

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

(Excerpts with format edits from **The Indian Express**, September 10, 2025)

Based on an editorial by Yashovardhan Jha Azad and Rishav Ranjan

The recently proposed Bill on the removal of ministers charged with crimes has sparked significant constitutional and ethical debate. The authors argue that the legislation is fundamentally flawed, both in its spirit and in its potential consequences. It threatens to upset the delicate balance between the executive, legislature, and judiciary envisioned by the framers of the Indian Constitution.

Historically, the Constitution's drafters did not anticipate a scenario where bills would lie in the President's or Governor's offices without assent, or where jailed Chief Ministers and Prime Ministers might continue in office. The framers' moral assumption was that the dignity of office would prevent such moral crises from arising.

Citing examples such as the late Lal Bahadur Shastri resigning after a railway accident on moral grounds, the authors observe that public office once carried an implicit ethical standard that transcended legal necessity. The current Bill, however, attempts to legislate morality through procedure — an approach that risks violating constitutional principles of separation of powers.

Drawing upon his experience as a former police officer, one of the authors remarks that arresting a sitting Chief Minister under the Prevention of Corruption Act is a daunting proposition. Such arrests require prior approval under the Code of Criminal Procedure and legislative privilege if the legislature is in session. While procedural safeguards exist, they must not be converted into instruments of political vendetta.

Under the proposed Bill, any Chief Minister or Prime Minister who remains in custody for thirty consecutive days or more would face automatic removal from office. Reappointment would only be possible after release from custody. This framework, the authors argue, contradicts established legal principles.

Legislators are currently disqualified under the Representation of the People Act only after conviction, not while under investigation or pre-trial detention. The Bill, therefore, creates a parallel standard for members of the executive. It undermines the presumption of innocence by conflating accusation with guilt. The authors cite the notorious practice under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, where investigations are prolonged by repeated supplementary complaints filed by agencies like the Enforcement Directorate, resulting in indefinite pre-trial custody.

The Bill's 30-day custody clause, while presented as an anti-corruption safeguard, has no empirical correlation with guilt. It risks allowing investigative agencies to determine who can govern, thereby shifting real power from constitutional authorities to enforcement bodies.

The critical issue, the authors suggest, is constitutional rather than procedural. The Bill centralises power in the hands of the Prime Minister or Chief Minister, who alone may recommend removal. This discretion undermines the collegial responsibility of the Council of Ministers, reducing it to the will of one leader.

They note that a judicial framework already exists for reviewing such executive actions. In *S. R. Bommai v. Union of India* (1994), the Supreme Court held that the President's or Governor's order for removal must be subject to judicial review, ensuring checks on arbitrary action. Similarly, in *A. R. Antulay v. R. S. Nayak* (1988), the Court struck down procedural shortcuts that allowed premature action against the accused, affirming the sanctity of due process under Article 21.

The authors argue that this Bill, by allowing removal without conviction, effectively bypasses judicial oversight and compromises the principle of separation of powers — a core part of the Constitution's basic structure. It is also inconsistent with past judgments such as *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978), where Article 21 was interpreted broadly to include fairness, reasonableness, and protection against arbitrary deprivation of rights.

In their view, the Bill's structure damages not only legality but also public perception. Accountability cannot be legislated by executive fiat; it must emerge from judicial scrutiny and ethical self-regulation. The authors caution that centralising such discretion invites misuse — empowering agencies like the CBI and ED to act as instruments of political pressure.

Ultimately, they urge Parliament to reconsider the Bill through a Joint Parliamentary Committee, grounding any reform in judicial precedents rather than executive convenience. Without such safeguards, the amendment risks becoming a tool of selective morality, camouflaging political intent under the rhetoric of accountability.

In conclusion, the authors describe the proposed Bill as a double failure — legally unsound and morally misguided. It fails to uphold constitutional principles of fairness and due process, and it endangers the very democratic ethos it claims to protect.

1. The authors' principal contention regarding the Bill on removal of ministers is best characterised as which of the following?

- A. A necessary step to ensure accountability of public officials charged with serious crimes.
- B. A procedural correction to balance power between the executive and the judiciary.
- C. A reformative measure that upholds the principle of collective ministerial responsibility.
- D. A constitutionally unsound and morally flawed proposal that distorts accountability by centralising executive power.

2. When the authors compare the Bill's 30-day custody clause with the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), their intention is to:

- A. Argue that similar provisions have historically ensured faster justice in corruption cases.
- B. Illustrate how investigative mechanisms can be manipulated to prolong detention and erode due process.
- C. Emphasise the success of statutory pre-trial procedures in protecting political morality.
- D. Suggest that courts should be excluded from reviewing executive decisions on custody.

3. According to the passage, what constitutional danger does the proposed Bill most directly pose?

- A. It undermines the doctrine of separation of powers by placing judicial discretion under executive control.
- B. It limits Parliament's ability to legislate in criminal matters.
- C. It prevents Governors and Presidents from exercising independent judgment.
- D. It removes the need for parliamentary approval for ministerial appointments.

4. What do the authors primarily imply when they describe the Bill as a "legislative attempt to moralise politics through procedure"?

- A. It replaces ethical self-restraint with mechanical enforcement, undermining moral accountability.
- B. It empowers civil servants to decide which politicians are morally fit to hold office.
- C. It introduces objective parameters to evaluate ethical leadership.
- D. It represents the first serious effort to restore morality in governance.

5. Which statement best captures the tone and approach of the passage?

- A. Alarmist and rhetorical, warning of political instability.
- B. Analytical and normative, blending legal reasoning with moral critique.
- C. Technical and procedural, focusing on statutory details alone.
- D. Historical and commemorative, tracing constitutional evolution.

6. The authors' reasoning that "accountability cannot be legislated by executive fiat" rests on which of the following assumptions?

- A. Genuine accountability emerges from judicial oversight and ethical self-restraint, not from legal compulsion.
- B. Ministers are beyond the reach of criminal law and cannot be investigated.
- C. The executive branch is institutionally more moral than the judiciary.
- D. Accountability mechanisms necessarily produce political stability.

7. Which of the following developments, if true, would most strengthen the authors' criticism of the Bill?

- A. Data showing that a majority of ministers held in custody are later acquitted due to lack of evidence.
- B. Evidence suggesting that the Bill reduces public confidence in Parliament.
- C. Reports that court delays make conviction-based disqualification impractical.
- D. Polls indicating public support for automatic removal of ministers under trial.

8. Which unstated assumption underlies the authors' argument that the Bill "centralises power in one leader"?

- A. Collective decision-making is essential to prevent authoritarian misuse of executive discretion.
- B. Political accountability should be delegated entirely to independent agencies.
- C. Centralised authority increases legislative efficiency.
- D. Public morality requires decisive and unilateral leadership.

9. If Parliament passed the Bill despite judicial objections, which outcome would most directly contradict the authors' reasoning?

- A. The Supreme Court upholds the Bill as consistent with Article 21 and the basic structure doctrine.
- B. The enforcement agencies continue to be used selectively against political opponents.
- C. The judiciary strikes down the Bill as violating due process.
- D. Parliament establishes a committee to monitor enforcement agencies.

10. Which analogy most closely mirrors the authors' argument structure?

- A. Allowing a referee to also play for one team in a match while claiming neutrality.
- B. Disqualifying athletes from competition before any doping test results are confirmed.
- C. Enforcing uniform taxation policies across unequal economies.
- D. Giving school principals unilateral power to expel students without hearings.

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LEGAL REASONING

Disclaimer: This passage is based on the draft Immigration and Foreigners Bill, 2025, reconstructed for academic purposes. Certain facts may be simplified. You must rely only on the principles and reasoning discussed in this passage to answer the questions below.

The Immigration and Foreigners Bill, 2025 seeks to consolidate India's immigration framework by merging older statutes governing entry, stay, and deportation of foreign nationals. Its overarching goal is to create a modern, technology-enabled, and accountable system balancing national security, facilitation of legitimate travel, and prevention of illegal migration.

The Bill establishes the National Immigration Authority (NIA) as the apex statutory body overseeing immigration policy, visa issuance, registration, and enforcement. Under the Act, the Integrated Immigration Management System (IIMS) will digitally track the entry, movement, and departure of foreign nationals, integrating biometric and AI-based tools across airports, seaports, and land borders.

Every foreign national staying in India for more than 180 days must digitally register with the National Foreigners Registry (NFR). This replaces the manual Foreigners Regional Registration Office (FRRO) model, ensuring transparency and accessibility. Failure to register or submission of false information constitutes a violation inviting penalties.

The Bill imposes clear reporting obligations on institutions such as universities, hospitals, and hotels. These entities must notify the designated Registration Officer (RO) about the presence, treatment, or lodging of foreign nationals within their premises. The rationale is to maintain updated national records and prevent misuse of stay privileges.

On enforcement, the Bill empowers authorities to detain and deport individuals without valid documentation. Overstaying beyond visa limits or breach of visa conditions attracts imprisonment of up to three years and heavy fines. Using forged or counterfeit documents may invite imprisonment between two and seven years.

The Bill also introduces new visa categories — Business Plus, Startup, Skilled Talent, Investor, and Digital Nomad visas — designed to facilitate genuine mobility and entrepreneurship. However, it clarifies that foreigners entering India on one category of visa cannot engage in activities inconsistent with that visa's terms.

For dual nationals, the law specifies that an individual will be treated as a citizen of the country whose passport was used to enter India. Thus, jurisdiction and liability are determined by the identity declared at entry.

At its core, the legislation reflects the principle of regulated openness: welcoming lawful travel and investment while ensuring national integrity through surveillance, registration, and compliance.

11. Leila, a French national, arrives in India on a Startup Visa to establish a technology venture. After a year, she begins teaching part-time at a private university without obtaining permission to change her visa category. Upon inquiry, she claims that since her activities promote education and innovation, they should not be considered violations. The immigration officer alleges breach of visa conditions under the Bill.

Which principle from the passage best applies?

- A. Educational activities are exempt from visa scrutiny if socially beneficial.
- B. Startup Visa holders can freely engage in academic employment.
- C. Change in visa purpose can be regularised retrospectively.
- D. Engaging in activities beyond visa conditions constitutes violation, regardless of intent.

12. A private hospital admits a foreign national for long-term medical treatment but fails to report the admission details to the Registration Officer. Later, an investigation reveals that the patient overstayed his visa by several months. The hospital argues that its primary duty is patient care, not compliance reporting. The government seeks action against the institution.

Which reasoning aligns most closely with the Bill?

- A. The hospital's duty of confidentiality overrides its reporting obligation.
- B. Institutions providing accommodation to foreigners must report their stay to the Registration Officer.
- C. The foreign national alone is liable for overstaying, not the institution.
- D. Reporting is discretionary for medical establishments.

13. Sahil, an Indian travel agent, arranges unauthorized transport for four undocumented foreigners to cross the Indo-Nepal border in a private van. When intercepted, he argues that he merely offered transportation services and did not verify passengers' documents. Authorities initiate proceedings under the Immigration and Foreigners Bill.

Applying the principles in the passage, determine liability.

- A. Sahil is liable for facilitating transport of undocumented foreigners irrespective of personal intent.
- B. Liability arises only when there is knowledge of forgery or intent to smuggle.
- C. Sahil cannot be liable as drivers and agents are exempt from documentation checks.
- D. Only the foreign nationals are liable; Indian facilitators cannot be punished.

14. A South Korean student overstays her education visa by eight months after the completion of her course, citing financial hardship in returning home. She voluntarily approaches the local immigration office to regularise her status. The officer imposes a fine and directs deportation proceedings. The student contends that voluntary disclosure should exempt her from punishment.

What principle governs this situation?

- A. Overstaying unintentionally is not punishable under the Bill.
- B. Humanitarian factors can automatically excuse immigration violations.
- C. Voluntary disclosure mitigates penalties but does not erase liability for overstaying.
- D. Immigration authorities cannot penalize self-reporting foreigners.

15. A dual citizen holding Indian and Canadian passports enters India using his Canadian passport but later applies for land ownership rights, claiming Indian citizenship. Authorities reject his claim, citing the Immigration and Foreigners Bill, 2025. He argues that as an Indian by birth, he retains inherent rights irrespective of which passport was used.

Which reasoning is most consistent with the passage?

- A. Citizenship claims cannot depend on travel documentation.
- B. The Bill treats the person as a citizen of the country whose passport was used for entry.
- C. Dual citizens can claim privileges of both nationalities concurrently.
- D. Such cases must be adjudicated based on domicile, not passport use.

16. A foreign university running an exchange program in India fails to submit details of 120 enrolled international students to the National Foreigners Registry, citing technical errors in the online portal. A government audit finds gross negligence. The university claims absence of malice and requests exemption from penalty.

Applying the Bill's provisions, how should liability be determined?

- A. Only deliberate concealment of data invites punishment.
- B. Failure to comply with reporting obligations constitutes violation irrespective of intent.
- C. Universities have no duty to verify or submit registration data.
- D. Negligence can be excused if administrative difficulties are proven.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage - I

India's water security and conservation initiatives have been grouped under the banner Jal Shakti, which is both a ministry and a campaign umbrella for integrated water resource management. The Ministry of Jal Shakti was formed in May 2019 by merging the Ministry of Water Resources (River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation) and the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

Among the flagship efforts is Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR), an annual campaign to promote water conservation, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, and sustainable water use. The 2025 campaign was launched on 22 March 2025 (World Water Day) from Panchkula, Haryana, with the theme "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: Jan Jagrukta Ki Or" (People's Action for Water Conservation: Towards Intensified Community Connect). During this launch, the "Jal-Jangal-Jan: Ek Prakritik Bandhan" campaign was also unveiled to emphasize the ecological link between rivers, forests, springs, and communities.

The 2025 "Catch the Rain" campaign focuses on 148 districts selected across India for intensive water conservation interventions. Its chief components (often referred to as "focused interventions") include:

- water conservation and rainwater harvesting;
- enumerating, geo-tagging, and making inventory of water bodies, followed by scientific planning;
- setting up Jal Shakti Kendras (Knowledge or coordination centres) at district level;
- intensive afforestation in catchment areas;
- awareness generation and community participation.

The campaign also emphasizes inter-sectoral convergence — aligning funding and implementation through multiple existing schemes such as MGNREGS, PMKSY (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana), CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation), etc. In parallel, a special push in 2025 is the "Jal-Jangal-Jan" ecological linkage effort, especially in 13 major river basins (like Jhelum, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Luni) to strengthen springs, catchment forests, and ecosystem service integration.

In some states, notable achievements under Jal Shakti Abhiyan include large numbers of rainwater harvesting structures, revival of traditional water bodies, and afforestation works. For example, in Uttar Pradesh, more than 1.66 lakh water projects have been launched since March under these campaigns, including soak pits, restoration, watershed development, etc. In Odisha, over 4.35 lakh water conservation and rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed or renovated under this umbrella over recent years.

The campaign has a monitoring dashboard (JSACTR dashboard) to track progress in real time, updated periodically. Because water is constitutionally a State subject in India, the Central Government's intervention via Jal Shakti Abhiyan is meant to supplement state efforts through technical and financial support, not supplant them.

Thus, Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain 2025 seeks to deepen grassroots water action, strengthen ecological linkages, and integrate diverse government schemes and communities in a more systemic national water conservation push.

17. Which of the following best describes the nature of Jal Shakti Kendras in the Jal Shakti Abhiyan framework?
- A. Funding agencies for water projects
 - B. Coordination/knowledge centres at district level for water programs
 - C. Legal tribunals adjudicating water disputes
 - D. Industrial units producing rainwater harvesting systems
18. The choice of 148 districts as “focus districts” in 2025 indicates which of the following intentions?
- A. Cover every state uniformly
 - B. Target high-water-stress or priority basins
 - C. Limit efforts to only those districts that have never had water scarcity
 - D. Exclude all districts already saturated with water projects
19. Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan, funding convergence involves all except which of these schemes ?
- A. MGNREGS
 - B. PMKSY
 - C. GNRA (Global Natural Rainfall Alliance)
 - D. CAMPA
20. The "Jal-Jangal-Jan" campaign particularly emphasizes restoring ecological linkages among which of the following triplets?
- A. Oceans, deserts, glaciers
 - B. Rivers, forests, springs
 - C. Cities, industrial zones, dams
 - D. Soil, minerals, groundwater
21. Which of the following river basins is not explicitly mentioned in the 2025 campaign's ecological restoration focus?
- A. Beas
 - B. Luni
 - C. Krishna
 - D. Indus
22. The constitutional status of water in India is that it is:
- A. A Union subject exclusively
 - B. A Concurrent subject (Union + State)
 - C. A State subject, with the Centre supplementing efforts
 - D. A residuary subject
23. Which of these is least likely a direct metric on the JSACTR monitoring dashboard?
- A. Number of geo-tagged water bodies
 - B. Volume of harvested rainwater (in m³)
 - C. Performance of local water-quality labs in other countries
 - D. Number of afforestation works completed
24. If Jal Shakti Abhiyan were perfectly successful, which of the following effects is most likely (via inference)?
- A. Instant elimination of all water scarcity in India
 - B. Strengthened groundwater levels, reduced surface runoff, and improved ecosystem health
 - C. Overreliance on rainwater so that piped supply becomes redundant
 - D. Privatization of all water services

25. Which of the following statements is correct about the launch of the 2025 edition of the campaign?
- A. It was launched on 22 March 2025 at Panchkula, Haryana.
 - B. It was conducted only virtually and had no physical inauguration.
 - C. It was launched without any participation from state governments.
 - D. It bypassed the Ministry of Environment and was executed solely through Jal Shakti.
26. Considering the structure of the campaign, which of the following would be most critical institutional support for its success (though not named explicitly)?
- A. Strong Panchayati Raj institutions at village level
 - B. International water management corporations controlling the process
 - C. Exclusive control by central agencies without state input
 - D. Limiting citizen participation to only urban areas

Passage - II

Axiom Mission 4 (Ax-4) was a commercially organised crewed flight to the International Space Station (ISS) that launched on 25 June 2025 aboard a SpaceX Falcon-9 rocket carrying a Crew Dragon spacecraft from Launch Complex 39A, Kennedy Space Center, Florida. The vehicle docked with the ISS on 26 June 2025. The Ax-4 crew included Peggy Whitson (Commander), Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla (Pilot, India), Sławosz Uznański-Wiśniewski (Poland), and Tibor Kapu (Hungary). The visitors spent roughly two weeks (about 14 days) aboard the ISS conducting scientific research and outreach.

Ax-4 represented several national firsts and returns: for India, Poland, and Hungary the mission marked the first government-sponsored astronauts to the ISS (India's earlier human spaceflight was Rakesh Sharma's 1984 Soyuz flight; Ax-4 is the first Indian pilot on an ISS mission). The mission carried a dense science manifest—roughly 60 scientific activities contributed by researchers from around 31 countries—covering topics such as muscle regeneration, microalgae growth, plant biology/sprouts, and human-computer interaction in microgravity.

Ax-4 also demonstrates the growing role of commercial human spaceflight: Axiom Space (a private company) organised the mission and partnered operationally with SpaceX for launch and NASA for station access. Axiom announced commercial collaboration with Indian private firm Skyroot Aerospace (a Memorandum of Understanding) to explore expanding LEO access and commercial cooperation. Observers see missions like Ax-4 as complementary to national programs: for India, Ax-4 provided operational lessons, crewed mission experience, and experiment execution insights potentially useful for India's own Gaganyaan human spaceflight preparation.

While enabling broader access, commercial missions also present policy and coordination challenges—crew training, multilayered authorisations, experiment integration, and mission safety oversight—all requiring clear national-agency coordination. Ax-4 highlighted the convergence of private initiative and national space ambitions, with tangible scientific yields and renewed attention to international collaboration in low-Earth orbit.

27. Consider the following statements about the Ax-4 crew:

1. Peggy Whitson served as the mission commander.
2. Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla served as the mission pilot for the Indian delegation.
3. The mission included astronauts from India, Poland and Hungary.

Which are correct?

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

28. Which of the following accurately reflects the Ax-4 launch/docking sequence (inferred)?

1. Launch on 25 June 2025 from KSC on Falcon-9; Crew Dragon carried the crew.
2. Docking with the ISS occurred on 26 June 2025 after ascent and rendezvous.
3. The mission used a Soyuz launch vehicle for departure.

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

29. Which of the following research themes were part of Ax-4's science portfolio or are logical inclusions given the mission description?

1. Muscle/physiology regeneration studies in microgravity.
2. Microalgae and plant growth experiments.
3. High-resolution planetary geology sampling on Mars.

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

30. Which statement best reflects a strategic benefit India gained from Ax-4 (inferred, not literally stated)?

- A. Direct operational lessons relevant for Gaganyaan (crew-ground integration, experiment conduct).
- B. Full transfer of ISS module ownership to India.
- C. Immediate cancellation of India's national human spaceflight program.
- D. Sole reliance on commercial flights for all future Indian astronauts.

31. Which of the following collaborative links is associated with Ax-4?

- A. Axiom signed an MoU with Skyroot Aerospace (India) to explore LEO cooperation.
- B. Axiom purchased the ISS from NASA and transferred ownership to private entities.
- C. Axiom launched the mission independently without any launch provider.
- D. Axiom exclusively used Soyuz capsules for crew transport.

32. Ax-4 carried roughly 60 experiments contributed by researchers from 31 countries. What is the most reasonable implication of this fact?

- A. Commercial missions are expanding scientific access globally and democratising LEO research.
- B. Only U.S. national labs were allowed to place experiments on Ax-4.
- C. The mission purpose was solely tourism with no scientific intent.
- D. The presence of many countries implies experiments were minimal and ancillary.

33. Which of these statements about Ax-4's on-station timeline is most accurate (inferred from passage)?

- A. Crew spent about 14 days on ISS conducting science and outreach.
- B. Crew remained in orbit indefinitely and did not return.
- C. Mission duration was exactly 7 days with no variability.
- D. Mission mission duration and activities were not planned in advance.

34. Which of the following is a plausible operational challenge for commercial international crewed missions like Ax-4 (inference)?

- A. Multinational crew training and integration across different space agencies.
- B. Complete elimination of mission risk due to private funding.
- C. No need for regulatory authorisations from national agencies.
- D. Guaranteed launch schedule immune to weather or technical delays.

35. Given the passage's mention of Rakesh Sharma (1984) and Ax-4 (2025), which of the following is a correct contextual inference?

- A. Ax-4 represents a renewed era of Indian participation in human spaceflight after several decades.
- B. India had continuous ISS presence since the 1980s up to Ax-4.
- C. Rakesh Sharma flew on the ISS in 1984.
- D. Ax-4 is India's first-ever human spaceflight of any kind.

36. Which of the following policy conclusions follows most reasonably from the Ax-4 example (inference)?

- A. Public-private partnerships can accelerate national human spaceflight capability by providing operational experience and scientific access.
- B. National agencies should cease all independent human spaceflight planning and rely solely on private firms.
- C. International collaboration in space reduces the need for any national regulations.
- D. Commercial missions replace the scientific role of government agencies entirely.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUE

Direction (37 – 41) Study the following information and answer the given question :

The following pie chart shows the distribution of the total population of six cities and the table shows the % of adults in these cities and the ratio of males to females among these adult population. Total population of six cities together is 8.5 lakh .

City	% Adult	M:F
A	72	7:5
B	65	8:5
C	75	3:2
D	80	9:7
E	70	4:3
F	60	7:5

37. The number of adults population of city A is how many times the adult population of city D?

- (A) 1.35 times (B) 2 times (C) 1.5 times (D) 1.4 times

38. What is the total number of adult male population of city D and E together ?

- (A) 135000 (B) 125400 (C) 104550 (D) NOT

39. What is the ratio of adult population from city F to the minor population of city C?

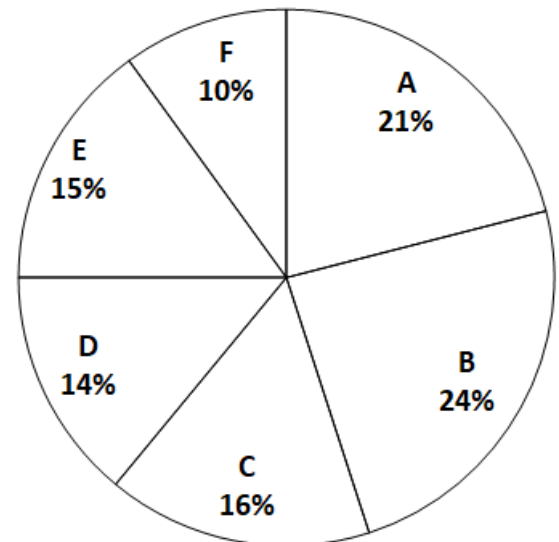
- (A) 2:3 (B) 3:2 (C) 1:5 (D) 5:6

40. What is the average population of city A, B and E?

- (A) 1.35 lakh (B) 2.6 lakh (C) 1.7 lakh (D) 1.4 lakh

41. What is difference between total central angle in terms of degrees of A, B and F together and C, E and F together?

- (A) 50.4 (B) 62.8 (C) 54.5 (D) 40.8



Direction (42 – 46) Study the following information and answer the given question:

A company produced five different products viz. mobile phone, pen drive, calculators, television and washing machine. Total number of all the five product is 1650. 24% of the total number of product is mobile phones. $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the total number of product is pen drive. 14% of the total number of product is calculators, remaining product are either television or washing machine. Number of washing machine is 50 more than the number of television produced.

116. What is the difference between the total number of television and mobile phones together and the number of calculators produced?

- (A) 514 (B) 524 (C) 511 (D) 523

117. Number of television produced is approximately what percent of the total number of calculator and washing Machine produce together?

- (A) 63% (B) 55% (C) 59% (D) 51%

118. What is the total number of pen drive, calculator and washing machines produced by the company?

- (A) 907 (B) 917 (C) 925 (D) 905

119. What is the respective ratio between the number of washing machine and the number of calculator produced by the company?

- (A) 17:11 (B) 19:11 (C) 11:17 (D) 19:13

120. If 24% of the number of pen drive is defective, what is the number of pen drive which are not defective?

- (A) 209 (B) 215 (C) 219 (D) 225



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