

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

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By Pankaj Saran

Across the world, long-festered conflicts are rearing their heads with devastating force. It is no longer taboo to take recourse to the battlefield to defend or promote national security interests. This applies not only for regional or sub-regional actors, but major powers as well.

From Russia's "special military operation" in Ukraine in February 2022 to the United States' "Operation Midnight Hammer" in Iran a few days ago, the unilateral use of force is challenging international law with impunity.

The attacks launched by Israel and the top-up strike by the US on Iranian nuclear sites have been destabilising and risky. Their reverberations will be widely felt, including within Iran. Both the US and Israel have asserted that Iran had crossed multiple red lines and had become significantly degraded. Some of the weaponry used by Iran's proxies may have been neutralised after years of foment.

There are notable takeaways from recent events.

First, it all began on October 7, 2023, when Hamas attacked Israel, finishing now. Iran is the last piece of the larger jigsaw for Gaza, Lebanon and Syria. The pieces have fallen into place. This is strategic sanitising on fast forward.

Second, there appear to be two key trends: Iran is degraded and stands pretty much alone in the region. Israel has prevailed militarily, but at the same time, it has lost international public opinion. Both trends are, however, only partially true. Iran's regime still survives while Israel's military victory is incomplete and bereft of a political solution.

As in the case of the Palestinians, the Islamic world has not opened up to serious support for the targeted populations and entities. All Gulf Cooperation Council countries individually condemned Iran's strikes against the US military base in Qatar. There is self-interest among them over Iran's nuclear defanging, but uncertainty over its replacement.

The Iranian regime has survived. The Russia-China-Iran partnership serves a similar, if not stronger, threat. Its application is asymmetric.

It is impossible for a common Indian not to be aghast at the double standards as we contend with Pakistan. Additionally, from India's point of view, the spectre of the masterminds of the Pulwama terror attack feasting in the White House a day before the most important US military action in recent memory has been galling. The idea of good and bad terrorists is, of course, an old one.

Fifth, it is just as well that India launched Operation Sudarshan, while all others have done nothing to defend national interests. There are similarities between the US and Israel's approach about Iran and India's about Pakistan. If geopolitical rivalries and interests prevent united global action, India will work for the security of the men they train for their service.

The name of the game in military conflict has become pre-emptive and retaliatory strikes. There is little global appetite for restraint.

There are different standards for different countries. The needs of some countries are more important than others, while some lead a charmed life. If Iran is indicted for pursuing a nuclear weapons programme in the name of national

security, and is punished for it, the same is ignored when others do so. The game is cloaked in opacity and justification, and not in any principles of deterrence, surely there is a deservedly similar, if not harsher, treatment.

It is impossible for a common Indian not to be aghast at the double standards as we contend with Pakistan. The Indian approach at times mirrors the approach of the countries of the region themselves. Targeted country-specific policies, rather than a top-down, West-Asian or pan-Arab policy, are what has made India's outreach in the region successful.

India's bilateral relations with Israel have acquired a new chemistry and are at an all-time high. The two are united in their fight against terrorism. There is a history of them helping each other when it matters most. India can relate to the threats Israel faces from a nuclear or terror network. At the same time, India has made major inroads in the Gulf with Saudi Arabia and the UAE, and other Arab states.

Iran is a partner that cannot be dispensed with. There are good reasons why the Indian relationship has survived all odds. Apart from the civilisational linkage and India's dependence on Iranian oil, the connectivity projects of the region (including Chabahar port) and the security of Afghanistan continue to bind the two. Iran's geographic location will always remain strategically vital to India's regional and national interests.

1. The central argument advanced by the author in the passage can best be described as:

- A. The global order has collapsed entirely, and India must isolate itself from Western nations.
- B. The decline of international law has created a world where military unilateralism is the new normal.
- C. India should abandon its bilateral ties with Iran and align fully with Israel to secure its regional goals.
- D. The erosion of collective restraint and double standards among nations has legitimized force as a primary tool of statecraft, compelling India to navigate pragmatically within a "rules-free" global order.

2. The phrase "*strategic sanitising on fast forward*" (Paragraph 5) most nearly implies:

- A. A cleansing of diplomatic relations between Iran and Israel.
- B. The rapid reordering of regional politics through decisive military actions designed to reshape the power map.
- C. The gradual pacification of Middle Eastern conflicts through sustained negotiations.
- D. The controlled withdrawal of superpowers from regional entanglements.

3. Which of the following best captures the author's tone throughout the passage?

- A. Analytical and critical, with undertones of disillusionment about international hypocrisy.
- B. Optimistic and reformist, focusing on the future restoration of international order.
- C. Detached and academic, offering a purely descriptive survey of conflicts.
- D. Apologetic and defensive about India's policy stance.

4. What does the author imply about India's regional diplomacy through his references to its "targeted country-specific" approach?

- A. India's success lies in its pragmatic, issue-based bilateralism rather than aligning ideologically with regional blocs.
- B. India's regional policies have failed to generate long-term allies in West Asia.
- C. India's reliance on global institutions for mediation has weakened its bilateral ties.
- D. India's policies mirror Western interventionist models without contextual sensitivity.

5. From the author's perspective, which of the following conclusions can most reasonably be drawn about global conflict norms today?

- A. The principles of deterrence and collective restraint are regaining strength.
- B. Legal and ethical accountability have increased in modern warfare.

- C. Unilateralism and selective morality have eroded the credibility of international law.
D. The United Nations has effectively adapted to the needs of post-pandemic geopolitics.

6. The author's reasoning that "it is impossible for a common Indian not to be aghast at the double standards" assumes which of the following?

- A. That India is treated less fairly than Western nations when it uses military force.
B. That Indians perceive Western interventions as guided by ethical consistency.
C. That double standards have always been accepted as legitimate in global diplomacy.
D. That public perception in India has little influence on its foreign policy choices.

7. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that international law is being eroded?

- A. A new UN resolution imposes sanctions on all nations conducting unilateral strikes.
B. Major powers begin conducting pre-emptive military operations without UN authorization.
C. The International Court of Justice successfully prosecutes leaders for illegal wars.
D. Regional alliances adopt collective security mechanisms that limit unilateralism.

8. The author's analogy between "the idea of good and bad terrorists" and global hypocrisy serves to illustrate what logical flaw?

- A. A double standard in moral reasoning that undermines the universality of justice.
B. A strawman argument misrepresenting the West's policy on terrorism.
C. A causal fallacy linking moral relativism with military success.
D. A false dichotomy implying that all terrorism is state-sponsored.

9. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's claim that unilateral military action has become globally acceptable?

- A. Newly released data reveal that countries undertaking unilateral strikes face widespread economic and diplomatic isolation.
B. Multiple global conflicts end through independent mediation efforts by the UN.
C. National legislatures worldwide unanimously authorize the use of pre-emptive strikes.
D. The International Criminal Court refuses to prosecute any cases involving unilateral warfare.

10. Which analogy best parallels the structure of the author's argument?

- A. A referee enforcing rules differently depending on the team playing.
B. A teacher applying the same grading criteria across all students.
C. A court insisting on uniform sentencing for all crimes.
D. A journalist refusing to comment on moral issues.

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LEGAL REASONING

Disclaimer

This passage is an educational and hypothetical re-articulation for academic use, not an authoritative judicial pronouncement. The facts and opinions below are fictionalised for law entrance reasoning purposes. Candidates must answer questions based solely on the facts and principles contained herein, without relying on external legal sources.

Passage — Constitutional and Legal Dimensions of the Enemy Property Act

The *Enemy Property Act, 1968*, as amended in 2017, represents one of the most intricate intersections of property law, national security, and constitutional principles in India. Originally enacted after the Indo-Pak conflict of 1965, the statute aimed to prevent assets belonging to nationals of enemy countries—primarily Pakistan and China—from being exploited against Indian interests.

The Act vested “enemy property” in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEPI), functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs. These properties—ranging from immovable lands to company shares—were initially taken over under the *Defence of India Rules, 1962*. However, what began as a wartime necessity gradually evolved into a permanent administrative mechanism for controlling thousands of such assets across the country.

Over time, the interpretation of “enemy” and “ownership” under this law produced profound legal dilemmas. The term *enemy subject* initially included individuals who migrated to enemy territory, but the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2017 extended it further to include their heirs and successors, irrespective of nationality. Hence, even Indian citizens descended from persons who migrated to Pakistan or China could not reclaim those properties.

This position was primarily a response to judicial pronouncements such as *Union of India v. Raja Mohammad Amir Mohammad Khan* (2005), where the Supreme Court recognised the rights of an Indian citizen heir to reclaim his father’s property, holding that the original owner’s migration did not extinguish the inheritance rights of those who remained Indian citizens. This judgment effectively reopened the question of restitution, leading to a series of claims by heirs of those who had migrated. The Government, concerned about national security implications and large-scale property transfers, amended the Act in 2017 to make the vesting in the Custodian absolute and immune from court-directed restitution.

The amendment also clarified that enemy property “shall continue to vest in the Custodian, notwithstanding that the enemy or enemy subject has ceased to be an enemy.” This created a permanent governmental hold, precluding any claim, transfer, or succession contrary to national security interests.

However, the 2017 framework reignited debates about constitutional proportionality and property rights under Article 300A. Critics argued that the absolute extinguishment of inheritance rights, even for Indian citizens unrelated to hostile activities, violated fairness and equality principles. Proponents defended it as a sovereign necessity in matters affecting defence, diplomacy, and internal security.

Adding complexity, in *Lucknow Nagar Nigam & Ors. v. Kohli Brothers Colour Lab Pvt. Ltd.* (2024), the Supreme Court clarified that vesting enemy property in the Custodian does not amount to a transfer of ownership to the Union of India. The Custodian merely manages it in trust for national security purposes. Therefore, while the government can regulate and dispose of such properties, ownership technically remains suspended, not extinguished.

Parallely, the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 empowers authorities to remove unauthorised occupants from government-controlled property, including enemy assets under the Custodian's management. Courts have repeatedly affirmed that such powers must be exercised fairly and in conformity with natural justice, ensuring that the eviction process is transparent and not arbitrary.

Thus, three principles now co-exist in delicate balance:

1. National Security Supremacy — enemy property must not revert to potential hostile influence.
2. Constitutional Restraint — the State's control is administrative, not absolute ownership.
3. Procedural Fairness — eviction or disposal must comply with due process and natural justice.

The judicial and legislative developments reveal a continuous tension between individual inheritance rights and State sovereignty in wartime property control. Whether such property vests permanently in the State or conditionally for protection remains a subject of constitutional and moral debate, reflecting India's struggle to balance *justice, security, and property*.

11. After the 2017 Amendment, the Custodian of Enemy Property for India identified a bungalow in Lucknow as "enemy property," originally owned by a businessman who migrated to Pakistan in 1966. His daughter, born and raised in India, holds an Indian passport and has paid property tax for decades. When she contests the classification, the Custodian cites the amended definition of "enemy subject," which includes legal heirs irrespective of citizenship. The woman argues this violates her right to property under Article 300A and the equality guarantee under Article 14. The government defends it as a necessary national security measure.

Based on the passage, which principle should guide the court's decision?

- A. Property rights of Indian citizens prevail over security concerns.
- B. Custodial control is administrative and cannot override inheritance.
- C. The amendment validly bars inheritance by heirs of enemy subjects, irrespective of citizenship.
- D. Absolute exclusion of Indian heirs violates proportionality and requires judicial review.

12. An industrial complex in Gujarat, once owned by a Pakistani firm dissolved after the 1965 war, was vested in the Custodian. Fifty years later, the firm's Indian subsidiary claims ownership, arguing it is an independent company with no hostile association. The Custodian denies this, citing the 2017 Amendment, which includes "successor firms" irrespective of their nationality. The company challenges the denial as arbitrary and economically destructive. The government asserts that hostile lineage suffices to sustain the vesting.

Which of the following best represents the legal position under the Act and judicial trends?

- A. Successor companies, even if Indian-incorporated, remain excluded if they derive title from enemy entities.
- B. Indian subsidiaries with distinct corporate structures can reclaim enemy assets.
- C. Successor firms automatically regain property upon obtaining Indian citizenship.
- D. The Custodian must transfer ownership once hostile relations cease.

13. A descendant of a 1940s landowner files a claim to farmland classified as enemy property, asserting her grandfather's emigration to Pakistan was temporary and for medical reasons. She cites the *Raja Mohammad Amir Mohammad Khan* precedent, arguing heirs who are Indian citizens are entitled to reclaim property. The Custodian contends the 2017 Amendment nullified this precedent by permanently vesting such properties. She argues that retroactive nullification of vested judicial rights is unconstitutional.

Which option best aligns with the reasoning in the passage?

- A. The 2017 Amendment constitutionally overrides prior judicial rulings by legislative validation.
- B. Judicial precedents continue to bind even after contrary statutory amendments.

- C. Parliament cannot retroactively nullify judicial interpretations without violating separation of powers.
- D. Retroactive application is valid only if it furthers a compelling state interest consistent with fairness.

14. During a city redevelopment plan, the Custodian decides to auction several “enemy properties,” including one occupied by a public library established by the State government. The library claims that, since the Supreme Court clarified that vesting is temporary and not ownership, the Union cannot dispose of the property permanently. The Custodian argues that the power to manage implies the power to sell, especially when proceeds support national security funds.

What should the court most likely hold, following the principles from the passage?

- A. The Custodian’s powers extend to absolute ownership and sale.
- B. The Custodian acts as a trustee and cannot permanently alienate assets without express legislative authority.
- C. Sale authority is implicit in the term “vested.”
- D. The Union may transfer enemy property freely, subject only to executive policy.

15. A tenant in an old Kolkata property receives an eviction notice under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, after the building is declared “enemy property.” The tenant claims he has lived there for 50 years, pays rent regularly, and had no notice of the change in ownership. He alleges the eviction violates natural justice and Article 14. The Custodian argues national interest and statutory finality justify eviction.

Which interpretation best reflects the balance articulated in the passage?

- A. Tenants lose all rights once property becomes enemy property.
- B. Eviction under the Public Premises Act must still adhere to fairness and procedural safeguards.
- C. The Custodian’s order cannot be challenged in court.
- D. Courts must defer entirely to national security determinations.

16. An estate officer under the 1971 Act issues eviction orders against several occupants but fails to provide them copies of the evidence relied upon. They argue procedural unfairness. The Custodian contends that procedural lapses are insignificant when national property is at stake. The occupants file a writ petition claiming violation of natural justice.

Based on the legal approach in the passage, which statement best applies?

- A. Procedural fairness applies fully, and non-disclosure of material violates due process.
- B. National security allows deviation from procedural fairness.
- C. Estate officers have discretion to ignore minor procedural requirements.
- D. Writ petitions cannot lie against administrative eviction orders.

17. A descendant of an Indian royal house discovers that part of her ancestral estate was marked as enemy property because one branch of the family migrated to Pakistan. She argues that joint family property cannot be partially confiscated since undivided co-parceners are Indian citizens. The Custodian maintains that partial hostility taints the entire estate.

Which conclusion would best align with principles inferred from the passage?

- A. Only the hostile party’s share can vest; property of Indian co-heirs must be protected.
- B. Entire property vests if any branch has hostile lineage.
- C. Property division is impossible once any share is declared enemy property.
- D. Custodial vesting automatically extinguishes all co-heirs’ rights.

18. A State government builds a school on land under Custodian management, arguing public purpose. Later, the Custodian seeks possession, stating the land remains vested enemy property. The State claims cooperative federalism demands consultation and that educational use does not violate security interests. The Centre insists federal consultation is unnecessary for enemy property.

Which option best follows the reasoning implicit in the passage?

- A. Federal consultation is mandatory before displacing State public purpose use.
- B. The Custodian's authority is absolute over all government levels.
- C. State occupation for non-commercial public use may continue with Union concurrence.
- D. Educational use automatically reverts property to the State.

19. A journalist publishes an exposé alleging that certain enemy properties were leased to private developers without transparent bidding. The Custodian defends the process as "administrative discretion." Activists demand judicial scrutiny, arguing that discretionary disposal contradicts constitutional accountability. The government contends security-related transactions are immune from review.

Which principle best aligns with the constitutional logic in the passage?

- A. Judicial review extends to ensure transparency and prevent abuse even in security-linked property administration.
- B. Enemy property decisions are non-justiciable matters of national security.
- C. Journalistic exposés cannot trigger judicial proceedings.
- D. Discretionary powers in security matters are beyond constitutional scrutiny.

20. The heirs of a Chinese-origin trader, who fled India during the 1962 war, now seek to repatriate his Calcutta warehouse after diplomatic normalisation with China. The Custodian refuses, citing statutory prohibition on restitution regardless of change in relations. The heirs argue continuing confiscation violates the doctrine of proportionality and fairness under Article 14.

According to the reasoning in the passage, what would be the most constitutionally sound approach?

- A. Once vested, property permanently belongs to the Union irrespective of changed circumstances.
- B. Courts must examine whether perpetual vesting remains proportionate when hostilities cease.
- C. Diplomatic normalization automatically restores property rights.
- D. The Custodian's refusal is final and beyond review.

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage - I

21. Which of the following statements about the Paris AI Action Summit are correct?

1. It was held at the Grand Palais in Paris on 10–11 February 2025.
2. It was co-chaired by France and India.
3. It resulted in unanimous signing by all G7 members of the inclusive AI statement.

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

22. Which thematic areas were emphasised at the summit?

- A. AI for public interest, ethics/trust and the future of work
- B. Solely military applications of AI with no public-interest focus
- C. Complete deregulation of AI markets without governance
- D. Restricting AI research to Europe only

23. Which inference about Europe's strategic aim at the summit is best supported by reporting?

- A. Europe sought to articulate a "third way" balancing regulation and innovation, and to attract large AI investments to its soil.
- B. Europe aimed to abandon AI research and rely exclusively on imports.
- C. Europe sought to ban all U.S. and Chinese AI companies from operating in Europe.
- D. Europe proposed no investment plans and no concrete initiatives.

24. Which of the following initiatives launched at (or in connection with) the summit addressed AI's environmental footprint?

- A. The Coalition for Sustainable / Environmentally Sustainable AI.
- B. A pledge to train all models only on coal-fired servers.
- C. A commitment to eliminate discussion of AI sustainability.
- D. A decision to double data-centre emissions globally.

25. Which of the following was a notable political divergence at the summit?

- A. The United States and the United Kingdom declined to sign the inclusive AI statement, citing concerns over national security and regulatory approach.
- B. China and India jointly refused to participate in any AI discussions at the summit.
- C. All major economies agreed on a single global regulatory text to be enforced immediately.
- D. No geopolitical tensions were reported at the summit.

26. Which of the following best describes the "Coalition for Sustainable AI" launched at the Paris AI Action Summit?

- A. A multi-stakeholder initiative aimed at addressing AI's environmental impact and energy efficiency.
- B. An exclusive European Union regulatory agency for data privacy.
- C. A private consortium of defence companies focused on autonomous weapons.
- D. A corporate alliance seeking to expand fossil-fuel-based data centres.

27. With reference to the "Statement on Inclusive and Sustainable Artificial Intelligence for People and the Planet," which of the following is/are correct?

1. It endorsed open, trustworthy, and accessible AI for all.
2. It included commitments to build AI capacity in developing countries.
3. It was legally binding upon the signatories.

- 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 statements correctly identifies a distinctive geopolitical feature of the Paris AI Action Summit 2025?

- A. It represented the first major global AI summit jointly chaired by a developed and a Global South country.
B. It excluded all Asian countries to focus on the EU and NATO.
C. It marked the withdrawal of the European Union from AI governance.
D. It was limited to OECD member nations only.

29. Which of the following international developments most directly influenced the agenda framing of the Paris AI Action Summit 2025?

- A. The Bletchley Declaration (2023) on AI Safety led by the UK. B. The Paris Agreement (2015) on climate change.
C. The Doha Development Round of the WTO. D. The Global Compact for Migration (2018).

30. Which of the following statements accurately summarises India's role at the Paris AI Action Summit 2025?

- A. India co-chaired the summit and highlighted the need for AI governance that balances innovation with ethical inclusion of the Global South.
B. India attended only as an observer and made no statement.
C. India opposed discussions on open-source AI.
D. India declined to participate due to domestic elections.

31. Which of the following statements about GST 2.0 are correct?

1. It was implemented with many changes coming into effect on 22 September 2025.
2. It created a primary two-slab system (5% and 18%) plus a 40% de-merit slab.
3. It abolished GST completely and returned to separate state sales taxes.

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

32. Which of the following were explicit goals of GST 2.0 as described in the passage?

- A. Simplify the tax structure and correct tax-rate anomalies.
B. Reduce compliance burden and boost consumption on essentials.
C. Abolish indirect taxation on all goods and services.
D. A and B only

33. Which of the following features about GST 2.0 are supported by government notifications and reporting, but require inference beyond the passage text?

1. The fitment panel and CBIC issued itemised lists and technical notifications shortly before 22 Sept 2025.
2. The reform included specific relief for some life-saving drugs and medical devices.
3. The reform introduced a universal basic income funded by GST proceeds.

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

34. Which sectoral impacts does the passage directly or indirectly indicate?

1. Small cars and two-wheelers generally face lower GST incidence under fitment.
2. IPL tickets and major sporting/event tickets were moved into the 40% slab in several notifications.
3. Agricultural inputs were uniformly exempted from GST under GST 2.0.

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

35. Which of the following operational challenges are explicitly mentioned in the passage?

- A. Upgrading IT/e-invoicing systems and detailed HSN mapping.
- B. Ensuring states do not raise their own sales taxes to offset revenue loss.
- C. Eliminating all classification disputes overnight.
- D. All of the above

36. Which of the following statements about the 40% slab is supported by the passage?

- A. It applies to de-merit and ultra-luxury goods such as tobacco, pan-masala and high-end vehicles.
- B. It applies to all essential food items.
- C. It replaces the nil rate for all medicines.
- D. It is intended to be revenue-neutral by compensating states with extra grants.

37. Which of the following is a plausible medium-term effect of GST 2.0 (inferred in policy commentary)?

- A. Short-term revenue loss for some states followed by medium-term gain through formalisation and higher consumption.
- B. Immediate and permanent doubling of the fiscal deficit without any compensating factors.
- C. A return to pre-GST regime across most states within two years.
- D. A complete halt of all digital compliance measures.

38. Which of the following digital/compliance measures are part of GST 2.0 as mentioned in the passage?

- 1. Pre-filled/prefilled returns and faster refunds.
- 2. Stricter HSN code mapping and invoicing updates.
- 3. Abolishing e-invoicing for all taxpayers.

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

39. Which of the following statements correctly summarises the official rationale for GST 2.0?

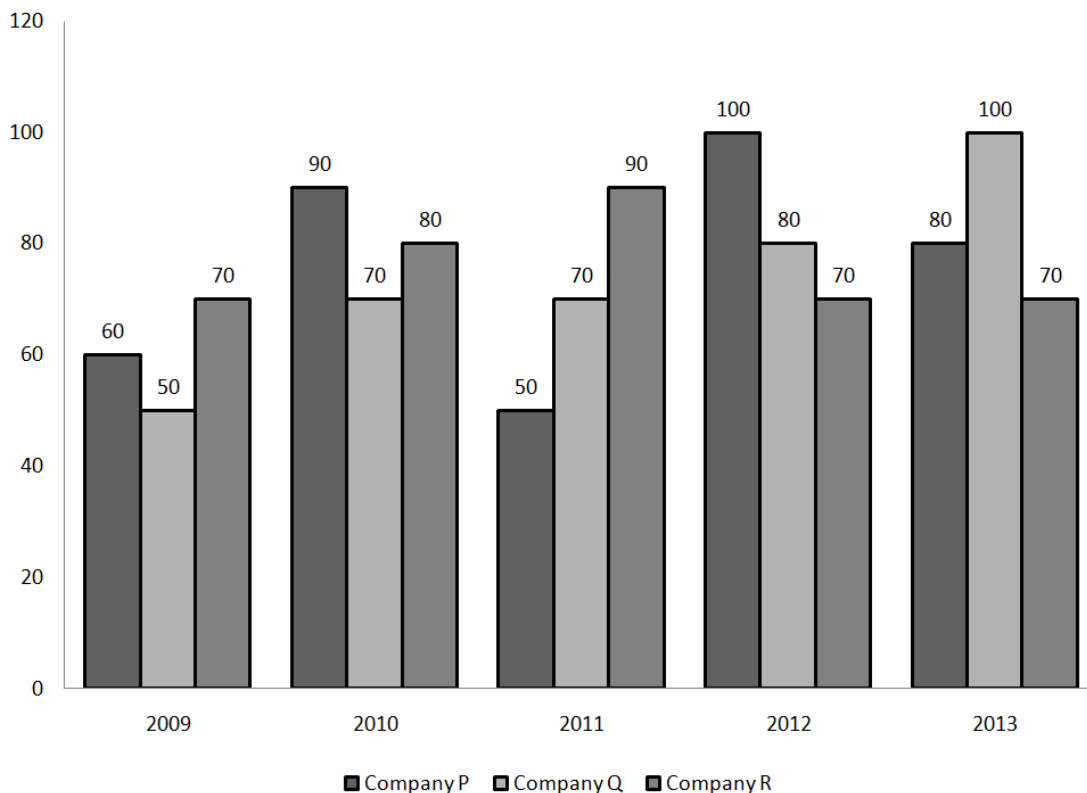
- A. To simplify compliance, reduce anomalies, and stimulate consumption and formalisation.
- B. To centralise all tax power in the federal government and remove state roles.
- C. To increase tax complexity deliberately to curb small businesses.
- D. To eliminate GST over time and revert to a VAT system.

40. Which transitional action is most likely required by businesses because of GST 2.0 (inferred from the passage)?

- A. Update billing systems, relabel products/prices, and reconfigure accounting/ERP to reflect new slabs and HSN mapping.
- B. No action required; everything remains identical to pre-GST 2.0.
- C. Immediately stop selling all affected products for one year.
- D. Convert all invoices to paper format and stop using digital filing.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUE

Passage-I



The following bar graph indicate the production of sugar (in lakh tonne) by three different sugar companies P, Q and R over the year 2009 to 2013.

41. The % increase in production of company Q from the year 2009 to the year 2013 is?

- (a) 50% (b) 40% (c) 69% (d) 100%

42. The average production (in lakh tonnes) over the years 2009-13 of company P was?

- (a) 67 (b) 70 (c) 76 (d) 90

43. The % rise or fall in production of company Q as compared to the previous year is the maximum in the year?

- (a) 2010 (b) 2012 (c) 2011 (d) 2013

44. Find out the ratio of total production of year 2010 to total production 2013 of all the three companies together.

- (a) 25:24 (b) 15:28 (c) 24:25 (d) CND

45. Production of company R in the year 2011 is how much % more than the production of company Q in the year 2010?

- (a) 28.57% (b) 27.76% (c) 26.90% (d) 25.22%

Passage-2

Direction : study the given information and answer the following question .

Two places A and B are 600 km apart. Anand starts from point A with his car towards B and covers the first $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the distance at 50 km/hr, the second $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the distance at 40 km/hr and last $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the distance with 20 km/hr. At the same time, Kundan starts from point B with his car towards A and covers the 1st half of the distance at 60 km/hr, the second 2nd half of the distance at 75 km/hr.

46. Find the average speed of Kundan for total journey .

- (a) 67.5km/hr (b) 66.67 km/hr (c) 56.25km/hr (d) 34.87 km/hr

47. Find the average speed of Anand for total journey.

- (a) 40 km/hr (b) 36.67km/hr (c) 35.81 km/hr (d) 31.58 km/hr

48. Time taken by Anand for total journey is approximately how much % more than time taken by Kundan?

- (a) 99% (b) 111% (c) 76% (d) 87%

49. Find out the ratio of average speed of Anand to the average speed of kundan.

- (a) 19:9 (b) 9:19 (c) 3:7 (d) 9:91

50. If kundan increase his average speed by 50% , then what time taken by him to cover a distance of 400km.

- (a) 5hrs (b) 6hrs (c) 4hrs (d) 3hrs

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