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ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Fiscal prudence, monetary policy easing & deregulation as mantras for Viksit Bharat

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Economic Survey 2024–2025, presented about six months after the previous Survey, provides updates on the economic front, reflecting the pace of change in the world economy over such a short period.

On the external front, the Survey indicates the resilience of the Indian economy due to healthy forex reserves as well as FPI inflows remaining net positive even though there have been large outflows recently. The Survey underlines the trade challenges faced by the global economy, and consequently the Indian economy, owing to conflicts impacting movement in the Red Sea, besides the emerging geopolitical confrontations. It also outlines the challenges posed to our export growth ambitions by non-tariff measures and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) as well as other measures imposed by our major trading partners.

While India's exports have demonstrated robust growth despite these measures, the Survey highlights the need for diversification of exports as well as efficiency gains to bring down the cost of exports and remain competitive. While net FDI into India has been much smaller compared to the previous year, the strong performance in services exports and robust remittances have supported our balance of payments position.

The Survey also points out the risk of an increase in our current account deficit and exhorts us to make FDI more attractive. It also recommends tax certainty for investors through advance pricing agreements. It makes a case for more ease of doing business to get higher efficiency out of investments in the face of slowing FDI.

On the inflation front, the Survey presents a detailed analysis of price fluctuations of a few food products such as onions, tomatoes and pulses. It argues that the volatility in prices is owing to extreme weather events. The Survey points out that core inflation (inflation of non-food items in the inflation basket) has cooled down. The price of commodities in India's import basket is also expected to come down this fiscal. This, combined with a likely favourable monsoon leading to the cooling of food prices, should aid in inflation moving to the RBI's targeted levels. The Survey hints that the monetary policy would have very little effect on taming inflation that is linked to food price volatility and suggests measures like high-yield and drought-resistant farming as well as price monitoring and supply-side interventions to address food prices — a gentle nudge to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC).

On the growth front, the Survey states that to achieve our ambition of Viksit Bharat by 2047, GDP needs to grow annually at 8% in real terms over the next decade. It compares nominal growth rate projections by the IMF in its World Economic Outlook and argues that the IMF is expecting only 0.5% annualised appreciation in the rupee against the US Dollar till FY30 compared to over 3% annual depreciation that it has experienced over the last three decades. Hence, it expects faster growth in USD terms than achieved in the past.

The Survey acknowledges that to be able to do so, the investment rate has to increase by 4 percentage points from 31% to 35%. Manufacturing has to be boosted and investments have to be undertaken in AI, robotics, and biotechnology. It also mentions the need to create over 7 million non-farm jobs, to develop world-class infrastructure at scale and speed, and of course to skill and enable the workforce to take up these jobs by improving the quality of education. It acknowledges the role of MSMEs in the growth journey and calls for the regulatory burden to be brought down so that MSMEs have incentives to grow and not stay dwarfs.

The Survey exhorts states to look at not necessarily the best practices but to go for the ‘minimum necessary, maximum feasible’ option for regulation. The Economic Survey clearly outlines the imperatives for India if it has to achieve its aspirations to be a Viksit Bharat. It outlines the need for efficiencies in manufacturing and trade, deregulation by governments at the Centre and state levels, investments in health and education to harness the power of demography, diversification and efficiency in the agricultural sector, as well as the need for adaptation measures in the face of climate change.

The message for fiscal policy is to continue on the path of prudence and provide higher allocations to productive expenditures in infrastructure, health, education, technology and agriculture. The nudge to monetary policymakers is to look at inflation with a different lens and not be captive to the vagaries of food inflation.

1. What is the central argument of the passage?

- A. Fiscal tightening and higher taxes are necessary to achieve Viksit Bharat.
- B. Balanced coordination among fiscal prudence, monetary flexibility, and deregulation is essential for sustained growth and stability.
- C. The Survey recommends abandoning fiscal restraint to boost demand.
- D. Monetary policy should be aggressive and inflation-targeted regardless of growth impact.

2. The tone of the author throughout the passage is —

- A. Optimistic and visionary
- B. Objective and prescriptive
- C. Alarmist and reactive
- D. Cautionary yet pessimistic

3. In the passage, what does the reference to “minimum necessary, maximum feasible” regulation imply?

- A. Regulations should be eliminated completely to enhance ease of doing business.
- B. Regulation should balance investor freedom with essential state oversight.
- C. The Survey supports tighter compliance to prevent financial misconduct.
- D. Deregulation should focus on foreign investors only.

4. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the author’s argument?

- A. Countries that combined fiscal prudence with deregulation recorded higher job creation and lower inflation volatility.
- B. Nations that adopted expansionary fiscal policies experienced faster but unstable growth.
- C. Inflationary pressures are unaffected by deregulation.
- D. Fiscal consolidation always harms employment.

5. Which of the following best captures the meaning of “resilience” as used in the passage?

- A. The economy’s ability to bounce back from global shocks while maintaining macroeconomic stability.
- B. The persistence of inflation despite policy measures.
- C. The dependence on foreign inflows to sustain the rupee.
- D. The cyclical recovery of the manufacturing sector.

6. Which assumption underlies the Survey’s call for fiscal prudence?

- A. Fiscal overspending will lead to inflation and reduce policy flexibility.
- B. The government must cut social spending to maintain fiscal discipline.
- C. Private investment cannot occur without fiscal austerity.
- D. Inflation is purely a monetary phenomenon.



7. Which inference can most logically be drawn from the passage?

- A. Monetary policy alone is inadequate to stabilise the economy in the presence of structural challenges.
- B. Fiscal expansion and higher subsidies are key to employment growth.
- C. The RBI should focus exclusively on exchange-rate management.
- D. Deregulation without fiscal consolidation will automatically achieve growth.

8. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the passage's central claim?

- A. Countries that practised fiscal prudence experienced slower growth and higher unemployment.
- B. Deregulation often leads to market concentration and reduced competitiveness.
- C. Inflation rates fell despite fiscal indiscipline.
- D. Global evidence shows monetary policy is ineffective during food shocks.

9. The logic of the passage most closely parallels which of the following analogies?

- A. A diet balancing exercise, rest, and nutrition for health — no single element suffices alone.
- B. A company investing solely in marketing to boost profits.
- C. A government imposing total price control to stabilise markets.
- D. A student studying only one subject for an interdisciplinary exam.

10. Which statement best encapsulates the author's conclusion?

- A. Fiscal prudence and deregulation are complementary to long-term growth, provided monetary policy remains flexible.
- B. India must prioritise monetary tightening over fiscal reform to maintain credibility.
- C. Deregulation should replace government oversight in all sectors.
- D. Fiscal restraint should supersede developmental spending.

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Article 24 of the Indian Constitution deals with the prohibition of employment of children in factories, mines, and other hazardous occupations. The article lays down the legal framework for protecting the rights of children and ensuring that they are not subjected to exploitative and hazardous work conditions.

According to the article, no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine, or in any other hazardous employment. The article recognizes that children are a vulnerable group in society and that their physical and mental development must be protected from exploitation and abuse.

The article also states that the government has the power to regulate the employment of children in order to enforce the provisions of this article. The government can make laws prescribing the conditions in which children may be employed and the hours they may work. The government can also appoint inspectors to monitor the compliance of these laws and regulations.

In addition, the article requires that the government take necessary steps to prevent the employment of children in factories, mines, and other hazardous occupations. This includes the development and implementation of programs and policies aimed at reducing child labor and promoting education for children.

The provisions of Article 24 have been interpreted by the courts in several cases over the years. The Supreme Court has held that the article provides for a complete ban on the employment of children in hazardous occupations and that this ban is absolute and cannot be circumvented in any manner.

In conclusion, Article 24 of the Indian Constitution is a critical provision that aims to protect the rights of children and prevent their exploitation. The article recognizes that children are a vulnerable group in society and that they must be protected from hazardous work conditions that can harm their physical and mental development. The government has the power and the obligation to enforce the provisions of this article and to ensure that children are not subjected to hazardous work conditions.

11. A 12-year-old child has been employed to work in a factory that produces chemicals. According to Article 24 of the Indian Constitution, what should be the legal action taken against the child's employer?

- A) Fine the employer and allow the child to continue working
- B) Fine the employer and remove the child from the hazardous work environment
- C) Arrest the employer and allow the child to continue working
- D) Arrest the employer and remove the child from the hazardous work environment

12. A factory owner has hired 15 children below the age of 14 to work in his factory. What would be the consequences for the owner according to Article 24 of the Indian Constitution?

- A) No consequences as the owner did not violate the provisions of the article
- B) A fine but no removal of children from the hazardous work environment
- C) A fine and the removal of children from the hazardous work environment
- D) Immediate arrest and removal of children from the hazardous work environment

13. A government inspector finds that a mine owner has employed several children below the age of 14 to work in the mines. What action can the inspector take according to Article 24 of the Indian Constitution?



- A) Nothing, as the inspector has no powers to enforce the provisions of the article
- B) File a complaint with the local police but not remove the children from the hazardous work environment
- C) Remove the children from the hazardous work environment and fine the mine owner
- D) Arrest the mine owner but not remove the children from the hazardous work environment

14. A child under the age of 14 is employed to work in a factory that produces toys. According to Article 24 of the Indian Constitution, what should be the legal action taken against the child's employer?

- A) No action as the child is not employed in a hazardous work environment
- B) Fine the employer and allow the child to continue working
- C) Fine the employer and remove the child from the hazardous work environment
- D) Arrest the employer and remove the child from the hazardous work environment

15. According to the passage, what is the most important step that needs to be taken to address child labor in India?

- A) Providing adequate resources for the implementation of the National Child Labor Project (NCLP)
- B) Raising awareness among employers and the general public about the dangers of child labor and the importance of protecting the rights of children
- C) Continuously enforcing the provisions of the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and other relevant laws
- D) All of the above

Passage-II

Article 25 of the Indian Constitution pertains to freedom of religion, which is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed to every citizen of India. This article ensures that all individuals have the right to freely practice, profess, and propagate their religion without any restriction or interference from the state. It also guarantees that no person shall be compelled to pay taxes for the promotion of any particular religion or religious denomination.

The article begins by stating that subject to public order, morality, and health, every person has the right to freely practice, profess, and propagate his or her religion. This means that the state cannot restrict an individual's religious beliefs, practices, or activities unless it affects public order, morality, or health. In such cases, the restrictions imposed by the state must be reasonable and proportionate to the objective sought to be achieved.

The second part of the article deals with religious denominations. It states that no person shall be compelled to pay taxes for the promotion of any particular religion or religious denomination. This means that the state cannot use public funds to promote any specific religion or religious denomination. The state must remain neutral and impartial in matters of religion and cannot interfere with the religious beliefs and practices of its citizens.

Furthermore, Article 25 also lays down the right to manage religious affairs. It states that every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion, including the right to own, establish, and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes. This implies that religious groups have the right to manage their own religious institutions, without interference from the state.

In conclusion, Article 25 of the Indian Constitution plays a crucial role in protecting the religious rights of citizens in India. It ensures that individuals have the right to freely practice, profess, and propagate their religion, without interference from the state. The state must remain neutral and impartial in matters of religion, and cannot use public funds to promote any specific religion or religious denomination. Additionally, religious denominations have the right to manage their own affairs in matters of religion, including the right to own, establish, and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.



16. According to the passage, In a scenario where a religious group wants to build a temple in a public park, which of the following options would be in line with Article 25 of the Indian Constitution and the principles of secularism enshrined in the Constitution?

- A) Deny the permission to build the temple as it would affect public order, while balancing the right to freedom of religion and the need to maintain public order
- B) Grant permission to build the temple, subject to meeting certain conditions, such as obtaining necessary permits and ensuring that the structure does not harm the environment
- C) Offer an alternative location for the temple to be built that balances the right to freedom of religion and the need to protect public property
- D) Require the religious group to seek funding from private sources and not rely on public funds to promote a specific religion to establish and maintain institutions for political purposes

17. According to the passage, In a scenario where a religious group wants to enforce a dress code for their members, which of the following options would be in line with Article 25 of the Indian Constitution and the principles of individual liberty and equality?

- A) Prohibit the dress code as it affects the right to personal liberty, while balancing the right to freedom of religion and the need to maintain public order
- B) Allow the dress code, subject to certain conditions, such as ensuring that it does not discriminate against certain groups or individuals
- C) Impose restrictions on the dress code, such as ensuring that it does not affect public safety or interfere with other fundamental rights
- D) Require the religious group to seek funding from private sources and not rely on public funds to promote a specific religion

18. According to the passage, In a scenario where a religious group wants to hold a procession in a densely populated area, which of the following options would be in line with Article 25 of the Indian Constitution and the principles of public order and safety?

- A) Deny the permission to hold the procession as it would affect public safety, while balancing the right to freedom of religion and the need to maintain public order
- B) Grant permission to hold the procession, subject to meeting certain conditions, such as obtaining necessary permits and ensuring that it does not cause inconvenience to the general public
- C) Offer an alternative location for the procession to be held that balances the right to freedom of religion and the need to protect public safety
- D) Require the religious group to seek funding from private sources and not rely on public funds to promote a specific religion

19. The passage states that the right to freedom of religion as provided in Article 25 is considered to be essential for the preservation of India's secular and democratic nature. In light of this, how might a restriction on this right potentially impact India's secular and democratic nature?

- A) It would have no impact as the restriction would not be significant enough
- B) It would enhance India's secular and democratic nature by limiting certain religious groups
- C) It would undermine India's secular and democratic nature by limiting the freedom of certain religious groups
- D) It would enhance India's secular and democratic nature by promoting the advancement of scientific and technical education

20. The passage states that the right to freedom of religion as provided in Article 25 includes the freedom to change one's religion. However, in light of this freedom, how might the government regulate or limit religious conversion?

- A) By requiring individuals to obtain government permission before converting
- B) By prohibiting religious conversion altogether
- C) By imposing penalties on individuals who convert to certain religions
- D) By promoting education and awareness about the different religions to discourage conversion.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The 22nd ASEAN–India Summit was held on 26 October 2025 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, under the chairmanship of Malaysia. The summit marked an inflection point in ASEAN–India relations, transitioning from policy alignment to tangible cooperation. India reiterated its support for ASEAN centrality in the evolving Indo-Pacific architecture and reaffirmed its commitment to the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP). The leaders adopted the ASEAN–India Plan of Action (2026–2030), providing a detailed blueprint for cooperation in connectivity, digital innovation, maritime security, and sustainable development.

The year 2026 was officially declared the “ASEAN–India Year of Maritime Cooperation.” India proposed new initiatives in blue economy, port-led connectivity, and disaster-management capacity-building, aligning with its SAGAR vision (“Security and Growth for All in the Region”). ASEAN, for its part, welcomed India’s growing role as a stabilising force amid strategic contestations in the Indo-Pacific.

Economic linkages dominated the agenda. Bilateral trade between India and ASEAN reached US \$122.6 billion in 2023–24, making ASEAN India’s fourth-largest trading partner. The summit called for an early review of the ASEAN–India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) to modernise rules of origin, remove non-tariff barriers, and integrate digital trade frameworks. India also reiterated its commitment to the India–Myanmar–Thailand Trilateral Highway and expanding it to Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

Cooperation in emerging domains—semiconductors, fintech, critical minerals, and supply-chain resilience—was highlighted, while ASEAN invited India to participate in its Digital Economy Framework Agreement (DEFA) negotiations.

On security, the two sides stressed the importance of a rules-based maritime order consistent with UNCLOS (1982) and deepened counter-terrorism and cyber-security collaboration. Leaders also emphasised people-to-people ties through scholarships, youth exchanges, tourism, and heritage restoration projects such as Nalanda–Borobudur cultural linkages.

However, challenges persist: trade imbalance in ASEAN’s favour, limited Indian private-sector investment, slow project implementation, and regional flashpoints in the South China Sea. The Kuala Lumpur Declaration noted the need to convert summit declarations into actionable outcomes. Overall, the 2025 summit demonstrated that ASEAN–India ties are evolving from declaratory diplomacy toward pragmatic partnership, integrating maritime, economic, and technological domains to shape a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific.

21. The SAGAR vision mentioned in the summit stands for:

- A. Security and Growth for All in the Region
- B. Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Growth
- C. South Asian Group for Allied Research
- D. Strategic Alliance for Global Resilience

22. Which newly announced initiative supports technology startups between India and ASEAN?

- A. ASEAN–India Innovation Corridor
- B. ASEAN–India Future Tech Fund
- C. Indo-Pacific Digital Network
- D. ASEAN–India Development Compact

23. The ASEAN–India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) review primarily aims to:

- A. Modernize rules of origin and reduce non-tariff barriers
- B. Replace existing services agreement
- C. Introduce ASEAN common currency
- D. Reduce tariffs on defense equipment

24. Which of the following areas was not explicitly mentioned as a sector of ASEAN–India cooperation in the 2025 summit?

- A. Renewable energy transition
- B. Clean energy cooperation
- C. Semiconductor design and manufacturing
- D. Textile export promotion

25. The India–Myanmar–Thailand Trilateral Highway project is part of which broader Indian foreign policy framework?

- A. Neighbourhood First
- B. Act East Policy
- C. Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative
- D. Make in India

26. The ASEAN–India Heritage Corridor connects which historical sites?

- A. Nalanda and Borobudur
- B. Ajanta and Angkor Wat
- C. Bodh Gaya and Bagan
- D. Sarnath and Hue

27. Which of the following challenges was explicitly acknowledged at the summit?

- A. Trade imbalance in ASEAN’s favour and project delays
- B. Decline of ASEAN centrality
- C. Currency depreciation in India
- D. Termination of India’s FTA

28. According to the summit, what is India’s rank among ASEAN’s trading partners?

- A. Second largest
- B. Fourth largest
- C. Sixth largest
- D. Eighth largest

29. The “ASEAN centrality” principle, reaffirmed by India, means:

- A. ASEAN’s leading role in shaping regional architecture in Asia
- B. ASEAN’s geographic centre between India and China
- C. India’s dominance within ASEAN institutions
- D. ASEAN’s economic dependence on India

30. Which of the following best characterizes the overall outcome of the 2025 summit?

- A. A shift from declaratory diplomacy to actionable cooperation
- B. The suspension of ASEAN–India talks
- C. The creation of a military alliance
- D. A reduction in ASEAN’s trade with India

Which three entities or frameworks were referenced as being relevant to BRICS’ critique of carbon-border measures?

- a. WTO
- b. UNFCCC
- c. World Bank
- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

30. Which of the following is an inferred impact of carbon border adjustment mechanisms on developing countries as discussed in the passage?

- A. Increased export cost burden and erosion of trade competitiveness
- B. Guaranteed technology transfer from Europe
- C. Immediate elimination of fossil-fuel industries
- D. Full exemption of developing country exports

Passage-II

India's space ambitions took a major stride forward with the launch of the SpaDeX mission — the Space Docking Experiment — developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to demonstrate in-space autonomous rendezvous, docking and undocking of small spacecraft. The mission was launched on 30 December 2024 aboard the PSLV-C60 rocket from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (Sriharikota), carrying two nearly identical satellites: SDX01 (the "Chaser") and SDX02 (the "Target"), each weighing about 220 kg and placed into a roughly 470 km circular orbit at an inclination of approximately 55 degrees.

The primary objective of SpaDeX was to develop and demonstrate technologies for autonomous rendezvous and docking between two spacecraft in low Earth orbit. Secondary objectives included demonstration of electrical-power transfer between docked spacecraft, composite control of a docked pair, and successful operations of each satellite independently after undocking.

Following deployment, the Chaser and Target executed a series of precision manoeuvres to reduce their separation, approach each other, and dock. On 16 January 2025 India achieved the docking, making it one of the few nations to demonstrate indigenous in-space docking capability. Undocking was successfully carried out on 13 March 2025, again validating the full rendezvous-docking-undocking cycle.

SpaDeX is seen as a key stepping-stone for India's future human and robotic space missions — including in-space servicing, satellite life-extension, modular assembly in orbit and the planned Bharatiya Antariksh Station (Indian space station).

The technology challenges were significant: autonomous navigation, relative-orbit determination, precise control at relative speeds of a few millimetres per second, docking-mechanism design, inter-satellite communications, and power-transfer interfaces. The mission also underscored strategic implications: India joined the elite club of nations with docking capability, strengthening its credentials in the global space domain and enhancing its future export and servicing potential. Though not stated in full in public sources, the mission required inter satellite-link communication, laser-range sensors, and a docking interface consistent with international docking standards. The success of SpaDeX heralds a new phase of orbital-technology capability for India.

31. Which of the following statements correctly describes the launch of SpaDeX?

- A. It was launched on 30 December 2024 aboard PSLV-C60.
- B. It consisted of one satellite only.
- C. It was launched as part of a lunar mission.
- D. It used a foreign rocket for launch.

32. Which of the following was not listed as a primary or secondary objective of SpaDeX in the passage?

- A. Autonomous rendezvous and docking
- B. Electrical-power transfer between docked spacecraft
- C. Lunar surface roving
- D. Independent operations after undocking

33. SpaDeX is considered a stepping-stone for which future Indian space-initiative?

- A. Bharatiya Antariksh Station
- B. Mars Sample Return mission
- C. Large Earth-observation constellation
- D. Space tourism for private citizens

34. Which of the following technology-challenges for SpaDeX is **inferred** rather than explicitly stated in the passage?

- A. Relative-orbit determination
- B. Millimetre-per-second control precision
- C. Use of docking interface compatible with international standards
- D. Launch vehicle used was PSLV-C60

35 Which of the following describes the orbit of the SpaDeX satellites?

- A. 470-km circular orbit at $\sim 55^\circ$ inclination
- B. Geostationary orbit at 35,786 km
- C. Polar orbit at 90° inclination
- D. Highly elliptical orbit apogee 1,000 km

36. By achieving docking, India became which number nation globally to demonstrate indigenous in-space docking?

- A. Second
- B. Third
- C. Fourth
- D. Fifth

37. Which of the following was not part of the launch configuration of SpaDeX?

- A. Two satellites weighing ~ 220 kg each
- B. Use of PSLV-C60 rocket
- C. Deployment into a 470-km orbit
- D. Use of a foreign launch site outside India

38 Which of the following is an inferred strategic implication of SpaDeX?

- A. India enhancing its global space-servicing potential
- B. India reducing its budget for space missions
- C. India abandoning human spaceflight for now
- D. India collaborating exclusively with Russia for docking

39 The passage notes that SpaDeX also demonstrated power-transfer between docked spacecraft. This technology is important for:

- A. In-space robotics and composite spacecraft control
- B. Water purification in orbit
- C. Direct passenger transport between satellites
- D. Only Earth-based solar power plants

40 Which of the following is **not** clearly mentioned as a direct application of SpaDeX capability in the passage?

- A. Satellite life-extension
- B. In-space servicing of spacecraft
- C. Commercial space-tourism docking
- D. Modular assembly in orbit

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Passage-I

The Pie Chart given here shows the spending of a country on various sports during a particular year. Study the graph carefully and answer the question given below it

41. What % of the total spending is spent on tennis?

- (a) 12.5% (b) 22.5% (c) 25% (d) 45%

42. How much % more is spent on hockey than that on Golf?

- (a) 27% (b) 35% (c) 40% (d) 75%

43. Find out the money spent on Cricket and Golf together to the money spent on Football and Tennis together?

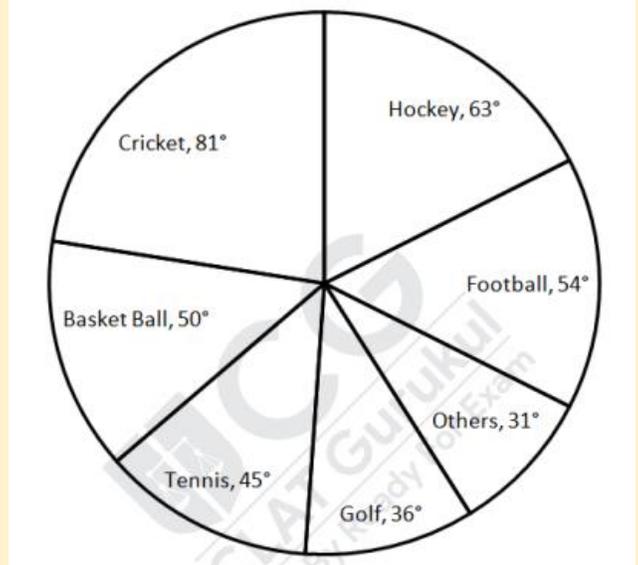
- (a) 11:13 (b) 3:5 (c) 13:11 (d) 5:7

44. If the total amount spent on sports during the year was Rs. 2 crores, the amount spent on cricket and hockey together was?

- (a) Rs. 80000 (b) Rs. 8000000
(c) Rs. 1200000 (d) Rs. 1600000

45. If the total amount spent on sports during the year be Rs. 1800000, the amount spent on Basketball exceeds that on Tennis by?

- (a) Rs. 25000 (b) Rs. 360000 (c) Rs. 375000 (d) Rs. 410000



Passage-II

Study the given information and answer the following question.

In a inter college of 700 students, each student likes at least one of the three colors- Red, Green and Blue. 109 students like only red color, 150 students like only green color and 125 students like only blue color. The number of students who like red and green colors only is 70% of the students who like only green color. The number of students who like red and blue colors only is 60% of the students who like only blue color. 100 students like all the colors.

46. Find out the total number of student who like Green color.

- (a) 389 (b) 391 (c) 139 (d) 931

47. How many student like at least two type of color.

- (a) 316 (b) 361 (c) 280 (d) 208

48. Number of student who like only Red color is what % to the number of student like only Blue color.

- (a) 72.8% (b) 86.9% (c) 65.8% (d) 87.2%

49. How many student like green and blue color only?

- (a) 67 (b) 42 (c) 36 (d) 63

50. Find out the ratio of the number of student who like only green to the number of student who like Red and green only.

- (a) 7:10 (b) 10:7 (c) 2:3 (d) 5:7

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