

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

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HISTORY DOESN'T REPEAT itself, but it often rhymes," Mark Twain once famously said.

The Supreme Court's order in *Association for Democratic Reforms vs Election Commission of India (2025)*, in the context of the "Special Intensive Revision" (SIR) exercise in Bihar, "rhymes" very much with its landmark judgment in *Lal Babu Hussain vs Electoral Registration Officer (1995)*. On Thursday, the SC directed the ECI to make the draft electoral roll more accessible and searchable, giving excluded voters reasons for their exclusion so that they may challenge it. In *Lal Babu Hussain*, the Court put paid to the ECI's attempt to declare certain voters "non-citizens" and directed them to follow a fresh, transparent and fair process with regard to voters it had genuine reasons to believe were not citizens. The parallels between these two cases, nearly 30 years apart, speak of a certain official distrust of India's poorest citizens.

The *Representation of the People Act, 1950* and the *Registration of Electors Rules, 1960*, made to implement the Act, do not contain the words "Special Intensive Revision". They only mention a "summary revision" (which happens regularly) or an "intensive revision" (which happens rarely), or a mix of the two, necessary in special circumstances. An SIR, at least as it is being carried out in Bihar, seems to have no basis in the law. The official justification for this exercise is the need to remove non-citizens from the electoral rolls.

However, it has now shifted the burden of proof onto the citizen to "prove" their citizenship. It has discarded its own electoral roll prepared after people have declared that they are citizens, after the 2003 electoral roll. The ECI has given a limited list of documents that it will accept as proof of citizenship. Crucially, Aadhaar cards and Electoral ID cards (issued, ironically, by the ECI itself) are not considered acceptable.

Something similar happened in 1994 in Delhi and Mumbai. The ECI instructed Electoral Registration Officers to identify "non-citizens" and remove them from the electoral list, in coordination with the local police. Notices were issued to nearly three lakh people demanding that they prove their citizenship — only with documentary proof — limiting its possibility to only four documents. Ration cards, perhaps the most widely held proof of identity, were not accepted by the ECI until it was pushed to do so by the Bombay High Court. Those affected in Delhi approached the SC directly.

In its 1995 judgment, a three-judge bench of the SC set aside the instructions of the ECI and directed that no one should be required to prove their citizenship unless the ECI had credible material to show that they were not citizens. When such material was found, the ERO was required to conduct a full-scale inquiry, allowing the person in question to provide all possible evidence to show that they were citizens of India. Then, as now, the ECI's move triggered strong political backlash against the ruling party (Congress).

The SC's latest order has also pushed the ECI to accept more documents as proof of identity and to also declare why certain voters have been left out of the draft electoral list. The ECI has claimed (without substantiating) that, by and large, voters have been removed from the draft electoral roll as they have either died or migrated. The SC's order will test the truth of the ECI's claims, but the key point is that it took the SC to push the ECI to follow the most basic principles of natural justice.

Between the *Lal Babu Hussain* judgment and the latest order in the SIR case, the relationship between the ECI and the SC has been one of institutional bonhomie. The SC, in its judicial orders, has helped push forward some key ECI proposals for changes in the electoral process relating to the declaration of assets and criminal cases, the disqualification of convicted politicians, and the “None of the Above” option. The ECI’s indifferent stance on electoral bonds, which the Supreme Court struck down as unconstitutional, was one of the rare instances of relative disagreement between the two institutions.

The SC’s order in the SIR case is, therefore, no “rebuke” to the ECI; rather, it is far from it. The SC judges hearing the case, through their oral observations, do not seem convinced that the ECI is acting either unlawfully or in bad faith. Rather, they have tried to nudge the ECI along, pointing to its own commitment to transparency and fairness in the process. Coming along with the earlier order of the SC, which pushed the ECI to accept the Aadhaar card and the EPIC card as valid documents, this has meant that the focus of SIR has shifted, subtly, from questions of citizenship to questions of correctness of the rolls.

The very first electoral rolls in India were prepared in such a way that even the homeless and the nameless (mostly women who were referred to only as someone’s mother or wife) found themselves on the voter rolls. This was done at a time when the Constitution was not even final, and no one knew who was going to be a citizen in the new India. Had that exercise been done with the callousness and cruelty of the SIR, India would never have been the world’s largest electoral democracy.

1. Which central concern connects the 1995 *Lal Babu Hussain* judgment and the 2025 Supreme Court order on the SIR exercise in Bihar?

- A. The need to protect the electoral roll from foreign interference
- B. Preventing arbitrary burdening of citizens to prove their citizenship
- C. The requirement of including Aadhaar and EPIC cards as mandatory ID
- D. The expansion of summary revisions into intensive revisions

2. According to the passage, why is the current SIR exercise considered legally questionable?

- A. It conflicts with international electoral norms.
- B. It is not provided for in the Representation of the People Act or the 1960 Rules.
- C. It was introduced without parliamentary approval.
- D. It mandates biometric verification of all voters.

3. What does the passage identify as a significant shift introduced by the SIR exercise?

- A. The ECI’s full delegation of voter verification to state governments
- B. The reversal of the burden of proving citizenship onto the citizen
- C. Mandatory use of digital platforms for electoral verification
- D. Automatic deletion of names based on migration data

4. What broader theme about Indian democracy does the author highlight using the example of the first electoral rolls?

- A. India historically relied on excessive documentation for voter registration
- B. Voter inclusion was prioritised even before citizenship rules were finalised
- C. Early electoral rolls excluded most women
- D. The first rolls were far more error-free than today’s

5. What is the author’s tone toward the SIR exercise as depicted in the passage?

- A. Admiring
- B. Alarmed
- C. Indifferent
- D. Mildly critical but hopeful due to SC intervention

6. Which of the following statements best reflects the author's reasoning about the ECI's approach in both 1994 and 2025?

- A. The ECI consistently prioritises national security over voter inclusion.
- B. The ECI periodically adopts procedures that lack sufficient legal foundation.
- C. The ECI has historically opposed Supreme Court intervention.
- D. The ECI's actions usually align perfectly with statutory electoral rules.

7. If the Supreme Court had upheld the ECI's 1994 instructions in *Lal Babu Hussain*, which consequence would most logically follow from the author's argument?

- A. A stronger constitutional basis for SIR-like exercises today
- B. Greater judicial deference to the ECI in all future electoral matters
- C. Increased public trust in electoral institutions
- D. A reduced need for documentary proof in voter verification

8. Which inference is most strongly supported?

- A. The ECI intentionally seeks to disenfranchise the poor.
- B. The SC views transparency as a non-negotiable element of fair electoral rolls.
- C. Aadhaar is the most reliable proof of identity in electoral processes.
- D. Intensive Revisions should replace Summary Revisions nationwide.

9. Which principle of natural justice is MOST directly affirmed by the SC's order regarding excluded voters?

- A. The right to speedy trial
- B. The presumption of guilt until innocence is proven
- C. The right to be informed of charges and respond
- D. The right against self-incrimination

10. Which claim would most undermine the author's argument?

- A. Evidence shows 98% of removed names in Bihar belonged to deceased or migrated persons.
- B. SIR is required every five years under a newly amended statute.
- C. Digital verification systems fail frequently in remote areas.
- D. Several states are seeking to adopt the SIR model voluntarily.

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

In expression 'Caveat Emptor' usually finds a place in laws related to business. The phrase Caveat Emptor means "let the buyer beware. This doctrine of caveat emptor is based on the fundamental principle that once a buyer is satisfied with the product's suitability, then he has no subsequent right to reject such product. The objective of introducing this provision was to ensure that the buyer purchases the product at his own risk after being assured of the quality of the product.

Exceptions To The Rule Of Caveat Emptor- Section 16 of The Sale of Goods Act, 1930:

I. Fitness for buyers purpose

It states that when the seller either expressly or by necessary implication is aware of the purpose for which buyer makes purchase thereby relying on seller's skill and judgment and the goods to be purchased are of a description which the seller in his ordinary course of business supply, then there is as implied condition that the goods shall be reasonably in accordance with the purpose Requirements are as follows:-

- A. The buyer should make the seller aware of the particular purpose for which he is making purchase;
- B. The buyer should make purchase on the basis of seller's skill or judgment;
- C. The goods must be of a description which it is in the course of the seller's business to supply.

II. Sale under Trade Name

Sometimes a buyer purchases goods not on the basis of skill and judgment of the seller but by relying on the trade name of the product. In such a case, it would be unfair to burden the seller with the responsibility for quality.

"Provided that, in the case of a contract for the sale of a specified article under its patent or other trade name, there is no implied condition as to the fitness for any particular purpose."

III. Merchantable quality:

The Section provides that the dealer who sells the goods has a duty to deliver the goods of merchantable quality. This exception says:

"Where the goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in goods of that description (whether he is the manufacturer or producer or not), there is an implied condition that the goods shall be of the merchantable quality."

Merchantable quality depends on two factors:-

- A. Marketability- Merchantability does not merely mean that the goods shall be marketable, but that they shall be marketable at their full value.
- B. Reasonable fitness for general purposes- "Merchantable quality" means, in the second place, that if the goods are purchased for self-use, they must be reasonably fit for the purpose for which they are generally used.

IV. Examination by buyer

The proviso declares that, if the buyer has examined the goods, there shall be no implied condition as regards defects which such examination ought to have revealed. The requirement of the proviso is satisfied when the seller gives the buyer full opportunity to examine the goods and whether the buyer made any use of the opportunity or not should make no difference.

11. The petitioner purchased a compressor with one year warranty. The defect appeared within three months. The petitioner asked for a replacement. The seller replaced it but without providing any further warranty. Decide if they should get a warranty?

- (a) Yes, as the goods should be reasonably fit for the purpose for which they are sold.
- (b) No, as the buyer had already used up a warranty on one product.
- (c) Yes, the sales person has not mentioned anything otherwise.
- (d) No, as it was their duty to claim a new warranted product as it's the buyer's responsibility.

12. The plaintiff bought milk from the defendant, which contained germs of typhoid fever. The plaintiff's wife consumed the milk and got an infection, as the result of which she died. Will he get compensation for the same?

- (a) No, as the wife was not the buyer, the husband was.
- (b) Yes, as she suffered a fatal injury which was caused due to the seller's responsibility.
- (c) Yes, as it's the exception to the rule of caveat emptor where the seller is responsible to not sell any defective product unfit for consumption.
- (d) No, as caveat emptor states that the buyer should have asked if there were any impurities attached to the product he is purchasing.

13. The plaintiff purchased an indigo cloth from the defendant for making liveries but failed to mention his intention to him. The cloth purchased turned out unsuitable for his work and he sued the seller for his loss. Will his suit sustain?

- (a) Yes, it would as the good should have sustained regardless of the use of the product.
- (b) No, as caveat emptor states that the purpose of the good must be disclosed for its optimal use.
- (c) Yes, as the seller is responsible for ensuring the usage of his goods.
- (d) Yes, as the seller is responsible for disclosing any defects related to his product.

14. A sample making kiosk for a new brand of 'Pakora Mix' was set up in a mall. After tasting a few, Mrs. Shambhavi bought a packet for her own home. When she followed the recipe on the packet, the result did not come out as in the kiosk. Can she sue the seller for the same?

- (a) No, as she bought it based on the new brand, hence, she can sue the brand, not the seller of the kiosk.
- (b) Yes, as she spent the time to sample the product and ensure its quality, hence could expect the same.
- (c) No, as the kiosk was giving free samples, which could have been made differently to how she cooked her 'Pakoras'.
- (d) Yes, as she followed the recipe as on the packet and hence could expect an exact result every time.

15. In a sale bin, many clothes were put up in front of a clothing store. Wherein people could just pick a set of clothes, all of the same price and bill them. Due to the rush for cheaper clothes, a lot of customers ended up with impaired or stained clothing, which they discovered after reaching home. Can they sue the seller for the same?

- (a) Yes, as it's the seller's responsibility for ensuring he sells only merchantable products.
- (b) No, as it's the buyer's duty to examine the goods, and ensure complete disclosure of usage of the good.
- (c) Yes, as the seller is responsible for ensuring the defects are disclosed and the buyer does not suffer from any loss.
- (d) No, as long as the opportunity to examine the goods was provided the seller is under no obligation to reveal any defects of the product.

Passage-II

Foreclosure is a legal process in which a lender attempts to recover the balance of a loan from a borrower, who has stopped making payments to the lender, by forcing the sale of the asset used as the collateral for the loan.

The main players involved in residential mortgage loan transactions and foreclosures are: The borrower: The borrower is the individual (the homeowner) who borrows money and pledges the home as security to the lender for the loan. The lender: The lender gives the loan to the borrower. The investor: An investor buys loans from lenders.

The service: The service (the company the borrower has to make monthly payment to) manages the loan account on behalf of the lender or investor. Loan servicers collect and process loan payments and pursue foreclosure when the borrower stops making payments.

There are two types of foreclosure: Judicial foreclosure: it requires the lender to go through the court system to take back ownership of the property.

The lender will have to initiate foreclosure by filing a lawsuit against the borrower. All the parties have to be notified of the foreclosure. A judicial decision is announced (usually at a short hearing) after the exchange of pleadings.

Non-judicial foreclosure: here, if a power of sale clause is mentioned in the mortgage or if such a clause was used in a deed of trust, then the lender can use foreclosure by power of sale. There is no court supervision.

In some cases, lenders make adjustments to the borrower's repayment schedule so that he/she can afford the payments and thus retain ownership. This situation is known as special forbearance or mortgage modification.

Pre-foreclosure In case of both judicial and non-judicial foreclosures, the foreclosing party must typically mail the other party stating that foreclosure proceedings will start upon non-payment of the loan amount. The notice generally provides 30 days to the borrower to pay the due amounts.

Defences to foreclosure The borrower can pursue certain defences depending upon the situation:

1. The foreclosing party can't prove that it owns the debt.
2. The borrower is on active duty in the military and is entitled to protection from foreclosure under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA).
3. The foreclosing party did not follow the required procedure to foreclose.

16. A mortgaged his house worth Rs.10 lakhs to B and took a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs. The loan was to be returned with interest within 1 year from the execution of the mortgage deed. After the expiry of 1 year B sent a notice to A to repay the amount within a month. A replied to the letter after a month where he promised to return B's money as soon as possible. However, B foreclosed A's house to retain the loan advance.

- (a) The foreclosure is valid.
- (b) The foreclosure is void as A promised to return the money as soon as possible.
- (c) The foreclosure is void as B has no authority to sell A's house.
- (d) Both (b) and (c).

17. A mortgaged a property worth Rs. 1 crore to B to advance a loan of Rs. 75 lakh. The loan had to be returned in 6 months. Upon the expiry of 7 months when A still did not return the loan B foreclosed A's property without informing him.

- (a) The foreclosure is valid as A did not return the loan after the expiry of 7 months.
- (b) The foreclosure is valid as B gave A 1 month's extra time.
- (c) The foreclosure is void as A was not notified.
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

18. A mortgaged his farm to B to advance a loan for a certain sum of money. A was given 3 months to repay the loan. However, before the expiry of such period B sent a notice to A and foreclosed his property as he wanted money for some urgent work.

- (a) The foreclosure is valid as B needs his money back on an urgent basis.
- (b) The foreclosure is valid as A was sent a notice of foreclosure.
- (c) The foreclosure is void as A was about to return the money.
- (d) The foreclosure is void as the period for redemption had not expired.

19. A mortgaged his property to B for a certain sum of money and promised to return it within 1 year. After 1 year despite several notices by B, A refused to return the money. What are the remedies left with B?

- (a) B can file a suit for foreclosure in the court of law.
- (b) B can foreclose the property on his own accord.
- (c) B can give an additional redemption period to A to return his money.
- (d) All of the above

20. A, a soldier mortgaged his house to B for a certain sum of money. After the expiry of redemption period A still had some principal amount left which had to be returned to B. B foreclosed A's property while A was engaged in active duty.

- (a) The foreclosure is valid as the redemption period has expired.
- (b) The foreclosure is void as A is a soldier.
- (c) The foreclosure is valid as the defense under SCRA would not apply.
- (d) The foreclosure is void as the defense under SCRA would apply.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

India's commercial space sector has entered a decisive new phase with the conceptualization of the LEAP-1 Mission (Low-Earth Advanced Payload Deployment Mission), a next-generation satellite-deployment programme jointly developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and NewSpace India Limited (NSIL). Designed for full-scale commercial operations, LEAP-1 represents a strategic shift from India's earlier model of individual satellite launches toward the deployment of *multi-satellite constellations* supporting global broadband, Earth-observation analytics, and secure communications markets.

The LEAP-1 architecture is built on a three-layer framework. The first layer comprises an upgraded heavy-lift launch capability based on a modified LVM3 platform, enhanced with a stretched liquid core stage and optimized payload-fairing volume. While the mission is not a new rocket by itself, it incorporates advanced avionics and adaptive guidance algorithms to enable *clustered satellite dispensing*. The second layer integrates the Modular Dispenser Assembly (MDA)—a multi-deck, rotation-enabled deployment system capable of releasing up to 72 nanosatellites or 18 microsatellites in a single mission. The third layer is a ground-segment network operated through NSIL's Commercial Mission Control Centre, enabling real-time tracking, phased-orbit synchronization, and constellation-health monitoring.

LEAP-1 is particularly significant for the global small-satellite ecosystem. Most emerging commercial clients—including remote-sensing analytics firms, maritime logistics companies, and low-latency broadband providers—require rapid deployment of orbital shells rather than single payloads. LEAP-1 addresses this by offering multi-orbit insertion capability in a single flight, using a restartable cryogenic upper stage and on-board trajectory correction modules within the dispenser assembly. This function is expected to reduce the cost of constellation deployment by nearly 30%, strengthening India's competitive position against SpaceX's Transporter series and Europe's Vega Small Spacecraft Mission Service.

From a governance perspective, LEAP-1 embodies India's post-2020 space commercialization reforms. It relies on IN-SPACe authorisation, allowing private satellite operators to book payload slots, customise deployment sequences, and access post-deployment telemetry data. At the same time, ISRO retains responsibility for core mission assurance, navigation safety, and collision-avoidance compliance under international space-traffic norms. Unlike earlier missions, LEAP-1 introduces a tiered revenue mechanism where commercial clients pay differential rates based on orbit altitude, priority sequencing, and data-relay requirements.

A key technological innovation of LEAP-1 is its *satellite de-orbit compliance module*, ensuring that any dispenser-related hardware is guided into controlled re-entry to reduce orbital debris. The mission also contributes to India's long-term objective of establishing a commercially viable orbital-services platform, eventually enabling satellite refuelling and robotic inspection functions.

LEAP-1 is thus not merely a launch mission but a full-spectrum commercial deployment system, positioning India to become a major global hub for constellation-scale small-satellite operations by 2030.

21. Which of the following best describes the LEAP-1 Mission?

- A. A new heavy-lift rocket replacing LVM3
- B. A full-scale commercial constellation-deployment mission
- C. A deep-space exploration mission
- D. A programme for human-rated launches

22. LEAP-1 uses which organisation's commercial authorisation mechanism?

- A. NITI Aayog
- B. DRDO
- C. IN-SPACe
- D. NIC

23. Which of the following is *NOT* mentioned as a client type for LEAP-1?

- A. Maritime logistics companies
- B. Remote-sensing analytics firms
- C. Weather-modification agencies
- D. Broadband satellite operators

24. The restartable cryogenic upper stage enables:

- A. Human spaceflight
- B. Multi-orbit deployment
- C. Solar-sail propulsion
- D. Deep-space injection

25. Which of the following best describes India's role under LEAP-1?

- A. Fully privatised space operations
- B. Shared responsibility between NSIL and ISRO
- C. Exclusive military-satellite launcher
- D. Only academic payload launcher

26. The LEAP-1 mission primarily enhances India's competitiveness against:

- A. NASA Artemis I
- B. SpaceX Transporter missions
- C. CNSA's Tianwen programme
- D. UAE's EMM mission

27. The ground-segment for LEAP-1 operations is managed by:

- A. Antrix Corporation
- B. IN-SPACe
- C. NSIL Commercial Mission Control Centre
- D. DRDO Telemetry Division

28. The satellite de-orbit compliance module helps in:

- A. Fuel optimisation
- B. Reducing orbital debris
- C. Extending satellite life
- D. Enabling interplanetary travel

29. The LEAP-1 dispenser assembly can support how many micro-satellites?

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 18
- D. 36

30. Tiered pricing under LEAP-1 is determined by all EXCEPT:

- A. Orbit altitude
- B. Sequencing priority
- C. Data-relay requirements
- D. Satellite mass production standards

PASSAGE - II

India's space ecosystem is entering a transformative phase with the development of the nation's first Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model Earth Observation (EO) satellite constellation, jointly executed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), NewSpace India Limited (NSIL), and select Indian geospatial analytics companies. This initiative marks a structural shift from ISRO's traditional model of government-led EO missions toward a hybrid framework where the state provides space infrastructure and launch services, while private entities contribute payload design, data-processing pipelines, and commercial market integration.

The PPP constellation is expected to consist of a multi-orbit arrangement of *high-resolution optical satellites*, *SAR (Synthetic Aperture Radar) platforms*, and *thermal-infrared instruments*, enabling uninterrupted imaging regardless of cloud cover, time of day, or weather conditions. ISRO retains responsibility for satellite bus design, launch integration, and orbital management, whereas private partners develop specialised payloads, onboard AI processors, and proprietary analytics engines for downstream services. The operational objective is to expand India's global footprint in EO markets, especially in precision agriculture, maritime surveillance, climate-change monitoring, and post-disaster assessment.

A crucial feature of this constellation is its Commercial Data Access Framework, administered through NSIL, which enables tiered pricing for imagery based on resolution, revisit rate, and data latency. While high-resolution products remain restricted for strategic agencies, mid-resolution datasets will be made available through licensed portals for industries such as insurance, mining, infrastructure, and environmental governance. This distinction marks the first formal institutionalisation of a commercial EO data regime within India.

For national security considerations, the mission incorporates dual-use compliance protocols, ensuring that private-sector payloads cannot bypass state oversight. ISRO's Telemetry, Tracking and Command (TTC) network exercises final authority over orbital manoeuvres, collision avoidance, and data-encryption standards. At the same time, the PPP model is designed to accelerate India's participation in the global EO supply chain, reducing dependence on foreign commercial providers like Maxar or Planet Labs.

The constellation will operate on a phased-deployment strategy, beginning with two prototype satellites, followed by six operational-class platforms placed across sun-synchronous and inclined orbits. The system includes an integrated On-Orbit Calibration Hub, enabling private firms to test novel sensors without requiring separate launches.

This PPP constellation is also a key component of India's roadmap for a \$40-billion space economy by 2040, supporting Make in India electronics, indigenous AI-based geospatial tools, and exports of EO-derived intelligence products. At a broader level, it signals India's commitment to open-architecture commercialisation while preserving sovereign control over sensitive spatial datasets.

31. Which of the following best defines India's first PPP EO Satellite Constellation?

- A. A fully private constellation with no government role
- B. A joint state-private EO system with shared responsibilities
- C. A military-only EO constellation
- D. A foreign-funded commercial imaging programme

32. Which agency administers the Commercial Data Access Framework?

- A. ISRO
- B. DRDO
- C. NSIL
- D. IN-SPACe

33. The PPP constellation includes which combination of sensors?

- A. Microwave radiometers only
- B. Optical, SAR, and thermal-infrared sensors
- C. Only SAR instruments
- D. Only hyperspectral imagers

34. In the PPP model, private partners primarily handle:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Satellite bus manufacturing | B. Orbital manoeuvre control |
| C. Payload + analytics development | D. International treaty negotiations |

35. The On-Orbit Calibration Hub is designed to:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. Track asteroids | B. Enable testing of private sensors in space |
| C. Facilitate satellite refueling | D. Detect nuclear launches |

36. Which organisation has final authority over orbital manoeuvres?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Private EO companies | B. NSIL |
| C. ISRO TTC network | D. UN Office for Outer Space Affairs |

37. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an application area?

- A. Precision agriculture
- B. Maritime surveillance
- C. Urban real-estate taxation
- D. Climate-change monitoring

38. High-resolution imagery under the PPP model will:

- A. Be openly accessible to all private firms
- B. Remain restricted for strategic agencies
- C. Be exportable without any oversight
- D. Be banned for commercial use

39. Which type of orbit will host part of the constellation?

- A. Equatorial orbit only
- B. Highly elliptical Molniya orbit
- C. Sun-synchronous orbit
- D. Lunar transfer orbit

40. One major policy significance of the PPP constellation is:

- A. Ending ISRO's involvement in EO missions
- B. Institutionalising a commercial EO data regime
- C. Increasing dependency on foreign EO firms
- D. Replacing all existing EO satellites

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Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

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:

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

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

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

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

43. 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

44. 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%

45. 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

Passage-II

Covid-19 pandemic turn life upside - down for many Family across the world. Mr Abhishek was working as a sale executive in a famous marketing company. Due to covid-19 pandemic lockdown and restrictions, Mr Abhishek was not able to achieve his monthly targets which resulted in the reduction of his salary. So far, he spent his income lavishly without any planning and prior calculations. However, the prevailing situation compelled him to plan his expenditure to adjust his life to the present income. Therefore, he analysed his spendings of last year i.e., 2019, so that he can plan his present year 2020 spendings. Through his brief analysis he found that in the year 2019 he is spent 23% of his income on food, 15% on housing and 12% on his child education. For his transport he is spent 10% and for clothing of his family he is spent 10% . In the mean while, Mr Abhishek also saved 10 % of his income in the year 2019, and the remaining 20% he kept as other spending. Answer the following question to provide deeper insight to Mr Abhishek.

46. If the total expenditure of the family for the year 2019 was rupees 56000, what were the amount saved by the family during the year?

- (A)Rs5600 (B)Rs8400 (C)Rs2800 (D)Rs2000

47. If the total amount spent during the year 2019 was rupees 56000 what was the amount spent on food?

- (A)Rs15600 (B)Rs6400 (C)Rs12880 (D)Rs20000

48. If the total amount spent during the year 2019 was rupees 56000 the amount spent on other spending and clothing together was higher than?

- (A) Housing and Child education (B) Food and Transport
(C) Food and Housing (D) Housing and Saving

49. What was the ratio of the total amount of money is spent on housing to the spent on education?

- (A) 5:3 (B) 4:5 (C) 5:4 (D) 3:4

50. If the total amount spent was rupees 56000 how much money was spent on clothing and housing together?

- (A) Rs15600 (B) Rs14000 (C) Rs12800 (D) Rs12000



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