

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

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By Pavneet Singh Chadha

Calling it an integral part of Goa's cultural fabric, Goan MLAs across party lines demanded the legalisation of bullfighting, known locally as *dhirio* or *dhiri*, last month.

"The practice dates back to the Harappan civilisation... owners often care more for their bulls than for their children," Maharashtra Gomantak Party legislator Jit Arolkar said in the Assembly on July 31. AAP MLA Venzy Viegas added, "It is an opportunity for the state to generate revenue."

Goa Chief Minister Pramod Sawant has since reassured legislators that the government will "examine the issue and see what can be done."

In the 1988 book *Goa, Cradle of My Dreams*, journalist Nora Secco de Souza described Goan bullfighting as "less complicated and less colourful" than its Spanish counterpart, yet still "a part and parcel of every church fest."

The tradition dates back to the time of the Portuguese, when the economy was largely agrarian. "In those days, the economy was largely agrarian. It was a custom to organise such fights during harvest season as a form of entertainment," said former MLA Radharao Gracias.

Dhirio begins with two bulls, egged on by their owners or trainers, dashing at each other and locking horns. "The clash of their huge heads is like the falling of a gigantic tree struck by lightning," de Souza wrote. "It was a straight fight till one bull falls or flees." The fights often leave bulls bloody and injured.

In September 1996, a man named Xavier Fernandes was killed by a "violent" bull during a fight in Ambaji-Fatorpa. Following a petition by *People for Animals*, the Bombay High Court banned "all forms of animal fights including bullfights and dhirios in the state of Goa," citing violations of the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (PCA)*.

Despite the order, bullfights reportedly continue covertly, especially in coastal villages, where the events are organised secretly, often disguised as "cultural celebrations."

Many MLAs have expressed support for legalising dhirio. "There is no cruelty. It is a sport where the strength of bulls is put to test. It is like boxing. It can be regulated," said Francis, a resident of Taleigao.

Animal rights activists disagree. "Bullfighting pits two bulls against each other in a violent and bloody confrontation," said Mett Ashar, legal advisor to PETA India. "The goal is to incite violence between animals for entertainment and gambling."

While Goa continues to grapple with the clash between *tradition and law*, the government is reportedly exploring options to introduce a *special exemption* for dhirio — similar to Tamil Nadu's exception for *Jallikattu* under the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017*.

1. Which of the following best describes the author's overall approach in the passage?

- A. Detached and factual reportage that juxtaposes cultural and legal perspectives
- B. Emotional appeal advocating for Goa's cultural revival
- C. Condemnation of the hypocrisy of Indian legislators
- D. Satirical critique of animal rights activism

2. What does the line “ban only in books” primarily imply?

- A. The ban has been successfully enforced across Goa.
- B. The prohibition exists legally but is ineffective in practice.
- C. The ban applies only to written records of bullfighting.
- D. The ban was rescinded by the state government.

3. Which statement best captures the paradox highlighted in the passage?

- A. Animal fights are illegal, yet they continue under cultural pretexts.
- B. Bullfighting is celebrated in Spain but condemned in India.
- C. Legislators praise bullfighting while banning other sports.
- D. Farmers reject dhirio despite its religious roots.

4. Which word best describes the tone of the MLA quotes supporting dhirio?

- A. Rational and scientific
- B. Defensive and justificatory
- C. Apologetic and remorseful
- D. Detached and objective

5. What is the primary rhetorical effect of historical references (Harappan civilisation, Portuguese era) in the passage?

- A. They legitimise dhirio by portraying it as an ancient practice embedded in Goa’s culture.
- B. They serve as digressions with no logical connection to the legal issue.
- C. They criticise colonial influence on Indian traditions.
- D. They highlight the decline of agrarian society in Goa.

6. Under the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960*, any act causing unnecessary pain to animals is prohibited. Which of the following would most weaken an argument seeking to legalise dhirio?

- A. Veterinary reports confirming recurring injuries among bulls used in fights.
- B. Data showing increased tourism revenue from regulated dhirios.
- C. Evidence that bulls are trained humanely and kept in safe conditions.
- D. Instances of villagers worshipping bulls after fights as cultural ritual.

7. If Goa introduces an exemption similar to Tamil Nadu’s *Jallikattu Amendment*, which constitutional principle might be invoked to justify such a law?

- A. Article 29 – Protection of cultural and educational rights
- B. Article 19(1)(g) – Freedom of trade and occupation
- C. Article 25 – Freedom of religion
- D. Article 32 – Right to co

8. Which of the following arguments by the petitioners in the 1996 case most closely aligns with constitutional morality?

- A. Cultural practices must evolve to align with human dignity and compassion.
- B. The court should defer to local customs in rural Goa.
- C. Economic benefits of tourism outweigh ethical concerns.
- D. The state has no power to regulate traditional festivities.

9. If the Goa government amends the PCA to legalise dhirio, what judicial scrutiny test will most likely apply?

- A. The *doctrine of proportionality* to balance cultural rights against animal welfare
- B. The *basic structure doctrine* to protect parliamentary supremacy
- C. The *doctrine of severability* to strike down the PCA entirely
- D. The *pith and substance doctrine* to resolve Centre–State conflicts

10. Which of the following represents the strongest ethical justification against legalising dhirio?

- A. The intentional infliction of suffering for entertainment violates the intrinsic dignity of living beings.
- B. The tradition strengthens local identity and pride.
- C. Bulls naturally fight, so regulation ensures fairness.
- D. Bans harm rural employment linked to cultural festivals.

LEGAL REASONING

Disclaimer : *The following passage has been rewritten for academic and analytical study purposes to aid students preparing for law entrance examinations such as CLAT. Certain facts and interpretations have been adapted for pedagogical clarity. Students must answer subsequent questions strictly on the basis of the facts and principles provided in this passage, even if they differ from actual legal positions.*

Governor's Powers under Article 200: Constitutional Position, Controversy, and Judicial Interpretation

Article 200 of the Indian Constitution governs the powers of a State Governor concerning the assent of Bills passed by the State Legislature. It outlines the process following legislative approval, requiring that every Bill passed by the State Assembly—or by both Houses in bicameral legislatures—be presented to the Governor. Upon such presentation, the Governor has three primary options: (a) grant assent, (b) withhold assent, or (c) reserve the Bill for the President's consideration. Additionally, the Governor may return a Bill (except Money Bills) to the Legislature with a message for reconsideration, suggesting amendments or reconsidering provisions. If the Legislature re-passes the Bill—either with or without amendments—the Governor is constitutionally bound to grant assent.

The framers of the Constitution deliberately vested limited discretion in the Governor, envisioning the office as a constitutional link between the Centre and the State, not an autonomous political actor. However, contemporary practice has seen growing friction between elected state governments and appointed Governors, particularly in opposition-ruled states. The controversy lies in the use—or misuse—of gubernatorial discretion, especially where Governors have withheld assent for extended periods or failed to communicate decisions, creating what scholars term a “pocket veto.”

This issue gained national prominence following the petitions filed by the Tamil Nadu government in 2023 against Governor R.N. Ravi, who had withheld assent to several Bills for months. The State contended that such indefinite inaction undermines democratic governance and violates the spirit of “responsible government.” The Supreme Court, while hearing the matter, observed that Governors “cannot act as political adversaries to elected governments” and are constitutionally obligated to decide on Bills “as soon as possible.” Similar concerns were raised by the States of Punjab, Kerala, and Telangana, indicating a recurring pattern across India.

Judicial precedents have repeatedly emphasized that the Governor's powers under Article 200 are not absolute. In *Nabam Rebia & Bamang Felix v. Deputy Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly* (2016), the Supreme Court clarified that Governors cannot indefinitely withhold assent and must either return the Bill or reserve it for Presidential consideration within a reasonable timeframe. In *State of Punjab v. Principal Secretary to Governor* (2023), the Court reaffirmed that Governors, as unelected constitutional heads, must not obstruct the legislative process by inaction. The judgment further held that the Governor's obligation to act “as soon as possible” implies an enforceable constitutional expectation of prompt decision-making.

Despite these rulings, ambiguity persists. The Constitution does not define the phrase “as soon as possible,” leaving its interpretation open to judicial and political discretion. Moreover, while Article 200 empowers the Governor to reserve certain Bills for Presidential consideration, the criteria for such reservation remain largely undefined, creating potential for arbitrary referrals. The current petitions before the Supreme Court seek to establish procedural guidelines for assent, reconsideration, and Presidential referral to prevent abuse of this discretion.

The controversy also raises questions about federal balance. The Governor's powers are meant to serve as a constitutional check, not a political veto. Yet, prolonged withholding of assent can paralyze governance, especially when used as a tool of political leverage between the Centre and States. The constitutional design envisions the Governor as a neutral constitutional functionary whose duty is to uphold the will of the elected legislature within the bounds of legality.

In the evolving jurisprudence of Indian constitutional law, Article 200 stands as a critical test of cooperative federalism and constitutional morality. The ongoing disputes before the Supreme Court may not only clarify the timeframes and procedural obligations of Governors but also redefine the delicate equilibrium between State autonomy and constitutional oversight in India's federal structure.

11. The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly passes a Bill reforming urban cooperative banking regulation. The Governor neither assents nor returns it for eight months, citing the need for "comprehensive consultation." The Chief Minister argues that this indefinite delay amounts to subverting legislative will and violates Article 200's requirement to act "as soon as possible." The Union Government claims the Governor is well within his discretionary powers as the head of state.

Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the constitutional position?

- A. The Governor enjoys absolute discretion under Article 200 and cannot be constitutionally compelled to act.
- B. The Governor may hold the Bill indefinitely to ensure administrative prudence.
- C. The Governor can reserve the Bill for the President without justification.
- D. The Governor must act within a reasonable timeframe and cannot indefinitely withhold assent, as this undermines legislative authority.

12. The Karnataka Assembly passes a Bill regulating sand mining. The Governor returns it after six months with a note stating it "requires further deliberation." The Assembly re-passes the same Bill without any amendment. The Governor again sends it back, claiming "policy disagreement." The State challenges this move before the Supreme Court.

Which is the correct legal outcome?

- A. The Governor can return a Bill as many times as he deems necessary.
- B. Once the Legislature re-passes the Bill, the Governor is bound to grant assent, even if he disagrees with its content.
- C. The Governor can refer the Bill to the President without prior intimation to the Assembly.
- D. The Governor may continue to withhold assent if he believes the Bill is contrary to policy interests.

13. In Bihar, a Bill seeking to reserve 80% of government contracts for local residents is passed by the Assembly. The Governor expresses concern that it violates the freedom of trade under Article 301 but does not act on it for nine months. The State contends that such inaction is unconstitutional, while the Governor insists he needs "legal consultation."

Which of the following is constitutionally correct?

- A. The Governor must decide promptly and cannot indefinitely delay action.
- B. The Governor can refer the Bill to the President only if advised by the Council of Ministers.
- C. The Governor must necessarily grant assent within one month.
- D. The Governor's inaction cannot be challenged in court due to Article 361 immunity.

14. The Kerala Governor refers a Bill expanding the jurisdiction of cooperative societies directly to the President, stating it might affect "national economic policy." The State argues that the referral is unconstitutional since the Bill only concerns local self-governance and does not impact High Court powers or national policy.

What should the Court decide?

- A. The Governor's referral is immune from judicial scrutiny.
- B. The referral power can be exercised only for Bills affecting High Court powers or raising constitutional conflicts.

- C. The Governor can refer any Bill he considers politically contentious.
- D. Referral is valid even without constitutional justification.

15. A Bill in Uttar Pradesh seeks to establish a State Council for Digital Education. The Governor withholds assent citing “policy inadequacy” and refuses to return it. The Assembly alleges this amounts to an unconstitutional pocket veto.

Which of the following best represents the legal principle?

- A. The Governor may indefinitely retain a Bill if public interest so demands.
- B. The Governor’s power to withhold assent includes power to not communicate the decision.
- C. The Governor is duty-bound to either assent, return, or reserve the Bill but cannot remain silent indefinitely.
- D. The Governor must seek Presidential approval before any withholding.

16. The Tamil Nadu Governor returns a Bill regulating the appointment of Vice-Chancellors to state universities after seven months, citing “executive overreach.” The Assembly re-passes it unchanged and sends it back. The Governor forwards the Bill to the President instead of assenting.

Which of the following best represents constitutional practice?

- A. The Governor can reserve any re-passed Bill for the President without reason.
- B. The Governor must act “as soon as possible,” and a second referral violates the binding nature of legislative reconsideration.
- C. The Governor has unfettered discretion to involve the President in all re-passed Bills.
- D. The Governor’s referral is valid as it ensures constitutional review.

17. The Punjab Assembly passes a Bill restricting sale of agricultural land to non-residents. The Governor argues it could violate national trade laws but does not consult the state cabinet or legislature before reserving it for Presidential consideration. The State challenges this as arbitrary.

Which principle should apply?

- A. The Governor may reserve any Bill unilaterally as the constitutional head.
- B. The Governor must act with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers and provide constitutional justification for reservation.
- C. The Governor can suspend assent indefinitely if the Bill affects trade.
- D. The Governor’s action cannot be questioned in court.

18. The Telangana Governor delays assent to an education reform Bill for eight months. When challenged, he claims the Constitution doesn’t specify any deadline. The State argues that prolonged silence undermines legislative supremacy.

Which of the following reflects the correct legal position?

- A. The Constitution explicitly provides a three-month deadline.
- B. Absence of an express timeline does not allow indefinite delay; “as soon as possible” requires prompt action.
- C. The Governor’s decision is protected from scrutiny under Article 361.
- D. The Governor may hold Bills until directed by the Union Government.

19. A new Bill in Chhattisgarh aims to regulate religious conversions. The Governor returns it twice, insisting on more public consultation. The Assembly re-enacts the same Bill each time, citing democratic mandate. The Governor eventually forwards it to the President, leading to a constitutional deadlock.

Which of the following is correct?

- A. The Governor may return a Bill multiple times.
- B. After reconsideration, the Governor must assent; multiple returns breach Article 200.
- C. The Governor may indefinitely forward re-passed Bills to the President.
- D. The Governor's discretion overrides legislative will.

20. The West Bengal Governor withholds assent to a Bill on digital privacy reforms, claiming it overlaps with a central law. The Assembly argues that the Governor has exceeded his powers by neither reserving the Bill for the President nor returning it.

What is the constitutionally appropriate step?

- A. The Governor must assent or return the Bill promptly; failure constitutes dereliction of constitutional duty.
- B. The Governor can indefinitely withhold assent in case of conflict with central law.
- C. The Governor can seek Union Home Ministry approval before action.
- D. The Governor may treat the Bill as lapsed due to inaction.



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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage - I

The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) serves as the implementing arm of the National Ganga Council, established under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to ensure effective abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of the River Ganga. It was restructured in 2011 and operates as a registered society under the Ministry of Jal Shakti. The mission forms the operational backbone of the flagship Namami Gange Programme, launched in 2014, which adopts an integrated approach to conservation and sustainable management of the Ganga River Basin.

The NMCG's objectives are wide-ranging: pollution abatement, riverfront development, biodiversity conservation, groundwater regulation, and public participation. It oversees projects across five states—Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal, through a two-tier management structure involving state-level executing bodies called State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs).

By 2025, the mission had sanctioned over 450 projects worth more than ₹38,000 crore, focusing on sewage treatment infrastructure, solid waste management, industrial effluent control, and rural sanitation. According to official data, over 180 sewage treatment plants (STPs) are either completed or under advanced implementation. Notably, the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) was introduced to attract private participation and ensure performance-based operation of STPs.

A crucial element of NMCG is the 'Arth Ganga' model, launched in 2019, which seeks to promote economic activity linked to the river's ecology—such as organic farming, water tourism, and natural farming corridors. This reflects a paradigm shift from "Namami Gange" (cleaning) to "Arth Ganga" (value creation), aligning river conservation with livelihood enhancement.

Institutionally, the National Ganga Council—chaired by the Prime Minister of India—provides policy direction, while the NMCG acts as its executive agency. The mission also collaborates with international partners, including the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the World Bank, for financial and technical assistance.

Despite substantial progress, challenges persist: untreated sewage inflows continue in stretches such as Kanpur and Patna; coordination among urban local bodies remains weak; and groundwater extraction undermines ecological flow. CAG reports have highlighted delays in project execution, capacity underutilisation of STPs, and uneven fund disbursement.

Nonetheless, the NMCG represents India's most ambitious river restoration effort, integrating ecological science, technology, and community engagement to ensure the Ganga remains a living, vibrant river ecosystem for future generations.

21. Which of the following statements about NMCG are correct?

1. It functions under the Ministry of Jal Shakti.
 2. It is the implementing arm of the National Ganga Council.
 3. It was originally launched under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

22. Under which Act was the National Ganga Council established?

- A. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
B. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

- C. River Boards Act, 1956
- D. Biological Diversity Act, 2002

23. Which body provides the policy direction to the National Mission for Clean Ganga?

- A. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- B. National Ganga Council chaired by the Prime Minister
- C. Central Pollution Control Board
- D. NITI Aayog River Basin Division

24. Which of the following are core focus areas of NMCG?

1. Sewage treatment and industrial effluent control
2. Biodiversity conservation and groundwater regulation
3. Forest policy implementation and tiger conservation

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

25. Which financial model introduced under NMCG encourages private investment and ensures long-term plant efficiency?

- A. EPC (Engineering, Procurement, Construction) Model
- B. BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer) Model
- C. Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)
- D. Viability Gap Funding Model

26. Which of the following best describes the “Arth Ganga” initiative?

- A. A program linking river conservation with economic livelihood opportunities.
- B. A fiscal policy for river basin taxation.
- C. A World Bank-led credit project for sewage treatment.
- D. An environmental compensation scheme for polluters.

27. Which international agencies have partnered with the NMCG for financial or technical assistance?

- A. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and World Bank
- B. Asian Development Bank and IMF
- C. European Union and FAO
- D. UNEP and WHO

28. According to the passage, which of the following implementation challenges still persist?

1. Untreated sewage inflows in major stretches
2. Coordination gaps among urban local bodies
3. Declining ecological flow due to groundwater over-extraction

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 2 and 3 only

29. In which year was the Namami Gange Programme officially launched?

- A. 2011
- B. 2014
- C. 2016
- D. 2019

30. Which statement best reflects the overarching goal of the National Mission for Clean Ganga?

- A. To restore and protect the Ganga River as a living and vibrant ecosystem through integrated conservation.
- B. To privatize river water distribution across Ganga states.
- C. To divert Ganga’s flow for irrigation expansion in Uttar Pradesh.
- D. To commercialize Ganga water for export-based industries.

Passage - II

On 29 January 2025, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) achieved a landmark milestone when its launch vehicle GSLV-F15 carried the NVS-02 navigation satellite into orbit from the Second Launch Pad at the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC-SHAR), Sriharikota. This mission was designated as the **100th launch** from Sriharikota spaceport — a symbolic marker of India's growing space-capability and global ambitions.

GSLV-F15 was the 17th flight of ISRO's Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) series and the 11th flight using an indigenous cryogenic stage. The rocket's configuration included a 3-stage architecture with the third stage (cryogenic) developed in India. The payload, NVS-02, is part of India's regional navigation satellite system (NavIC) and will enhance positioning, navigation and timing (PNT) services for India and the neighbouring region.

Lift-off occurred at 06:23 IST and about 19 minutes later, the satellite was injected into a Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO). The mission coincided with the appointment of a new ISRO chairman, marking a new chapter in the space agency's journey.

In its official press release, the Ministry of Science & Technology congratulated ISRO for the "100th launch from Sriharikota" calling it a "quantum leap in India's space journey". The launch was also highlighted as emblematic of India's transition from incremental to accelerated, globally competitive space endeavours.

The broader significance of the milestone lies not just in the number but in the grooming of a robust ecosystem: newer launch vehicles, cryogenic propulsion, increasing commercial launch demand, and private-sector participation. It signals that India is consolidating its ability to design, build and launch complex space-missions on its own terms. The NVS-02 satellite anchors India's efforts to strengthen its regional navigation (NavIC) with improved redundancy, reliability and enhanced service area.

While the launch was successful, commentary pointed out that sustaining high launch cadence, reducing costs, and expanding global launch business are the next steps. For ISRO, the 100-launch milestone is both a celebration and a springboard—ushering in an era where India aims to scale to hundreds of launches, deepen commercial outreach, and lead in domain knowledge of cryogenic & advanced propulsion technologies.

31. Which of the following statements about ISRO's 100th launch are correct?

1. It was launched from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota.
2. It used the LVM3 launch vehicle.
3. The payload was the NVS-02 navigation satellite.

- A. 1 and 3 only B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 2 only D. 1, 2 and 3

32 The mission GSLV-F15 is described as:

- A. The 17th flight of the GSLV series and the 11th with an indigenous cryogenic stage.
- B. The first flight of the GSLV-MkIII variant.
- C. A single-stage launch vehicle.
- D. A reusable launch system.

33. Which of the following is *not* directly mentioned in the passage but follows logically (inference) from the milestone?

- A. Increasing the launch cadence of ISRO in coming years.
- B. ISRO's new satellite launching business for foreign customers has reached 90%.
- C. Private-sector participation in India's space programme is growing.
- D. India aims to reduce launch costs and scale up.

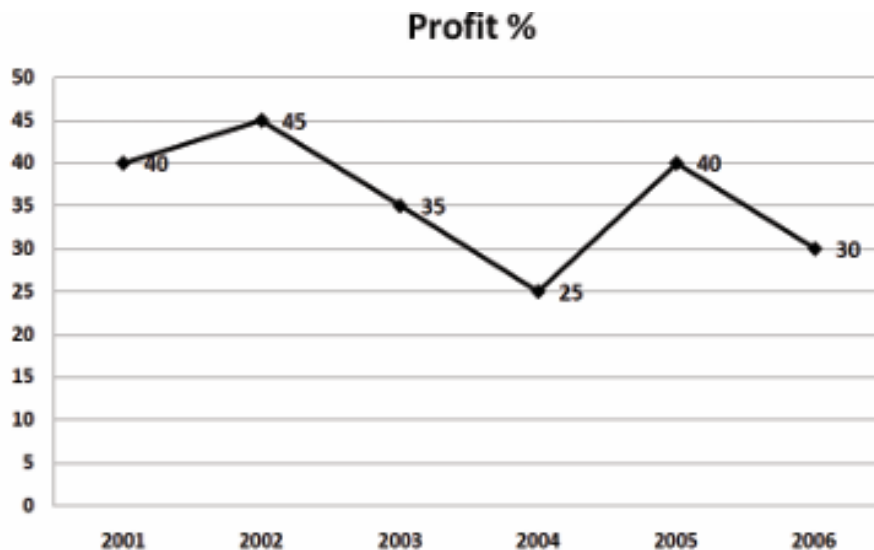
34. The official government statement on the 100th launch called it a “quantum leap” in India’s space journey. Which ministry issued this commentary?
- A. Ministry of Science & Technology
 - B. Ministry of Defence
 - C. Ministry of External Affairs
 - D. Ministry of Heavy Industries
35. Which of the following correctly describes the orbit insertion of NVS-02?
- A. Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO) injection around 19 minutes after launch.
 - B. Direct insertion into geostationary orbit.
 - C. Low Earth Orbit (LEO) at 500 km altitude.
 - D. Sun-synchronous polar orbit at 600 km altitude.
36. Which of the following aspects is *not* explicitly stated in the passage but is logically implied for future ISRO plans?
- A. Scaling up launch capacity and commercial outreach.
 - B. Expansion of advanced propulsion and cryogenic technology.
 - C. India will retire the GSLV series entirely.
 - D. Sustained ecosystem development for complex missions.
37. Which one of the following policy frameworks is most closely aligned with India’s effort to encourage private participation in launches, as referenced indirectly in the passage?
- A. Indian Space Policy, 2023
 - B. Space Activities Bill, 2017
 - C. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (2020)
 - D. National Remote Sensing Policy, 2011
38. Which of the following best summarises the strategic significance of this 100th launch?
- A. A marker of India’s enhanced ability to design, build & launch complex space missions and compete globally.
 - B. A routine mission with no significant advance in capability.
 - C. A joint mission with Russia for lunar exploration.
 - D. A commercial satellite launch for a foreign customer only.
39. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the NVS-02 satellite?
- A. It is part of India’s NavIC regional navigation constellation.
 - B. It is India’s first interplanetary probe.
 - C. It is a communications satellite for the Indian Navy.
 - D. It is a lunar lander developed by ISRO.
40. Which of the following is *mentioned* in the passage as a new chapter in ISRO’s journey coinciding with this milestone?
- A. Appointment of a new ISRO chairman at that time.
 - B. Launch of India’s first human spaceflight mission.
 - C. Setting up of a second spaceport in mainland India.
 - D. Merger of ISRO with the Department of Space.

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QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUE

Passage-I

Study the given information and answer the following question : The line graph shows % profit of a company during 6 years.



41. The profit % of company in the year 2005 is how much % more than the previous year.

- (a) 15% (b) 50% (c) 40% (d) 60%

42. In which of the given year the profit of the company was maximum.

- (a) 2002 (b) 2001 (c) CND (d) 2006

43. Find the average % profit of the company during the all 6 years.

- (a) 35.83% (b) 53.33% (c) 32.89% (d) 52.67%

44. If the expenditure of the company in the year 2003 was Rs. 40 lakh. Find out the income of that company 2003.

- (a) Rs. 60 lakh (b) Rs. 54 Lakh (c) Rs. 45 lakh (d) Rs. 30 lakh

45. Find out the ratio of profit of the year 2002 to the profit of the year 2004. \

- (a) 9:5 (b) 5:9 (c) 2:3 (d) CND

Passage-2

Archana wants to pursue her B. Tech from Banaras Institute of Technology, Varanasi but to be able to afford it, she has to take an education loan. The loan agreement guaranteed to pay 80% of all her expenses. This way she only had to bear the remaining costs. As soon as she landed in the Varanasi, she had to pay the rent for her new apartment. The apartment rent was Rs. 5500 per month. She then paid her tuition fee for the current semester worth Rs. 250000. On an average she spent Rs. 3400 on utilities and groceries per month. Given that, Archana's course lasted a total of two years (comprising of 2 semesters per year) and the bank gave 80% of the total expenses of two years at the beginning of her course.

46. How much did the bank have to pay in total for two years on behalf of Archana?

- (a) Rs. 900000 (B) Rs. 854200 (C) Rs. 970880 (D) Rs. 902880

47. If the bank charges simple interest at the rate of 15% per annum, then find the total interest amount that Archana paid after 2 years. (Assume she pays off the entire loan after 2 years of completion of course)

- (a) Rs. 291264 (B) Rs. 219264 (C) Rs. 192264 (D) Rs. 219224

48. The annual amount spent on utilities is what percentage less than the annual amount spent on rent? (Approximate)

- (a) 50% (B) 42% (C) 38% (D) 54%

49. Archana gets an internship for a period of 3 months. The company where she'll be doing internship pays Rs. 120000 per month. The utilities and rent for these 3 months is what percentage of the total amount she earns from the internship?

- (a) 7.41% (B) 5.41% (C) 17.41% (D) 15.41%

50. Archana decides to live with her relatives for 6 months so she will not have to pay for rent and utilities. How much does she save on rent and utilities?

- (a) Rs. 83400 (B) Rs. 106800 (C) Rs. 53400 (D) Rs. 89400

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