

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE &amp; LOGICAL REASONING

## PASSAGE - I

**Source:** *The Indian Express*, “The rearming of Europe,” Sujan Chinoy, June 16, 2025.  
(You provided the full text; reproduced exactly as given.)

PRIMEMINISTER NARENDRA Modi's visit this week to Cyprus and Croatia, members of the European Union (EU), was preceded by External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar's visit to France, EU and Belgium last week and to the Netherlands, Denmark and Germany earlier in May. Bilateral relations are rapidly evolving, anchored in the India-EU strategic partnership.

In February, during the visit of Ursula von der Leyen, president of the European Commission, and the EU College of Commissioners to India, the two sides had welcomed growing defence cooperation, including joint exercises and collaboration between the Indian Navy and EU maritime security entities. The two sides had also committed to exploring a security and defence partnership. In this context, one must closely examine the opportunities for deepening the partnership provided by the Joint White Paper (WP) on European Defence-Readiness 2030, issued by the European Commission in March.

The new policy approach outlined by the WP has undoubtedly been occasioned by the protracted war in Ukraine and recent stresses in the transatlantic partnership with the US. The main thrust of the WP is to support member states in achieving full defence readiness by 2030. The target is to mobilise additional defence expenditure of up to 1.5 per cent of the GDP. Based on projections of gradual progression, defence investment could reach at least €800 billion over the next four years.

The scope of the WP points to opportunities for Indian defence industries to acquire or establish start-ups and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Europe. Both Europe and India have recently been tested for their defence preparedness. In the short term, the emphasis in Europe is on replenishing stocks of ammunition, weapons, and military equipment. This may provide an opening for India to export ammunition to Europe. The Indian defence sector has received a boost in the aftermath of military tensions with China and, more recently, with Pakistan. India's defence exports have surged to a record high of approximately Rs 23,622 crore (US\$2.76 billion) in the financial year 2024-25. A foundation has been laid for a higher quantum of exports in the future.

In the wake of the high-level visits this year, India should endeavour to explore sales of Advanced Towed Artillery Guns (ATAGs), the Pinaka Multi-Barrel Rocket Launcher, air defence missiles, and radars that meet NATO standards. The focus in the WP on critical and foundational technologies—such as artificial intelligence, quantum, biotechnologies, and hypersonic technologies—and their classification as dual-use with both economic and military implications offers India a chance to collaborate with EU member states.

The strong undercurrent of commitment in the WP to enhancing Ukraine's defence and security capacities is noteworthy. The new policy is oriented toward sharing the EU's military mobility corridors, space assets, and services with Ukraine. The key, therefore, lies in Indian companies being part of the landscape in the EU, and perhaps in Ukraine as well, at an early stage in the process of internal integration and harmonisation of the regulatory framework. India should explore opportunities for acquisitions and joint research in defence technologies. As such, the EU has welcomed India's interest in joining projects under its Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) and in engaging in negotiations for a Security of Information Agreement (SoIA).

India should closely study the evolving EU model of defence preparedness and adopt best practices to refine its own roadmap toward atmanirbharta in aerial mobility—particularly the development of domestic civil transport aircraft manufacturing and maintenance, repair, and overhaul hubs. The EU's defence omnibus package offers India a chance to collaborate with the EU on cross-certification of defence products and mutual recognition of certification, creating the basis for a future market for India's military and dual-use products.

The changes in the EU may also provide job opportunities for Indian skilled professionals to work in the defence industrial complex across the EU. It is vital for India to engage each of the EU members on migration and mobility issues in the context of the ongoing FTA negotiations.

The EU's harmonisation of rules and procedures for defence procurement could lead to some changes in export regulations. Major European producers of defence equipment could find their capacities committed to national needs or to the ReArm Europe Plan. India would have to examine the impact, if any, on its supply chains originating in Europe. India could explore the possibility of joining the EU Defence Innovation Scheme (EUDIS), drawing from its experience in initiatives such as the INDUS-X with the US—though this may require some special arrangements, since entities participating in EUDIS projects are generally required to be located in the EU or Norway with local legal identity and control.

Further, with the emphasis on infrastructure in the WP, Indian engineering, procurement, and construction companies should explore the potential for securing contracts for the expansion of EU multimodal corridors, including ports and terminals.

The emergence of the EU defence union will mark a scaling up of all existing European defence and security structures. The rapid rearmament of Europe is seen as a bulwark against Russia, reasserting Europe's strategic autonomy in securing itself as well as Ukraine, and strengthening the EU's defence contributions to the still valid transatlantic partnership. As an aspiring global power and strategically autonomous pole, India should invest strongly in the partnership with the EU.

The writer is the director general of the Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses.

**1. What is the primary reason behind the EU's renewed focus on defence readiness as described in the passage?**

- A. Increasing instability in African nations
- B. The protracted war in Ukraine and stress in the transatlantic partnership
- C. Growing defence competition with China
- D. Brexit negotiations creating security uncertainties

**2. Which of the following defence items does the passage explicitly mention as potential Indian exports to Europe?**

- A. Aircraft carriers and submarines
- B. Drones, frigates, and cyber-systems
- C. ATAGs, Pinaka systems, missiles, and radars
- D. Tejas fighter jets and Akash missiles

**3. According to the passage, what is a major advantage for India in participating in EU defence certification mechanisms?**

- A. Guaranteed EU funding for Indian defence companies
- B. India gains automatic NATO membership
- C. Mutual recognition enabling future market access for Indian defence products
- D. Exemption from EU procurement rules

**4. Why does the passage suggest Europe might be open to purchasing Indian ammunition?**

- A. Europe lacks the technology to produce ammunition
- B. Europe has pledged to source all ammunition from non-EU countries
- C. Europe urgently needs to replenish stockpiles due to the war in Ukraine
- D. India offers the cheapest ammunition globally

**5. What challenge must India consider if it seeks to join the EU Defence Innovation Scheme (EUDIS)?**

- A. High membership fees
- B. EUDIS participants must have legal identity within EU or Norway
- C. Need for NATO endorsement
- D. A requirement to discontinue cooperation with the US

**6. If Europe commits most of its defence manufacturing capacity to the ReArm Europe Plan, what is the most likely impact on India's defence supply chains?**

- A. India's imports from Europe may become cheaper
- B. Indian defence supply chains involving Europe may face disruptions

- C. India will automatically reduce reliance on European suppliers
- D. Nothing will change because defence supply chains are fully insulated

**7. Which inference best follows from India's growing defence exports and EU's rising defence requirements?**

- A. India may replace the US as Europe's main defence supplier
- B. India has no role in EU defence due to technological backwardness
- C. There is a strategic alignment that creates export opportunities for India
- D. India will be excluded from all EU defence initiatives

**8. If EU rules increasingly favour dual-use technologies, which assumption supports India's interest in AI, quantum, and biotech collaboration with Europe?**

- A. India wants to dominate EU civilian markets
- B. Dual-use technologies increase chances of co-development and export acceptability
- C. EU prohibits exports of dual-use technologies
- D. India lacks any such technological capabilities

**9. Which of the following, if true, would *strengthen* India's case for joining PESCO projects?**

- A. PESCO projects require high levels of intra-EU secrecy
- B. India already meets NATO technical interoperability standards for some systems
- C. Europe refuses any external involvement in defence R&D
- D. PESCO disallows participation by democracies outside Europe

**10. The author argues that India must "invest strongly" in its partnership with the EU. Which reasoning BEST supports this recommendation?**

- A. The EU is India's largest defence customer
- B. A stronger EU partnership helps India achieve atmanirbharta and diversify defence ties
- C. India's defence industry relies solely on EU technology
- D. EU-India relations have historically been free of friction

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## LEGAL REASONING

### PASSAGE - I

*Pacta sunt servanda* which means agreement must be kept, is the basic and most essential principle of civil law. Every agreement creates an obligation on the parties and non-fulfilment of such obligations is justiciable in a court of law. However, this principle is not absolute as sometimes it becomes impossible for the parties to fulfil their obligation because of some extraneous forces which are uncontrollable and unpredictable. These extraneous forces are known as the Act of God (*Vis Major*).

In *Western & Atlantic Railroad v. Hassler*, the Court explained that an Act of God is a catastrophe arising from the force of the elements which human intelligence cannot predict nor the ingenuity of man can foretell. The incident must be overwhelming and not merely an ordinary circumstance.

*Rylands v. Fletcher*, a landmark judgement in which the concept of strict liability was devised, established three essential criteria in order to consider any act as the Act of God. These were:

- i) The event must have been a result of some natural cause which is without any human intervention.
- ii) The event should be unforeseeable as no human could have predicted it.
- iii) The damage caused must be in direct relation to the unforeseeable event.

It is important to clarify that the Act of God (*Vis Major*) and *Force Majeure* should not be used interchangeably. The Act of God includes all inevitable accidents caused by nature and which are not connected or related with agency of man whereas *Force Majeure* is a broader concept where the accident is not necessarily connected with nature and can be connected to human agency. War is the most appropriate example of *Force Majeure* which is not an act of God.

In tort law, sometimes a defendant might be held liable even if they prove the existence of the Act of God. For example, if someone is injured by a dangerous object (which a defendant should have taken care of), then it does not matter that the injury was caused due to an Act of God. This also happens in the case of absolute liability which was derived by the Supreme Court in the case of *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, 1987*. In cases of absolute liability, the intention of the accused is not factored for determining liability and no exceptions including the Act of God are applicable.

#### 11. From a reading of the above passage, which of the following instances will not fall under *Vis Major*?

- I. Destruction of a farmer's farm by a cattle herd due to excessive rain caused in the neighbouring village in the rainy season.
- II. Falling of a stadium roof on audience members due to an earthquake.
- III. A fire in a house caused by a lightning strike on a rainy day.

- (a) Both I and II
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both II and III
- (d) Only I

12. Kunal bought a piece of land on which he started getting a house constructed. He employed a contractor who he made responsible for all the labour and construction related work. The property on which the house was being built was very close to the border of the neighbouring country. One day, while the house was being built, there was an earthquake the epicentre of which was in the neighbouring country but the effects were also felt where Kunal's house was being built. This caused a partially built wall to collapse and one of the workers' legs got caught in the middle. The worker claimed compensation for the injury caused to him. Can Kunal claim that the wall fell due to an Act of God?

- (a) No, as he should have ensured that the wall was being built with the proper material.
- (b) No, as the natural disaster occurred in another country.
- (c) Yes, as Kunal had no control over the fact that the earthquake tremors would cause such damage.
- (d) None of the above.

13. Consider that in the factual scenario described in the above question, the news that an earthquake has occurred reached the neighbouring country and, in no time, Kunal asked everyone to vacate the construction premises. While the evacuation process was on, the earthquake struck where the house was being built, and one of the construction workers was trapped inside. The worker lost a leg, and sought compensation from Kunal. Can Kunal claim that it was an Act of God?



- (a) No, as the news of an earthquake had reached the place where Kunal was, it no longer remained an unpredictable event.
- (b) No, as it was because of Kunal asking the workers to hurry with the evacuation process, the worker was trapped in the building, eventually losing his leg.
- (c) Yes, as even though there was an awareness about the earthquake, it still couldn't be predicted when it would strike.
- (d) None of the above.

**14. Kunal was walking on a street in his locality when a high-tension electric wire snapped and fell on him. As a result of this, Kunal died. Kunal's family claimed compensation from the electricity board as it was responsible for the upkeep of the wires. The electricity board claimed that the wire snapped because of a violent windstorm, and that it was an Act of God, for which it cannot be held liable. Can the board claim this defence?**

Yes, as a violent windstorm is an event which could not have been predicted by any means.

No, as a high-tension electric wire is a dangerous object which should have been taken care of by the board.

Yes, as Kunal should have been more careful while walking outside on a windy day.

None of the above.

**15. From a reading of the above passage, which of the following statements can be inferred?**

- I. An Act of God serves as a blanket exemption from liability for a tort.
- II. Force Majeure is a broader concept of which an Act of God is a smaller subset.
- III. The concepts of strict and absolute liability are judicially created principles.

- (a) Only III
- (b) Both I and II
- (c) Only III
- (d) Both I and III

### Passage-II

The tort of fraud consists in wilfully making a false statement with an intent to induce the plaintiff to act upon it and is actionable when the plaintiff suffers damage by acting upon the same. The following essentials are required to be proved in an action for fraud:

- i) The defendant made a false representation or statement.
- ii) The defendant knew that the statement is false or at least did not honestly believe it to be true.
- iii) The statement was made with an intention to deceive the plaintiff.
- iv) The plaintiff acted upon the statement and suffered damage in consequence.

Generally, to constitute fraud, a positive statement of fact is required. A statement may be made by word or conduct. Sometimes the conduct of a person may lead another person to believe that certain state of facts exists. In *R v. Bernard*, a person put on a cap and a gown without having a right to do so to create an impression that he was a member of the University in order to obtain goods on credit. It was held that such conduct had amounted to fraud.

On the other hand, a mere non-disclosure of the truth or mere silence as to certain facts does not amount to fraud. If I sell my horse which is unsound, I need not tell the buyer about the fact. Mere non-disclosure of defects in the horse will not constitute fraud. However, in the following cases a non-disclosure of the complete facts may constitute fraud:

- i) When there is a duty to speak: If a person deliberately keeps silent in order to create a false impression in the mind of the other, it would be fraud. For example, the contracts of insurance are contracts *uberrimae fidei*, i.e., contracts of utmost good faith. The insured is under a duty to disclose all the material facts concerning the contract of insurance. In the matter of marriage, the fact of unsoundness of mind of a party to it demands a duty to disclose the fact. Duty to disclose also arises when subsequent to the making of a statement, the facts have changed, and the non-disclosure of the changed facts is likely to materially affect the interest of the other party.
- ii) If a person makes a statement believing the same to be true but subsequently discovers that it was false, he has a duty to correct that statement. If such a statement remains uncorrected, fraud is said to have been committed.

iii) Active concealment of defects means a false statement regarding the defects which are concealed. Thus, if defects in the goods sold are covered in a way that the buyer is not able to detect them, this is equivalent to making a statement that those defects are not there.

To constitute fraud, the statement of fact must be false. Fraud cannot be committed by making a true statement though the statement when acted upon by the plaintiff proves detrimental to him.

**16. Karan, a final year law student, was returning home from college in a public bus. He was dressed in the attire of an advocate because of an event in college. While he was in the bus, a couple spotted him and started asking him questions on divorce proceedings and were even ready to pay him an advance amount as consultation fee. Karan accepted the money without saying anything. Has Karan committed fraud?**

- (a) No, as the couple should have made relevant inquiry about his profession.
- (b) Yes, as Karan should not have been out in public dressed as an advocate.
- (c) No, as Karan never told the couple he was an advocate.
- (d) Yes, as Karan's conduct was statement enough for the couple to consider him an advocate.

**17. Rocky, a candidate for a first-year law examination of a university was short of the required attendance. He did not mention this fact in the admission form filled by him for the examination and neither did the head of department of law nor the university authorities could discover this fact as the form was not properly scrutinized. Has Rocky committed fraud?**

- (a) Yes, as he disclosed an essential fact for appearing for the examination.
- (b) No, as it is the university's fault of not having made the proper inquiry.
- (c) Yes, as Rocky was under a duty to disclose all material facts in the admission form.
- (d) No, as a mere non-disclosure of facts or truth does not amount to fraud.

**18. Consider that in the factual scenario described in the above question, Rocky is asked by one of his teachers in class whether he fulfilled the attendance requirements for sitting for the examination. Rocky answers in the affirmative, even though he does not. The teacher makes no further inquiry. Has Rocky committed fraud?**

- (a) No, as the teacher should have made further inquiry and not relied on Rocky's word alone.
- (b) Yes, as Rocky made a positive statement of fact which was false.
- (c) No, as Rocky is under no obligation to speak the truth to his teacher.
- (d) None of the above.

**19. Consider that in the factual scenario described in the second question of this passage, Rocky is genuinely under the impression that he fulfils the attendance requirement. However, once he returns home and checks his attendance record, he discovers he falls short of the attendance requirement by one day. The next day he informs his teacher about the same. However, the teacher tells him that the forms for the examination have already been sent out. Has Rocky committed fraud?**

- (a) No, as he was genuinely under the impression that he was speaking the truth, which he later corrected anyway.
- (b) Yes, as his correction did not affect the fact that the fraud had been committed earlier anyway.
- (c) No, as he did not have the intention to commit fraud.
- (d) Yes, as the forms have already been sent out, there is no way to correct the same.

**20. A meat-seller, knowing that the pigs which were being sold by him were suffering from typhoid fever, did not disclose this defect to the buyer. He, however, mentioned that the pigs were being sold "with all faults". The disease was transmitted to the other pigs of the buyer also and many of them died because of that. Did the meat-seller commit fraud?**

- (a) Yes, as he was under the duty to disclose the specific disease that the pigs had.
- (b) No, as he did disclose that the pigs were sold with all faults.
- (c) Yes, as his concealment of the specific disease displayed his intention to defraud the buyer.
- (d) No, as could not possibly foresee the death of the other pigs of the buyer.

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

### Passage-I

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) evolves into a transformative global force, international cooperation mechanisms have become essential for ensuring its responsible, ethical, and inclusive development. In recent years, multiple global, regional, and multilateral platforms have emerged to harmonise regulatory approaches, facilitate AI governance, support innovation, and manage risks associated with autonomous systems, data misuse, and algorithmic bias. These organisations, though diverse in mandates, collectively contribute to shaping a global framework for what many term the “AI Governance Architecture”.

One of the oldest multilateral bodies engaged in AI-related discussions is the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which released the first intergovernmental OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence (2019). These principles later influenced the G20 AI Principles, adopted by both developed and emerging economies, including India. Similarly, the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021) became the world’s first globally accepted normative framework on AI ethics, emphasising human rights, transparency, environmental sustainability, and accountability.

Another major platform is the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), launched in 2020 by G7 countries and joined by India as a founding member. GPAI functions as a multi-stakeholder body combining government representatives, academia, and industry to develop practical projects in Responsible AI, Data Governance, and AI for Social Good. India hosted the 2023 GPAI Summit in New Delhi, highlighting its emerging leadership in global AI governance.

In parallel, regional initiatives such as the European Union’s AI Act, the world’s first comprehensive AI regulatory legislation, have pushed other regions to create their own frameworks. Although not an international organisation, the EU AI Act influences global norms due to its strict risk-based classifications. Meanwhile, the African Union’s AI Strategy (2024) and ASEAN’s AI Governance Framework demonstrate growing attention in developing regions.

At the multilateral level, the United Nations has intensified work on AI governance through the UN High-Level Advisory Body on AI, which recommends a global AI governance regime similar to climate treaties. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) conducts annual AI for Good summits, bringing together experts to explore solutions for health, climate, and sustainable development. The World Economic Forum (WEF) operates the Global AI Council, focusing on policy harmonisation and public-private collaboration.

The rising influence of private and hybrid bodies like the Partnership on AI (PAI)—with members including Google, OpenAI, Meta, and civil society groups—adds complexity to global AI governance. These organisations advocate transparency, fairness, and accountability while pushing for global interoperability of AI standards.

Finally, the emergence of India’s own global AI development frameworks, including the IndiaAI Mission, has positioned the country as a voice for the Global South, advocating equitable access to AI resources, datasets, and compute infrastructure.

Overall, the landscape of global AI cooperation is fragmented but rapidly converging toward shared commitments: trustworthy AI, risk regulation, global standards, and inclusive development. As AI expands across borders, these organisations will play a pivotal role in defining the future of digital sovereignty, ethics, and geopolitics.

**21.** Which organisation issued the world’s first intergovernmental principles on Artificial Intelligence?

- A. ITU      B. UNESCO      C. OECD      D. AI4Good Coalition

**22.** GPAI was launched by which group of nations?

- A. BRICS      B. ASEAN      C. OIC      D. G7

**23.** Which region has created the world’s first comprehensive AI regulatory statute?

- A. G20      B. GCC      C. European Union      D. African Union

**24.** Which of the following is NOT a mandate of GPAI?

- A. Military AI Governance      B. Responsible AI      C. Data Governance      D. AI for Social Good

25. Which UN body is currently involved in recommending global AI governance reforms?  
A. UNFCCC                      B. UNDP                      C. UNEP                      D. UN High-Level Advisory Body on AI
26. The OECD AI Principles influenced which other platform's AI Principles?  
A. G20                      B. ASEAN                      C. AU                      D. SAARC
27. Which continent recently adopted a region-wide AI strategy (2024)?  
A. Europe                      B. South America                      C. Africa                      D. Oceania
28. UNESCO's AI ethics approach primarily emphasises:  
A. Patent regulation                      B. Human rights and accountability  
C. AI hardware development                      D. Military transparency
29. Which of the following is a hybrid industry-civil society AI body?  
A. GPAI                      B. ITU                      C. UN SDSN                      D. Partnership on AI
30. Which Indian initiative aims to strengthen global AI leadership from the Global South?  
A. IndiaAI Mission                      B. Digital Bharat Mission                      C. PM-MEITY AI Forum                      D. BharatCompute Mission

## PASSAGE - II

India's air defence architecture has undergone major transformation over the last two decades, driven by emerging aerial threats such as hostile aircraft, UAVs, cruise missiles, and stand-off precision-guided munitions. The Indian Air Defence Shield is a multi-layered, network-centric, integrated system designed to detect, track, intercept, and neutralise airborne threats at varying ranges and altitudes. It combines indigenous technology, foreign acquisitions, digital command-and-control networks, and a rapidly evolving sensor ecosystem.

The foundation of India's air defence structure lies in the Integrated Air Command and Control System (IACCS), a nationwide automated network that connects sensors, radars, missile batteries, fighter bases, and decision-making nodes. Operated by the Indian Air Force, the IACCS provides a real-time air picture through data fusion from high-power radars, AWACS platforms, aerostat radars, and civil aviation feeds. This system ensures seamless integration between the Air Force, Army Air Defence units, and, increasingly, the Indian Navy for coastal protection.

At the long-range layer, India's shield is being strengthened through the deployment of the S-400 Triumf long-range surface-to-air missile systems procured from Russia. With the capability to track stealth aircraft, ballistic missiles, and high-speed targets, the S-400 provides interception capability up to 400 km, offering deterrence against deep-air strikes and high-altitude threats. India has also invested in its indigenous capability with the Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) Programme, a two-tier system comprising the Prithvi Air Defence (PAD) and Advanced Air Defence (AAD) interceptors. These systems aim to neutralise incoming ballistic missiles in both the exo-atmospheric and endo-atmospheric phases. Although not fully deployed nationwide, India has achieved multiple successful tests, positioning itself among a few nations with credible BMD technology.

The medium-range layer includes platforms such as the Akash Missile System, capable of engaging aircraft and drones at ranges up to 25–30 km. Akash has been inducted across the Air Force and Army, with upgraded variants such as Akash-NG under development to counter faster and more agile threats. Additionally, India is co-developing the MR-SAM (Medium Range Surface-to-Air Missile) with Israel, enhancing coverage against cruise missiles and fighter aircraft at medium altitudes.

The short-range air defence (SHORAD) layer comprises systems like Spyder, QRSAM, and MANPADS, designed to protect vital installations, military bases, and mobile units against low-flying aircraft, loitering munitions, and UAVs. India has increasingly emphasised counter-UAV systems, including soft-kill (jamming) and hard-kill (kinetic laser-based or projectile-based) technologies, in response to growing drone incursions along the western border.

Complementing these systems, India is expanding the deployment of AEW&C aircraft, such as DRDO's Netra and imported Phalcon AWACS, to provide extended-range surveillance. Future projects include directed-energy weapons, hypersonic interceptors, and enhanced space-based surveillance to move toward a fully integrated national air defence grid.

Overall, India's Air Defence Shield is transitioning toward a multi-layered, technology-driven framework integrating kinetic and non-kinetic systems to counter evolving threats in the aerospace domain.



- 31.** Which system forms the core network of India's integrated air defence architecture?  
A. NETRA Network Grid      B. Astra C2 System      C. IACCS      D. SANGRAM
- 32.** Which indigenous system intercepts ballistic missiles in the exo-atmospheric layer?  
A. Akash-NG      B. PAD      C. QRSAM      D. Spyder
- 33.** Which of the following is jointly developed by India and Israel?  
A. MR-SAM      B. S-400      C. Spyder-SR      D. Akash-1S
- 34.** Akash missile primarily belongs to which category?  
A. Long-range interceptor      B. Anti-ballistic missile  
C. Medium-range surface-to-air missile      D. Anti-satellite defence
- 35.** Which system provides extended airborne surveillance for India's air defence?  
A. LCA Tejas      B. AWACS/AEW&C      C. UAV Heron      D. LRSAM
- 36.** Which among the following is a short-range air defence system?  
A. S-400      B. MR-SAM      C. PAD      D. QRSAM
- 37.** Which platform is an aerostat-based radar used for surveillance?  
A. Rohini Radar      B. Swordfish LRTR  
C. Medium Power Radar mounted on tethered balloon systems      D. Phalcon AWACS
- 38.** Which organisation operates India's Integrated Air Command and Control System?  
A. DRDO      B. Indian Air Force      C. BSF      D. Indian Army
- 39.** Which of the following systems is designed primarily to counter cruise missiles?  
A. Astra-1      B. PAD      C. MR-SAM      D. SAMAR
- 40.** Which country supplied the Phalcon AWACS to India?  
A. Israel      B. France      C. Russia      D. USA

### Quantitative Technique

#### Passage-I

A newly formed state government wants to bring more development in the state. Therefore, the government proposed to launch various welfare programs. Before bringing up any welfare program, the state government intended to understand the population percentage of the state by age groups, so that the government could plan the welfare programs accordingly. The state government found that the state's 30% of the population were children between the age group of 0 to 15. Next to child population, 17.75% of the population were adolescents between the age group of 16 to 25. The yearly adult population, i.e., the age group 26 to 35 were 17.25 percent, 36 to 45 were 14.50% respectively. The population who are between the age group of 46 to 55 constitute 14.25% and the elderly population of the state 56 to 65 (5.12%) and 66 above (1.13%) was comparatively less than the other age group. To get a better clarity the state government concerned is seeking the answer to the following question:

- 41.** if the difference between the number of people in the age groups 46 -55 and 26- 35 is 15.75 million, then total population of the state is :  
(A) 360.23 million      (B) 390 million      (C) 400 million      (D) 525 million
- 42.** Out of every 5600 persons what is the number of Person below the age of 26 years?  
(A) 2515      (B) 1746      (C) 2660      (D) 2674
- 43.** Which is group accounts for the maximum population in the state.  
(A) 16 to 25      (B) 26 to 35      (C) 36 to 45      (D) NOT

**44. If there are 20.48 million people in the age group 56 to 65, then what is the difference between the number of people in the age group of 16 to 25 and 46 to 55**

- (A) 15 million (B) 10 million (C) 28 million (D) NOT

**45. There are 400 million people below 36 years how many million people are in the age group of 56 to 65**

- (A) 32.72 million (B) 25.75 million (C) 31.50 million (D) 59.30 million

### Passage – II

To renowned international software companies, namely Polaris and Contigent started their business in the year 2007 and both the companies were in competition with each other in profit making. Polaris earned 30% profit in the year 2007 and 2008, and further increase it to 40% in 2009. However, its percentage profit decrease to 20% in the year 2010. On the other Hand Contigent open with 40% profit in 2007 but slowly decrease to 35% in 2008 and 30% in 2009. Interestingly both the companies increase their profit percentage in the letter year considerably. Polaris increased its profit percent to 35% in 2011 and 50% in 2012 simultaneously, Contigent increase its profit percent to 45% in 2010, 50% in 2011 and reached 60% in the year 2012. As there is a need to understand the income and expenditure for the better performance of both companies in the future answer the following question:

**46. What is the % increase in profit percentage of contingent company in from year 2011 to 2012. ?**

- (A) 15% (B) 10% (C) 28% (D) 20%

**47. What is the percentage increase in profit % of Polaris company from year 2010 to 2011?**

- (A) 75% (B) 60% (C) 68% (D) 15%

**48. If the total expense of company contingent in the year 2007 was rupees 400 crore then find out the total income of this company in that year?**

- (A) Rs500cr (B) Rs560cr (C) Rs280cr (D) Rs200cr

**49. Total percent profit making of Polaris company in 2011 and 2012 is how much % of the total percent profit making of contingent company in 2007 and 2008?**

- (A) 113.3% (B) 95.3% (C) 90.3% (D) 133.3%

**50. If the income of polaris company in 2008 was 200 crore what was its profit in 2009?**

- (A) 150cr (B) 100cr (C) 280 (D) CND

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