears the backlog completely by the end of Week 6.

Which of the statements are true?

(A) (ii) and (iv) only

(B) (i) and (iii) only

(C) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(D) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

PASSAGE 3

The mandal office of Passage 1 applies the same four rules in a second village, where every register entry is known. The Collector has set two objectives: (a) every farmer with a small holding who has not received a tiller under an earlier scheme must be eligible; (b) no farmer whose holding is not small may be eligible. The village has tillers for at most six farmers. Five amendments are proposed, and any of them may be adopted together.

K1 — Rule 2 is to read: 'The exception in Rule 1 does not apply to a farmer whose holding is small.'

K2 — Rule 1 is to read: 'Every passbook holder whose holding is small is eligible, except one who already owns a tractor.'

K3 — Rule 3 is to end: 'unless the farmer's holding is small.'

K4 — The last part of Rule 4 (the woman tenant farmer's release from the bar) is deleted.

K5 — Rule 3 is to end: 'unless the farmer is a tenant farmer.'

Farmer	**Passbook**	**Tenant**	**Small holding**	**Woman**	**Owns tractor**	**Earlier tiller**
Ilaiah	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Jayamma	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Kistamma	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Lakshmi	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mallesh	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Narsimha	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Padma	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Rajaiah	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Saidulu	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Yadamma	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y

17. Under the present rules, how many of the ten farmers are in a position that breaks one of the Collector's objectives?

(A) 4

(B) 3

(C) 5

(D) 2

18. Adopted alone, which amendment removes the largest number of these breaches?

(A) K1

(B) K2

(C) K3

(D) K4

19. What is the smallest set of amendments that meets both objectives within the six-tiller allotment?

(A) K2 and K3

(B) K1, K2, K3 and K4

(C) K1 and K3

(D) K1, K2 and K3

20. Suppose the allotment is cut to five farmers. The objectives can still be met within it. Which farmers who are eligible under the present rules would then not be eligible?

(A) Lakshmi only

(B) Jayamma and Lakshmi

(C) Jayamma only

(D) Jayamma, Lakshmi and Yadamma

21. Which of the following is true of K5?

(A) Adopted alone it makes Narsimha ineligible.

(B) Adopted alone it changes no one's eligibility in this register, yet it could break objective (b) for some farmer elsewhere.

(C) Adopted alone it removes the breach in Kistamma's case.

(D) It can never change any farmer's eligibility, in this village or elsewhere.

22. If K1, K2, K3 and K4 are all adopted, which of the following must be true of every farmer who is then eligible, in this village or any other?

(A) The farmer is a woman or a tenant farmer.

(B) The farmer's holding is small, the farmer has not received a tiller under an earlier scheme, and the farmer owns no tractor.

(C) The farmer holds a passbook or is a tenant farmer.

(D) The farmer's holding is small and the farmer has not received a tiller under an earlier scheme.

23. The Commissioner who must approve the amendments states: 'I will approve K2 only if K3 is also approved, and I will not approve K3 unless K1 is not approved.' With the allotment of six, what follows?

(A) No set of amendments that he can approve meets both objectives.

(B) Both objectives can be met by approving K1, K2 and K3.

(C) Both objectives can be met by approving K2 and K3 only.

(D) Both objectives can be met by approving K1 and K3 only.

24. Consider the following statements:

(i) K5 alone changes no farmer's eligibility in this register.

(ii) K4 alone reduces the number of eligible farmers by exactly one.

(iii) If K1 and K3 are adopted together, seven farmers are eligible.

(iv) If K2 and K3 are adopted together, both objectives are met.

Which of the statements are true?

(A) (i) and (iii) only

(B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only



ANSWER KEY

1. (B) First fix the hidden entries the passage itself settles. A passbook is issued only to the owner, and a tenant farmer does not own the land, so a passbook holder can never be a tenant, and a tenant never holds a passbook. Anjaiah holds a passbook, owns no tractor and has no earlier tiller, so Rule 1 makes him eligible. Bhavani received an earlier tiller, but she is a woman tenant farmer, so Rule 4's bar is lifted and Rules 1 to 3 decide: she has no passbook, is a tenant and her holding is small, so Rule 3 makes her eligible. Chandraiah owns a tractor and is not a woman with a small holding, so Rule 1's exception removes him whatever the blank says. Devamma would be eligible under Rule 2 but is barred by Rule 4 if she had an earlier tiller (she cannot be a tenant), so she is undecided. Eeranna is eligible only if he is a tenant: undecided. Fatima is a tenant, so she has no passbook, and her holding is large, so Rule 3 excludes her. Gangamma is eligible only if she holds a passbook: undecided. Hanmanthu is eligible only if he owns no tractor: undecided. Certainly eligible: Anjaiah and Bhavani, that is 2.

(A) 1 — leaves out Bhavani, treating Rule 4's bar as absolute or applying Rule 1's tractor exception to a farmer who has no passbook (exception clause ignored).

(C) 3 — also counts Devamma, reading her blank 'earlier tiller' entry as No (blank treated as a favourable answer).

(D) 4 — counts Devamma and Gangamma, assuming that a farmer who is not a tenant must hold a passbook (converse of the passbook–tenant relation).

Tag: Conditional Logic — nested exceptions applied to partial records

Difficulty: Very Hard — two blanks are settled by an unstated consequence of the passbook definition, and an exception to an exception must be traced for Bhavani.

2. (C) Bhavani has no blank, so look at the other seven. Anjaiah's blank (tenant) is forced to N because he holds a passbook, and he is eligible anyway. Fatima's blank (passbook) is forced to N because she is a tenant, and she is not eligible either way. Chandraiah's blank (earlier tiller) does not matter: he already fails Rule 1, and Rule 4 can only bar, never admit. For Devamma, Eeranna, Gangamma and Hanmanthu the blank decides the outcome. So 3.

(A) 1 — counts only Chandraiah, not seeing that Anjaiah's and Fatima's blanks are fixed by the passbook definition (implicit relation unused).

(B) 2 — counts Anjaiah and Fatima but thinks Chandraiah's earlier-tiller entry could still matter (a bar mistaken for something that can restore eligibility).

(D) 5 — also counts Eeranna and Gangamma, assuming 'no passbook ⇒ tenant' and 'not tenant ⇒ passbook' (converse relations assumed).

Tag: Conditional Logic — relevance of missing information

Difficulty: Very Hard — each blank must be tested both ways, and two are not really blanks at all.

3. (A) Gangamma is not a tenant. If she had no passbook, Rule 3 would exclude her, because its exception covers only tenant farmers. So, being eligible, she must hold a passbook. Then she owns a tractor, and only Rule 2 (woman, small holding) saves her from Rule 1's exception. Hence Rule 2 did apply, and with a large holding she would not have been eligible.

(B) Rule 2 did not apply — misses that Rule 2 is exactly what keeps a tractor-owning passbook holder eligible (role of the nested exception reversed).

(C) Eligible even with a large holding — forgets that Rule 2 needs a small holding (one half of a joint condition dropped).

(D) Eligible even without a passbook — reads Rule 3's exception as covering every small holder, not only tenants (qualifier 'tenant' dropped).

Tag: Conditional Logic — inference from a confirmed outcome

Difficulty: Hard — the student must reason backwards from eligibility through Rule 3 to the passbook.

4. (D) List every way a tractor owner can be eligible. With a passbook: Rule 1's exception applies, so only Rule 2 can save the farmer, which needs a woman with a small holding. Without a passbook: Rule 3 needs a tenant with a small holding (the tractor does not matter). If the farmer had an earlier tiller, only a woman tenant escapes Rule 4, and she still needs Rule 3, so again a small holding. In every case the holding is small. Being a woman is not needed (a man who is a tenant with a small holding qualifies), a passbook is not needed, and an earlier tiller is possible (Bhavani).

(A) A woman — considers only the passbook route through Rule 2 (one branch of the case split missed).

(B) A passbook — assumes that Rule 1 is the only route to eligibility (Rule 3's route overlooked).

(C) No earlier tiller — overlooks Rule 4's release for a woman tenant farmer (exception to the bar ignored).

Tag: Conditional Logic — necessary condition common to all branches

Difficulty: Very Hard — three branches must be built before the common factor appears.

5. (C) A passbook holder cannot be a tenant, so Rule 4's release never applies to him or her: an earlier tiller always disqualifies. Without an earlier tiller, Rule 1 makes the farmer eligible unless the farmer owns a tractor (and even then a woman with a small holding stays eligible). So a passbook holder who is not eligible must own a tractor or have had an earlier tiller. Neither alone is certain, and the farmer may be a woman (for example, one with a large holding who owns a tractor).

(A) Owns a tractor — forgets Rule 4, which disqualifies on its own (one source of ineligibility missed).

(B) Earlier tiller — forgets Rule 1's tractor exception (the other source missed).

(D) A man — reads Rule 2 as if every woman were protected, ignoring its small-holding condition (inverse of Rule 2 assumed).

Tag: Conditional Logic — contrapositive of a rule system

Difficulty: Hard — the contrapositive must collect two separate routes to ineligibility.

6. (C) (i) No farmer is both a tenant and a passbook holder, so this amendment applies to nobody: no change. (ii) The new words matter only for a passbook holder who had an earlier tiller; Rule 4 already bars every such farmer, because a passbook holder can never be a woman tenant farmer. No change. (iii) A man with a passbook, a small holding and a tractor (and no earlier tiller) becomes eligible: a change. (iv) A woman tenant with a large holding (and no earlier tiller) becomes eligible: a change. So 2 amendments leave everything unchanged.

(A) 0 — assumes any change in wording must change some outcome (redundancy not tested).

(B) 1 — sees that (i) applies to nobody but misses that Rule 4 already covers everything (ii) adds (overlap between rules missed).

(D) 3 — also treats (iii) as harmless, assuming Rule 2's protection already covers men (gender condition overlooked).

Tag: Conditional Logic — inert amendments; overlap of rules

Difficulty: Elite — each amendment needs a search for a farmer whose outcome it would change.

7. (C) (C) Fatima is a tenant, so she has no passbook; with a small holding, Rule 3's exception applies, and she has no earlier tiller, so she would be eligible. True. (A) As a man, Bhavani would lose Rule 4's release and be barred by her earlier tiller. (B) Anjaiah with a tractor would fall under Rule 1's exception; his holding is large, so Rule 2 cannot help. (D) As a woman, Chandraiah would be saved from Rule 1 by Rule 2, but his earlier-tiller entry is blank, and if it is Y, Rule 4 bars him; so this is not certain.

(A) Bhavani as a man — treats her eligibility as coming from Rule 3 alone and forgets that Rule 4's release depends on her being a woman (released bar forgotten).

(B) Anjaiah with a tractor — applies Rule 2 to a man with a large holding (both conditions of Rule 2 ignored).

(D) Chandraiah as a woman — fixes Rule 1 but ignores the blank that Rule 4 depends on (unrecorded entry assumed favourable).

Tag: Conditional Logic — counterfactual application of nested rules

Difficulty: Hard — each option changes one fact and needs the whole rule chain re-run.

8. (A) (i) True: Devamma passes Rules 1–2 and cannot be a tenant, so only Rule 4 matters, which depends on the earlier-tiller blank. (ii) True: a man with a passbook and a large holding is eligible only if he owns no tractor. (iii) True: Eeranna has no passbook and a small holding and no earlier tiller, so he is eligible exactly when he is a tenant. (iv) False: Anjaiah and Bhavani are certainly eligible, and Devamma, Eeranna, Gangamma and Hanmanthu can each turn out eligible independently, so six can be eligible.

(B) All four — counts only the farmers it is sure about plus a few, without building the maximum case (maximum not constructed).

(C) (i) and (ii) only — rejects (iii), thinking that a man without a passbook can never be eligible (Rule 3's tenant route forgotten).

(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) — rejects (i), thinking Devamma's tractor still matters, not seeing that Rule 2 has already settled it (exception to the exception missed).

Tag: Conditional Logic — capstone verification

Difficulty: Very Hard — four separate rule traces, one of which needs a maximum case.

9. (A) Track the backlog week by week; with no course it stays at 150. Course A: only 3 overtime weeks are allowed, so 3 × 20 = 60 extra, leaving 90. Course B: nothing in Weeks 1–2, then 15 + 30 + 30 + 30 = 105 extra, leaving 45. Course C: −10 −10 + 25 × 4 = 80 extra, leaving 70. Course D: one camp week, 60 − 20 = 40 extra, leaving 110. The smallest is Course B, leaving 45.

(B) Course A, 30 — uses overtime in all six weeks, ignoring the union's three-week limit (stated cap ignored).

(C) Course C, clears completely — counts +25 in all six weeks (lag and learning dip both ignored).

(D) Course C, 50 — counts the four weeks of +25 but forgets the two weeks of −10 (learning dip ignored).

Tag: Course of Action — lagged and capped effects of courses

Difficulty: Hard — each course has its own timing rule, and two tempting figures come from ignoring them.

10. (B) Need: Week-6 backlog at most 30 (a total extra of at least 120) and never above 150. Pairs that reach 120: A+B (165), A+C (140), B+C (185), B+D (145), C+D (120). Course C lowers clearances in Weeks 1–2, so without help the backlog would be 160 at the end of Week 1, which breaks the ceiling. B cannot help there (it starts in Week 3) and D cannot (Week 4 or later), so B+C and C+D fail. A+C works if overtime is used in Week 1: backlog 140, then at most 150 in Week 2, and 150 − 140 = 10 at the end. A+C costs ₹40,000, which is cheaper than B+D (₹65,000) and A+B (₹70,000). A+D (₹55,000) gives only 100 extra and leaves 50.

(A) C and D, ₹35,000 — checks only the final figure (exactly 30) and misses the Week-1 and Week-2 breaches of the ceiling (second condition of the order ignored).

(C) B and D, ₹65,000 — rejects every plan with C, not seeing that overtime in Week 1 cancels C's learning dip (scheduling freedom of A unused).

(D) A and D, ₹55,000 — counts the camp as a full 60 without the 20 lost at the desk, getting 150 − 60 − 60 = 30 (diversion cost ignored).

Tag: Course of Action — cheapest combination under two simultaneous conditions

Difficulty: Very Hard — the ceiling, not the target, decides the answer.

11. (A) With A+C the desk clears 40 in Week 1 without overtime, so the backlog would be 160, which breaks the ceiling; Week 1 must therefore have overtime (backlog 140). In Week 2, without overtime, the backlog becomes 140 + 50 − 40 = 150, which is allowed (the order forbids more than 150). After that C adds 25 a week, so the remaining two overtime weeks can be any of Weeks 2 to 6; the final backlog is 10 in every case.

(B) Weeks 1 and 2 — treats a backlog of exactly 150 as a breach ('more than' read as 'at least').

(C) Weeks 1, 2 and 3 — assumes overtime must be bunched at the start (unnecessary restriction).

(D) Any three weeks — checks only the final backlog, which is 10 however the weeks are chosen (ceiling condition ignored).

Tag: Course of Action — timing of a course within a plan

Difficulty: Very Hard — the boundary value 150 decides whether Week 2 is forced.

12. (C) By Week 5 the plans give: A+C: −20 + 60 + 25 × 3 = 115, leaving 35 — fails. B+D: 15 + 30 + 30 + 40 = 115, leaving 35 — fails. A+B: 60 + 15 + 30 + 30 = 135 — meets (and stays under 150), ₹70,000. A+C+D: 60 − 20 + 75 + 40 = 155, enough to clear everything, with overtime in Week 1 to protect the ceiling, ₹65,000. No cheaper plan works, so A, C and D at ₹65,000.

(A) A and C, ₹40,000 — carries over the Week-6 answer without recomputing for the earlier deadline (old answer reused).

(B) B and D, ₹65,000 — counts B's operator at 30 from Week 3, ignoring the training week (lag partly ignored); with the correct 15 it leaves 35.

(D) A and B, ₹70,000 — tests only two-course plans and misses the cheaper three-course plan (search stopped too early).

Tag: Course of Action — changed deadline with lagged courses

Difficulty: Very Hard — the cheapest plan becomes a three-course plan only because of the lags.

13. (A) A and B together can provide 60 + 105 = 165 extra clearances, but the backlog is only 150 above the steady level, and a week's clearances cannot exceed the applications in hand. So the backlog reaches 0 by Week 6 (whatever the overtime weeks), and 165 − 150 = 15 of the possible extra clearances find no applications to clear.

(B) Backlog 0, all extra used — forgets that clearances are limited by applications in hand (capacity confused with output).

(C) Backlog 15 — subtracts the wrong way, taking 165 − 150 as what remains (excess capacity read as backlog).

(D) Depends on the weeks — notices that the path differs with the overtime weeks but does not see that the end point is 0 in every case (path confused with end point).

Tag: Course of Action — floor effect; unused capacity

Difficulty: Hard — the implicit floor at zero is the whole question.

14. (B) At a ceiling of 170, C+D becomes allowed (its worst week is 170) and it ends at exactly 30, at ₹35,000 — cheaper than A+C. The other changes leave A+C (₹40,000) cheapest: four overtime weeks only make A+D possible at ₹55,000; a target of 40 still leaves C+D breaching the ceiling and A alone at 90; and B at ₹30,000 makes B+D cost ₹55,000, still dearer.

(A) Four overtime weeks — assumes any loosening of a constraint must change the best plan (inert change taken as effective).

(C) Target of 40 — thinks the cheaper C+D was blocked by the target, when it was blocked by the ceiling (wrong binding constraint).

(D) B at ₹30,000 — assumes B becomes the best buy because its cost fell, without re-pricing the plans that contain it (cost compared in isolation).

Tag: Course of Action — identifying the binding constraint

Difficulty: Very Hard — the solver must know which constraint is binding for the rejected cheaper plan.

15. (D) Reductions alone: A 60, B 105, C 80, D 40. Per ₹10,000: A 60 ÷ 3 = 20, B 105 ÷ 4 = 26.25, C 80 ÷ 1 = 80, D 40 ÷ 2.5 = 16. Order: C, B, A, D.

(A) B, C, A, D — ranks by the size of the reduction, ignoring cost (criterion changed).

(B) C, A, B, D — gives A six overtime weeks (120 ÷ 3 = 40) (union cap ignored).

(C) C, B, D, A — gives the camp its full 60 (60 ÷ 2.5 = 24) (desk diversion ignored).

Tag: Course of Action — ranking courses by a derived measure

Difficulty: Hard — each figure depends on a different timing or cap rule.

16. (D) (i) True: the single courses leave 90, 45, 70 and 110. (ii) True: the combinations that satisfy the order are A+B, A+C, B+D and the larger combinations containing one of these (A+B+C, A+B+D, A+C+D, A+B+C+D); C+D, B+C and B+C+D fail the ceiling, so A or B is always present. (iii) True: any plan with C has only A to protect Weeks 1–2 (B and D start later), and without overtime in Week 1 the backlog would be 160. (iv) False: the cheapest plan, A+C, ends at 10, not 0.

(A) (ii) and (iv) only — rejects (i) by giving A six overtime weeks, and thinks A+C clears everything (cap ignored; final figure not computed).

(B) (i) and (iii) only — rejects (ii), thinking C+D satisfies the order (ceiling ignored).

(C) All four — assumes the cheapest plan clears the backlog (final figure not computed).

Tag: Course of Action — capstone verification

Difficulty: Very Hard — each statement re-uses a different result from the set.

17. (A) Apply the four rules. Ilaiah: passbook, owns a tractor, a man — Rule 1 excludes him though he has a small holding and no earlier tiller: breach of (a). Jayamma: passbook, no tractor — eligible though her holding is large: breach of (b). Kistamma: no passbook and not a tenant — Rule 3 excludes her despite her small holding: breach of (a). Lakshmi: earlier tiller, but a woman tenant, so Rules 1–3 decide; tenant, small — eligible; objective (a) does not cover earlier-tiller farmers and her holding is small, so no breach. Mallesh: passbook, tractor, but a woman with a small holding — eligible, fine. Narsimha: tenant, small — eligible, fine. Padma: large holding, tractor — not eligible, fine. Rajaiah: earlier tiller — not eligible, fine. Saidulu:

no passbook, not a tenant, small — not eligible: breach of (a). Yadamma: earlier tiller, a passbook holder — barred, but (a) does not cover her: fine. Breaches: 4.

(B) 3 — leaves out Jayamma, checking only objective (a) (second objective ignored).

(C) 5 — also counts Lakshmi, thinking that a farmer who had an earlier tiller must not be eligible (objective read as a bar).

(D) 2 — misses Saidulu as well as Jayamma, thinking his tractor is what excludes him (wrong rule blamed, so (a) not checked).

Tag: Synthesis — Conditional Logic (nested exceptions) + Course of Action (problem identification against stated objectives)

Difficulty: Very Hard — fusion at the point where the rules' outputs are tested against two objectives.

18. (C) K3 lets every small holder without a passbook through Rule 3, which removes both Kistamma's and Saidulu's breaches (2). K1 removes only Ilaiah's, K2 only Jayamma's, and K4 removes none (it only takes Lakshmi out, who was not a breach).

(A) K1 — counts Saidulu as fixed by K1 because he owns a tractor, though he has no passbook and Rule 2 never reaches him (wrong rule assigned).

(B) K2 — thinks narrowing Rule 1 also fixes the small-holder cases (direction of the amendment misread).

(D) K4 — counts Lakshmi as a breach and K4 as fixing it (objective read as a bar).

Tag: Synthesis — Conditional Logic + Course of Action (comparing courses by effect)

Difficulty: Hard — each amendment must be run through the full rule chain.

19. (D) Ilaiah can be fixed only by K1 (he has a passbook, so K3 does not reach him). Jayamma only by K2. Kistamma and Saidulu only by K3 (K5 needs a tenant). So K1, K2 and K3 are all needed. With them, the eligible farmers are Ilaiah, Kistamma, Lakshmi, Mallesh, Narsimha and Saidulu — six, which fits the allotment. K4 is not needed.

(A) K2 and K3 — assumes Rule 2 already covers Ilaiah, missing that it covers only women (gender condition overlooked).

(B) K1, K2, K3 and K4 — thinks Lakshmi's eligibility breaks objective (a) or that seven would be eligible (objective misread; count not made).

(C) K1 and K3 — misses objective (b) and so Jayamma's breach (second objective ignored).

Tag: Synthesis — Conditional Logic + Course of Action (minimal sufficient set)

Difficulty: Very Hard — necessity of each amendment must be proved, not assumed.

20. (B) K1, K2 and K3 are still necessary and give six eligible farmers, one too many. The only remaining tool is K4 (K5 changes nothing here), which removes Lakshmi; that gives Ilaiah, Kistamma, Mallesh, Narsimha and Saidulu — five. Under the present rules the eligible farmers are Jayamma, Lakshmi, Mallesh and Narsimha. So Jayamma (removed by K2) and Lakshmi (removed by K4) lose eligibility.

(A) Lakshmi only — notices the new amendment K4 but forgets that K2, already needed, removes Jayamma (earlier change forgotten).

(C) Jayamma only — compares with the six-farmer plan instead of the present rules, or forgets that K4 must be added (wrong base for comparison).

(D) Jayamma, Lakshmi and Yadamma — counts Yadamma, who was never eligible because of her earlier tiller (status misread).

Tag: Synthesis — Conditional Logic + Course of Action (changed premise)

Difficulty: Very Hard — the comparison must be made against the present rules, not the previous plan.

21. (B) K5 lets every tenant farmer without a passbook through Rule 3, whatever the holding. In this register the only tenants, Lakshmi and Narsimha, already have small holdings, so nothing changes here. But a tenant with a large holding and no earlier tiller would become eligible elsewhere, which breaks objective (b).

(A) Makes Narsimha ineligible — reads the new wording as removing the small-holding tenants (amendment read as a restriction).

(C) Fixes Kistamma — confuses 'without a passbook' with 'tenant' (non-owner assumed to be a tenant).

(D) Never changes anything — checks only this register (local inertness taken as general).

Tag: Synthesis — Conditional Logic + Course of Action (side-effects of a course)

Difficulty: Hard — the answer requires imagining a farmer not in the table.

22. (D) With K4, every farmer with an earlier tiller is barred. With K2, a passbook holder is eligible only with a small holding; K3 admits non-passbook farmers only with a small holding; the tenant route of Rule 3 also needs a small holding. So every eligible farmer has a small holding and no earlier tiller. A tractor is still possible (Ilaiah under K1), and a farmer with neither a passbook nor a tenancy is possible (Kistamma); a man without tenancy is possible (Saidulu).

(A) A woman or a tenant — forgets that K1 and K3 open eligibility to men who are not tenants (amendments not carried through).

(B) Also owns no tractor — forgets that K1 now protects every small holder from the tractor exception (old rule retained).

(C) A passbook or tenancy — misses that K3 admits non-tenant, non-passbook small holders (amendment not applied).

Tag: Synthesis — Conditional Logic (rule composition) + Course of Action (outcome of a combined course)

Difficulty: Very Hard — the amended rule system must be rebuilt in general, not just for the register.

23. (A) The objectives need K1, K2 and K3 (Q19). 'I will not approve K3 unless K1 is not approved' means: if K3 is approved, K1 is not approved. So K1 and K3 can never be approved together, and the objectives cannot be met. (The first condition, K2 only if K3, is consistent with the plan; the second is not.)

(B) K1, K2 and K3 — reads 'not … unless K1 is not approved' as 'if K1 is not approved, K3 is approved', which puts no limit on approving both (unless-clause reversed).

(C) K2 and K3 only — satisfies the Commissioner but forgets that Ilaiah then stays ineligible (objective not rechecked).

(D) K1 and K3 only — breaks the Commissioner's condition and also leaves Jayamma eligible (both conditions unchecked).

Tag: Synthesis — Conditional Logic ('only if', 'unless') + Course of Action (feasibility of a course)

Difficulty: Elite — the 'not … unless not' form must be converted correctly before the plan is tested.

24. (C) (i) True: the only tenants already have small holdings (Q21). (ii) True: K4 alone removes only Lakshmi, so 4 eligible become 3. (iii) True: under K1 and K3, Ilaiah, Kistamma and Saidulu join Jayamma, Lakshmi, Mallesh and Narsimha — seven. (iv) False: under K2 and K3, Ilaiah (a man with a passbook and a tractor) is still excluded, so objective (a) fails.

(A) (i) and (iii) only — rejects (ii), thinking K4 also removes Yadamma, who was never eligible (status misread).

(B) All four — assumes K2 and K3 cover Ilaiah, forgetting that only K1 extends Rule 2 to men (gender condition overlooked).

(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) — rejects (i) by assuming K5 changes Kistamma's case (non-owner taken as tenant) and accepts (iv) through the same error as (B).

Tag: Synthesis — capstone (Conditional Logic + Course of Action)

Difficulty: Very Hard — each statement depends on a different amended rule run.



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