

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Source: The Indian Express, "The problem with low inflation", 22 September 2025

EARLIER THIS month, two sets of inflation data were released by the government and both were heartening for Indian households. First came the retail inflation data, which showed that Consumer Price Index-based (CPI) inflation stood at 2.07 per cent in August. Next was inflation based on the Wholesale Price index (WPI), with prices up a mere 0.52 percent from August 2024.

However, while these subdued price increases are a boon for Indian consumers, they are a problem for the government and its Budget math.

The growth angle

Inflation matters to the fiscal arithmetic via the GDP - the nominal GDP, to be precise. While the GDP growth figure usually cited is after adjusting for inflation to arrive at the 'real GDP growth rate', the number more relevant for the government's accounts is the unadjusted, or nominal GDP.

Data released last month showed India's real GDP growth rate unexpectedly rose to a five-quarter high of 7.8 per cent in April-June. However, the 'nominal' GDP growth rate was at a three-quarter low of 8.8 per cent. And this is crucial, for it is lower than what the government expected.

In the Union Budget for 2025-26, presented on February 1, the finance ministry had assumed that India's nominal GDP in the current fiscal would be Rs 357 lakh crore, 10.1 per cent higher from the revised estimate of Rs 324 lakh crore for 2024-25.

The growth in nominal GDP assumed in the Budget is important as it is used to guide how much tax collections may rise in the coming year. For instance, the 2025-26 Budget projected that the central government's net tax revenue would rise just under 11 per cent.

However, with inflation being low, nominal GDP growth has been weaker than anticipated so far this year — GDP, after all, is just the final value of goods and services in a year, and low growth in prices can lead to GDP growth being subdued even if production increases somewhat. In the first five months of 2025-26, WPI inflation has averaged 0.1 per cent as against the 2024-25 average of 2.3 per cent. Average CPI inflation, meanwhile, has fallen to 2.4 per cent from 4.6 per cent last year.

The impact of weak price increases and nominal GDP growth is showing up in the government's finances: latest data shows that in April-July, the Central government's gross tax revenue was up just 1 percent year-on-year, while net tax revenue was down 7.5 percent.

"While the low inflation trajectory is good news for the consumers, it is not so good for the government balance sheet," Paras Jasrai, an economist at India Ratings & Research, said. "Impact of slower GDP growth is already visible in government finances and tax collection growth trailing FY26 budget targets."

Missing nominal GDP growth targets

To be sure, nominal GDP growth regularly misses the government's Budget assumption; after all, making economic forecasts is difficult at the best of times. Over the last 13 years, actual nominal GDP growth of the Indian economy has been lower than the Budget assumption on nine occasions. The recent past, though, is in the government's favour: in three of the last four years, nominal growth has been higher than what the Budget had anticipated.

There is also what is called the base effect. The GDP for 2024-25 has now been revised higher by 2 per cent to Rs 331 lakh crore. This means that to meet the Budget assumption of Rs 357 lakh crore for the current fiscal, nominal GDP growth only has to be 8 per cent.

Meeting this nominal GDP number is important for two key indicators: the fiscal deficit and Central government debt, both of which are measured as a percentage of the nominal GDP. As long as the nominal GDP number is achieved, the fiscal deficit target of 4.4 per cent and the debt-to-GDP ratio estimate of 56.1 per cent will be satisfied — assuming the fiscal deficit does not exceed the Budget estimate.

However, the growth in nominal GDP, irrespective of the absolute level of nominal GDP, cannot be ignored. Economists already expect the nominal GDP growth to be well below the Budget estimate, with those from Morgan Stanley expecting it to come in at 8.3 per cent for the full year.

This suggests a further decline in nominal growth from 8.8 per cent in April-June. This is likely, given the reductions in GST rates coming into effect — which will, hopefully, lead to price cuts and a decline in inflation. This will impact nominal GDP growth.

Is low inflation bad?

Low inflation is not always bad when it comes to impacting nominal GDP growth. What matters is why it is low. It's best if prices are subdued because of oversupply and not weak demand.

However, a Reserve Bank of India (RBI) study from last month showed that while private companies saw a 5.5 percent rise in sales in April-June, their net profit rose at a far more rapid 17.6 per cent. For private manufacturers, the variation was even more stark on account of cooling global commodity prices: sales rose 5.3 percent while net profit was up 27.7 per cent. But will companies use these profits to invest?

“...we have a situation where corporate profit margins are robust (and companies are also reportedly sitting on large cash pile), but the capex sentiment has stayed weak,” economists from ICICI Securities Primary Dealership said in a note on August 31. “Strong productivity growth could be one potential theoretical reason for low inflation. However, that doesn't appear to be the case given weaker capex backdrop. Moreover, there would not be much reason to worry about urban wage growth and demand if productivity growth was rising.”

1. What is the central concern highlighted in the passage?

- A. High inflation reducing consumer purchasing power
- B. Low inflation weakening the government's nominal GDP-based fiscal arithmetic
- C. Rising unemployment due to falling demand
- D. Excessive foreign debt affecting GDP

2. Which of the following best describes the writer's tone toward low inflation?

- A. Entirely appreciative
- B. Entirely critical
- C. Balanced and analytical
- D. Alarmist

3. What does the term “base effect” refer to in the passage?

- A. Comparing growth rates with past inflation
- B. The upward revision of last year's GDP making the current year's growth target easier
- C. The impact of interest rates on nominal GDP
- D. Changes in global commodity prices

4. Why does low inflation reduce nominal GDP growth?

- A. Because production slows automatically
- B. Because GDP = value of output, and low prices reduce total value even if output rises

- C. Because taxes increase when inflation falls
- D. Because demand collapses during disinflation

5. Which data trend shows a divergence between sales and profits?

- A. Increasing inflation
- B. Government tax revenue rising steadily
- C. Private companies' profits rising much faster than sales
- D. Rising WPI inflation

6. If nominal GDP growth continues to remain below Budget assumptions, which conclusion logically follows based on the passage?

- A. The RBI will raise interest rates
- B. Fiscal deficit as % of GDP may breach the target even if expenditure remains unchanged
- C. CPI inflation will rise sharply
- D. Corporate profits will necessarily fall

7. Which inference can be drawn from the data showing rising profits but weak capex?

- A. Firms lack funds to invest
- B. Profitability alone does not motivate investment
- C. Inflation must rise to boost investment
- D. Capex depends only on global commodity prices

8. If GST cuts reduce prices further, what is the MOST LIKELY impact on nominal GDP?

- A. It will increase sharply
- B. It will decline or grow more slowly
- C. It will remain unchanged
- D. Real GDP will also fall

9. Which of the following, if true, would MOST strengthen the passage's concern about low inflation?

- A. Consumers' savings are rising
- B. Government tax revenues fall further despite rising production
- C. Real GDP rises above expectations
- D. Corporate profits grow slowly

10. Suppose WPI inflation turns negative while real GDP remains strong. What does this imply?

- A. Nominal GDP growth will be pushed down further
- B. Government revenues will necessarily rise
- C. Companies will increase wages
- D. Fiscal deficit will reduce



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LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Tort liability can take on various different forms depending on the circumstances surrounding the incident. In general, tort liability is associated with monetary awards, but some forms of liability can lead to other remedies (such as a restraining order or an injunction). The duty of a person in possession of land and building to take reasonable care about their safe condition arises in two cases.

First, it may arise towards a person outside the premises, for example, a person using a highway or an occupier of adjoining property.

Secondly, the duty of the occupier may arise towards the person entering the premises. While his duty to his neighbour or a person on a highway arises from the improper use of his property, his duty towards the person entering it arises from the conduct in inviting or permitting the latter to enter it.

The first, namely duty of owner or occupier of the adjoining property substantially forms a part and has been considered under nuisance. In some of these cases, negligence is a necessary element for liability.

Occupier's liability is concerned with the duty of occupiers to take care of ensuring the safety of persons within the premises. The Occupier's Liability Act 1957 and Occupier's Liability Act 1984 are the two acts which currently govern liability in this field.

In both Acts, an occupier owes a duty of care **in respect to dangers due to the state of the premises, or to things done, or omitted to be done on them.** – Section 1(1) OLA 1957 and Section 1(1) (a) OLA 1984. The common duty of care, that of reasonableness applies, [Section 2(2) OLA 1957, and section 1(4) OLA 1984]. Nonetheless, the duty of care in OLA 1984 only exists when circumstances in Section 1 (3) are met.

The common duty of care under Section 2(2) OLA 1957 is a duty to take such care as in all circumstances of the case is reasonable to see that a visitor will be reasonably safe in using the premises for the purposes for which he is invited or permitted by the occupier to be there'. Therefore, in determining a breach of duty, regard would be given to the degree of care and the required standard of care as employed in negligence claims.

11. Raj owned a large area of land which was mainly covered with land mines and his house was situated on the same land. Over the years living there he knew in which area the mine was located and he informed his visitors regarding the same. So, there was no need to put boards over that area. Once his old friend Simran came there with his 7-year-old son and Raj thoroughly informed them about locations of the mines. In the evening the seven-year-old was playing with his ball and accidentally stepped over a mine. There is an explosion, in which he is injured. Now, Simran files a suit against Raj. Which among the following is true-?

- (a) Raj is liable for breaching Occupier's liability because he was negligent in allowing a 7-year-old kid on his dangerous land.
- (b) Raj is not liable for breaching Occupier's liability because it was Simran's fault as she was negligent to not look after her child.
- (c) Raj is liable for breaching Occupier's liability because he didn't take reasonable measure to ensure the safety of his visitors.
- (d) Raj is not liable for breaching Occupier's liability because by informing them about the locations of the mine he took reasonable measures.

12. After the incident, Raj asks Simran to leave and never come back. Simran left, however after a few days she realised that she left her purse in Raj's home. So, she goes back to take her purse and is injured while returning. Which among the following is true-?

- (a) Raj is liable for breaching Occupier's liability because he didn't take reasonable measure to ensure the safety of his visitors.
- (b) Raj is not liable for breaching Occupier's liability because by earlier informing Simran about the locations of the mine, he took reasonable measures.
- (c) Raj is liable for breaching Occupier's liability because he should have informed Simran again about the mines when she came back.
- (d) Raj is not liable for breaching Occupier's liability because Simran is no longer a visitor.

13. The facts remain the same, however, now instead of a friend a thief comes at night to steal things. He doesn't know about the mines and neither is there any board informing this. The thief takes only four steps and then there is an explosion causing injuries. Which among the following is correct-?

- (a) Raj is liable for breaching Occupier's liability because he didn't take reasonable measure to ensure the safety of his visitors.
- (b) Raj is not liable for breaching Occupier's liability because by informing them about the locations of the mine he took reasonable measures.
- (c) Raj is liable for breaching Occupier's liability because enough the visitor is a thief but still qualifies as the visitor.
- (d) Raj is not liable for breaching Occupier's liability because the thief does not qualify as a lawful visitor.

14. Now after three incidents Raj properly puts marking and boards over the mines. When the farmers comes to the mine, Raj informs the farmer thoroughly about the location of the mine. The farmer stays there all night and after dinner, everyone sleeps. The farmer has a habit of sleepwalking and Raj did not know this. So, during the night the farmer sleepwalks and accidentally steps on a coal mine, resulting in an explosion and the farmer being injured. Which among the following is correct-?

- (a) Raj is not liable for breaching occupier's liability because by putting the boards he took reasonable measure to ensure the safety of his visitors.
- (b) Raj is not liable for breaching Occupier's liability because by informing the farmer about the locations of the mine he took reasonable measures.
- (c) Raj is not liable for breaching Occupier's liability because it is unreasonable to expect that Raj would know that the farmer sleepwalks.
- (d) All of the above.

15. Which among the following is in accordance with the passage-

- (a) The remedies awarded in tort law extends only to monetary awards.
- (b) Only the owner of the land has the obligation to ensure the safety of his visitors.
- (c) Permission given to the visitor once cannot be revoked later.
- (d) None of the above.

Passage-II

In the law of torts, there is a duty on every person do acts with reasonable care in order to avoid any harm which may occur due to their failure of taking such care. A person is made liable to every harm which is foreseeable by a reasonable person. The person is liable for any harm resulting from the lack of it. For e.g., If a person is driving his car, he has a duty to drive the car safely and within speed limits so that no accident occurs which harms any other person.

When a person gives his consent to doing of an act which leads to him getting injured, then even if an injury is caused by the other person, he cannot claim any damages from that person because the act was one for which he voluntarily consented. The consent of the plaintiff acts as a defence and this defence is called *volenti non fit injuria* which means to a willing person no injury happens.

For the application of the defence of *volenti non fit injuria* there are some essential elements or conditions which should be present in a case and only when they are fulfilled, this defence can be taken to prevent liability.

There are two essential elements in this defence:

1. The plaintiff has the knowledge of the risk.
2. The plaintiff with the knowledge of risk has voluntarily agreed to suffer the harm.

Thus, whenever the plaintiff is aware of the possibility of harm which is likely to be caused by an act and when he still accepts to do that act and therefore agrees to suffer the injury, a defendant is relieved of his liability.

But only having knowledge about the risk is not enough for the application of this defence, It is known as *Scienti non fit injuria*, which means that mere knowledge does not mean consent to the risk. Thus, having knowledge is only a partial fulfilment of the conditions for the application of *volenti non fit injuria*.

16. Roshin and her friends decided to play football in the society compound due to lack of a playground. Which of the following can Roshin be held liable for?

- (a) The ball kicked by her hitting the goalkeeper who faints.
- (b) The ball kicked by her hitting Mr. Shiska sitting in his room in the abdomen which ruptures his spleen.
- (c) The ball kicked by her hitting one of the aircraft passing by upon which the aircraft crashes.
- (d) None of the above.

17. Roshin and her friends decided to play football in the society compound due to lack of a playground. If the duty of care is not limited by foreseeability, which of the following can Roshin be held liable for?

- (a) The ball kicked by her hitting a car parked nearby and leaving a crack in the mirror.
- (b) The ball kicked by her hitting Mr. Shiska in the same colony sitting in his room in the abdomen which ruptures his spleen.
- (c) The ball kicked by her hitting one of the aircraft passing by upon which the aircraft crashes.
- (d) All of the above.

18. Grii Mareaper builds his house near a graveyard owned by a rich family where all people were allowed to bury their dead. People coming to offer their respects used to often result in regular thoroughfare and crying sounds near his house due to which Grii is unable to enjoy his music. Which of the following statements is/are true?

- (a) The families are breaching their duty of care and are liable for injury caused to Grii.
- (b) The people visiting the graveyard have a duty of care to ensure that they do not cause disturbance to Grii by making loud noises by crying hence are liable to Grii.
- (c) Grii cannot claim damages due to volenti non fit injuria.
- (d) No injury has been caused to Grii.

19. Robert went to buy a house and was informed that Kardinal next door creates anti-venom. Interested in the process, Robert visited the Kardinal. After being informed that the process is not safe as a person is subjected to the atmosphere where large quantities of venom is kept, Kardinal allowed him to see it. While they were watching the process, one of the snakes in the room got free due to a mistake by Kardinal and bit Robert.

- (a) Robert can claim damages because the duty of care was breached by Kardinal.
- (b) Robert cannot claim damages because he was warned hence its volenti non fit injuria.
- (c) Robert can claim damages because he had the knowledge but he did not consent to the harm.
- (d) Both a and c.

20. Ricki, Tikki and Tavi were three friends who were interested in boxing matches. They booked ringside seats in order to watch a match between Law Key and Bay Gun. The match was extremely intense and during the match Law landed an uppercut which resulted in Gun's teeth and spittle getting knocked out and upon Tikki and Tavi. Ricki could not help but roll on the floor with laughter. Bay thinking that Ricki was laughing at him, pulled him from the crowd into the ring and would have landed a blow, but Ricki dodged and landed one of his own which knocked out Bay. Who all can sue for breach of care on part of the organisers?

- (a) Ricki
- (b) Bay Gun
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of the above

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) reached a major milestone in January 2018 when it successfully placed its 100th satellite into orbit. The achievement occurred during the PSLV-C40 mission, which deployed Cartosat-2F along with multiple co-passenger satellites from various countries. This event symbolised India's consistent progress in space technology, reflecting decades of organisational evolution from modest beginnings to one of the world's most reliable and cost-effective space agencies.

ISRO was established in 1969 under the visionary leadership of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, with the primary objective of harnessing space technology for national development. Over the years, it has developed a robust launch vehicle programme, including the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV), and the more advanced LVM3. The PSLV, often called the 'workhorse' of ISRO, gained global recognition for its reliability, having successfully placed satellites into Sun-synchronous and low Earth orbits for several nations. The LVM3, on the other hand, enhances India's heavy-lift capabilities and was used in missions such as Chandrayaan-2.

India's satellite programme has expanded across communication, navigation, remote sensing, meteorology, and scientific exploration. The IRS series made India a leader in earth observation, while the INSAT/GSAT systems strengthened telecommunications and disaster management. Navigation abilities advanced through the NavIC constellation, offering regional positioning services. Major scientific missions include Chandrayaan-1, which discovered lunar water; Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission), which made India the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit; and the forthcoming NISAR mission in collaboration with NASA.

ISRO's commercial arm, NewSpace India Ltd (NSIL), and its technology-transfer ecosystem reflect India's increasing presence in global launch markets. Private sector participation is expanding through reforms enabling companies to build satellites, operate launch vehicles, and develop space-based services. IN-SPACe, a regulatory body, facilitates this process by enabling non-governmental entities to access ISRO facilities.

India's space policy emphasises strategic autonomy, technological innovation, and applications for governance. Remote sensing supports agriculture, groundwater mapping, and urban planning, while satellite communication transforms tele-education and telemedicine. The organisation also collaborates internationally through the UN, BRICS, G20, and bilateral programmes with the US, France, Japan, and Russia.

The 100th satellite milestone symbolised ISRO's long-term commitment to self-reliance in space. As India prepares for missions like Gaganyaan, Chandrayaan-3 follow-ups, Aditya-L1 operations, and advanced Earth observation systems, ISRO remains central to India's emerging role as a global space power.

21. Which organisation functions as the commercial arm responsible for launch services and satellite marketing for India?

- A. IN-SPACe B. NSIL C. Antrix Academy D. Bharat Space Agency

22. Which of the following was India's first satellite?

- A. Bhaskara-I B. INSAT-1A C. GSAT-7 D. Aryabhata

23. Which launch vehicle carried India's first mission to Mars in 2013?

- A. PSLV B. GSLV Mk-II C. GSLV Mk-III D. ASLV

24. Which of the following correctly describes NISAR?

- A. India's first optical telescope mission B. India's first navigation satellite programme
C. A joint NASA-ISRO radar imaging mission D. A space-based solar observatory

- 25.** Which scientist is referred to as the “Father of the Indian Space Programme”?
A. Vikram Sarabhai B. Satish Dhawan C. APJ Abdul Kalam D. K. Kasturirangan
- 26.** NavIC satellites primarily operate in which type of orbit?
A. Sun-synchronous orbit B. Geostationary transfer orbit
C. Geosynchronous and inclined geosynchronous D. Medium Earth orbit
- 27.** Which mission was the first to detect water molecules on the Moon?
A. Chandrayaan-2 B. Artemis-I C. Luna-23 D. Chandrayaan-1
- 28.** Which of the following agencies oversees private sector participation in the Indian space sector?
A. DRDO B. CSIR C. IN-SPACe D. NITI Aayog
- 29.** Which launch vehicle was used for the Chandrayaan-2 mission?
A. ASLV B. PSLV C. SLV-3 D. GSLV Mk-III
- 30.** Which of the following satellites is primarily a navigation satellite?
A. Cartosat-2C B. IRNSS-1A C. GSAT-6 D. INSAT-3D

PASSAGE - II

Global indices such as the Passport Index and the World Happiness Report have become increasingly influential in shaping international perceptions of countries, their governance quality, and their socio-economic well-being. Although these reports are published by different institutions and rely on distinct indicators, both are frequently used by policymakers, scholars, and international organisations to assess comparative performance across nations.

The Passport Index is typically compiled by private global advisory firms such as Henley & Partners or Arton Capital. While methodologies vary, the primary objective remains consistent: measuring the strength of a country’s passport based on the number of destinations its citizens can access without a prior visa. Rankings are influenced by global mobility trends, geopolitical alignments, visa-free agreements, and bilateral diplomacy. Countries such as Japan, Singapore, and South Korea have consistently performed strongly due to extensive travel freedoms granted to their citizens. India has improved gradually, though its mobility score remains moderate due to its developing economic status and evolving diplomatic engagements. The Index often sparks debate over its reliance on travel freedom as a proxy for global influence, as it does not include broader development indicators.

In contrast, the World Happiness Report, published annually by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN-SDSN), employs a more comprehensive, multi-dimensional methodology. It draws from the Gallup World Poll and evaluates factors such as income levels, social support, life expectancy, freedom of choice, generosity, and perceptions of corruption. Nordic countries—Finland, Denmark, Iceland—typically rank at the top due to strong welfare systems, equitable development, and cohesive social structures. India’s ranking fluctuates but generally falls in the lower half, reflecting structural socio-economic challenges, inequality, and variations in subjective well-being.

Although neither index directly measures national development, both offer insights into governance quality and public welfare. The Passport Index reflects a country’s diplomatic capital and global economic integration, while the Happiness Index reveals deeper aspects of societal functioning. Critics argue that the Happiness Index is culturally biased because subjective well-being varies across societies. Similarly, the Passport Index is criticised for overlooking domestic development and internal mobility constraints.

For governance and policy planning, both indices serve as reference points for assessing long-term national goals such as improving diplomatic outreach, strengthening welfare systems, and enhancing public services. India has identified human development, trust in institutions, and global partnerships as key indicators that complement these global rankings. As global challenges evolve—from migration to inequality—such indices will continue to shape international discussions on development, identity, and national progress, even if their metrics remain contested.

31. Which organisation publishes the *World Happiness Report*?

- A. World Bank B. UNDP C. UN-SDSN D. World Economic Forum

32. The Passport Index is primarily based on which indicator?

- A. Visa-free or visa-on-arrival access B. GDP per capita
C. Individual well-being score D. International remittances

33. Which of the following countries has consistently been among the top in the Passport Index?

- A. India B. Brazil C. Canada D. Singapore

34. Which of the following is *not* a parameter used in the World Happiness Report?

- A. Social support B. Military expenditure C. Life expectancy D. Freedom of choice

35. Which of the following is a criticism of the World Happiness Report?

- A. It ignores political freedom B. It excludes economic indicators
C. It may be culturally biased D. It relies only on GDP

36. Which component is *common* in both Passport Index and Happiness Index indirectly?

- A. Fiscal deficit B. Education levels
C. Agricultural productivity D. Influence of governance quality

37. The Passport Index is most closely related to:

- A. Domestic welfare programmes B. Global mobility
C. Human development index D. Quality of education

38. Which region consistently tops the World Happiness Report?

- A. South Asia B. Eastern Europe C. Nordic countries D. South America

39. India's performance in the Happiness Index has remained:

- A. In the lower half globally B. In the top 20
C. Constantly rising to top 10 D. Highest in Asia

40. Which organisation maintains the Henley Passport Index?

- A. Economist Intelligence Unit B. Henley & Partners
C. Mercator Institute D. Global Policy Forum

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Passage-I

Direction Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below

Vidya Bharti Public School has 4000 students. The ratio of boys to girls is 3 : 2. All the students are involved in five different activities, viz Gardening, Debate, Extempore, Quiz and Dance.

16% of the boys and 28% of the girls are in Extempore and Gardening respectively. One-fifth of the boys are in Dance activities. The ratio of girls to boys in Extempore is 2 : 3.

25% of the total number of students are in Debate competition. Girls in Dance are 60% of the boys in the same game. 22% of the girls are in Quiz. The remaining girls are in Debate. 18% of the boys are in Gardening and the remaining in Quiz.

41. Which activity has the maximum number boys in the school?

- (A) Extempore (B) Dance (C) Quiz (D) Debate

42. What is the number of girls in Debate competition?

- (A) 256 (B) 288 (C) 250 (D) 245

43. The number of boys in Dance forms what percent of the number of girls in the same activity?

- (A) 66.67% (B) 166.67% (C) 250.66% (D) 123.54%

44. The number of girls in Quiz forms what per cent of the total number of the students in the school?

- (A) 9.8% (B) 8.8% (C) 4.9% (D) 13.5%

45. What is the total number of boys in Extempore and Debate together?

- (A) 1234 (B) 1411 (C) 1128 (D) 960

Passage - II

Direction Study the following information and answer the given question:

A company produced five different products viz. mobile phone, Pendrive, 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.

46. 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

47. Number of Television produced is approximately what percent of the total number of calculate and washing Machine produce together?

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

48. What is the total number of pen drive calculate and watching machines produced by the company?

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

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

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

50. 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