

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE &amp; LOGICAL REASONING

## PASSAGE - I

(*Excerpts with format edits only, from The Indian Express, August 23, 2025*)

Behind the headlines of layoffs, attributed partly to the deployment of artificial intelligence (AI), there is a more fundamental question: How will India shape the trajectory of AI in ways that its impact on jobs, productivity, and economy is inclusive?

Estimates from the ServiceNow–Pearson AI Skills Research 2025 report indicate that generative AI could reshape over 10.35 million jobs and create 3 million new tech roles in India by 2030, placing the country ahead of Singapore and Australia in AI transformation. A 2025 ILO study highlights that, as new tasks emerge in AI deployment, jobs are likely to evolve rather than disappear.

This optimism must be tempered with a clear-eyed view of India's structural challenges. The farm sector, which employs the most people in India, has limited exposure to AI. Labour-intensive sectors, especially services, which contributed 55 per cent to GDP and 31 per cent to employment in FY24, could, however, see disruptions. The key concern is the slow pace of skilling and low adoption of evolving competencies, especially among informal workers.

However, the structural gaps interact with the ecosystem in India will determine whether technology exacerbates existing employment gaps or helps close them.

Economist and Nobel laureate Daron Acemoglu has argued that AI's impact is not destiny but a choice that nations make between two distinct AI pathways — automation-replacing humans versus augmentation-supporting humans.

In AI to replace human workers, boosting efficiency but risking job losses; the second involves using AI to complement human effort, enhancing productivity while preserving or expanding employment.

India must avoid the automation trap and prioritise three interlinked pillars — skilling workers, reducing inequality through inclusive, non-extractive infrastructure, and fostering entrepreneurship through support for innovation.

These shifts are underway in some sectors. Tata Steel uses AI co-pilots to support engineers rather than displacing workers. Infosys has launched large-scale skilling efforts. Siemens is deploying generative AI to enhance productivity and worker well-being. These examples point to a path where AI acts as a charioteer (*saarthi*) and not a destroyer (*vinashak*).

To scale such models, a focus on lifelong learning is essential. Digital and AI-related competencies should be embedded across schools, universities, industrial training institutes, and vocational centres. Strengthening academia-industry-government partnerships is equally vital.

High programs such as the Atal Innovation Mission, Startup India, Future Skills PRIME, Youth for Unnati, and Viksit Bharat Vikas with AIM must be scaled up.

Emerging evidence shows that generative AI tools can complement human tasks, particularly in MSMEs, by assisting design and collaboration workflows. With AI transforming both low-skill and high-skill jobs, ensuring inclusivity means enabling small businesses to adopt technology safely and affordably.

India's digital public infrastructure model should be anchored in shared infrastructure, open standards, and interoperability to make sure innovators are not locked out.

Public investment in incubators, accelerators, and mentorship should not be limited to scaling a few unicorns but to building an ecosystem of sustainable enterprises.

When companies, driven by cost efficiencies, default to automation-first approaches, AI infrastructure providers, by default, hold monopoly power.

If unchecked, this will place critical decisions about AI deployment in the hands of a few firms.

Empowering indigenous AI models, domain-optimised algorithms, and inclusive data frameworks is essential for ensuring broad-based AI-led growth.

**1. Which statement best expresses the *central thesis* of the passage?**

- A. AI will eliminate most low-skilled jobs, forcing India to reinvent its labour market.
- B. AI can enhance productivity without destroying jobs, provided India ensures inclusive policies and digital equity.
- C. India should delay AI adoption until all sectors are fully digitised.
- D. The global AI transformation poses insurmountable risks for developing economies.

**2. The tone of the passage can best be described as —**

- A. Alarmist and pessimistic
- B. Analytical yet reformative
- C. Detached and descriptive
- D. Euphoric and futuristic

**3. The metaphor “AI acts as a charioteer (*saarthi*) and not a destroyer (*vinashak*)” signifies —**

- A. AI must be treated as a weapon of control.
- B. AI should guide human progress, not replace it.
- C. AI has no independent influence on human systems.
- D. AI will naturally evolve into a human-centric system.

**4. Which of the following best describes the author’s view on automation-first approaches?**

- A. They are the only sustainable way to compete globally.
- B. They risk monopolisation and inequality, undermining inclusive innovation.
- C. They create fair opportunities through standardisation.
- D. They will eventually eliminate low-value tasks.

**5. Which of the following can be inferred about the authors’ perspective on India’s AI readiness?**

- A. India has already achieved inclusive digital infrastructure.
- B. India must balance optimism with realism by investing in skills and open systems.
- C. India’s AI transition will occur independently of government policy.
- D. India should emulate Western AI models for rapid transformation.

**6. Which assumption underlies the authors’ policy recommendation for inclusive AI development?**

- A. AI systems will always displace human workers.
- B. Without shared digital infrastructure, private monopolies will dominate the AI ecosystem.
- C. The government should withdraw entirely from AI regulation.
- D. India’s AI challenges are purely technological, not social.

**7. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the authors’ argument?**

- A. Countries with open AI frameworks have higher small-business participation and employment growth.
- B. Automation-first policies increase GDP but lower job creation.
- C. AI innovation leads to equal prosperity across sectors.
- D. Countries with stricter AI regulation experience slower growth.

**8. A critic might argue that the auth ors' proposal is overly idealistic because—**

- A. It underestimates private sector efficiency.
- B. It assumes that digital public infrastructure can automatically ensure equitable AI adoption.
- C. It disregards the role of global firms in AI research.
- D. It prioritises skilling over regulation.

**9. Which analogy best mirrors the argument's reasoning pattern?**

- A. A bridge designed for all vehicles but accessible only to those who can afford the toll.
- B. A library that provides free access but restricts book borrowing to a few publishers.
- C. A public park used equally by all, regardless of contribution.
- D. A company replacing workers despite introducing training programs.

**10. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the authors' position?**

- A. Private AI monopolies have voluntarily open-sourced their models for global access.
- B. MSMEs show no productivity improvement despite AI integration.
- C. India's AI governance already ensures perfect inclusivity.
- D. AI adoption remains too low to affect employment trends.



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**LEGAL REASONING****PASSAGE - I**

Article 22 of the Indian Constitution lays down provisions related to the protection of arrested persons. It deals with the rights of individuals who have been arrested and detained by the police. This article is an essential aspect of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution, as it ensures that the citizens are not subjected to arbitrary detention and are provided with proper safeguards against such detention.

Under Article 22, every person who is arrested or detained has the right to be informed about the grounds of his/her arrest and the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his/her choice. This provision ensures that the arrested person is able to access proper legal representation and defend himself/herself against the charges. Moreover, Article 22 also provides for a maximum period of twenty-four hours for producing the arrested person before a Magistrate. This period can be extended to fifteen days in certain circumstances but with proper reasons for such extension being recorded in writing.

In addition to the above provisions, Article 22 also lays down the right of arrested persons to be protected against being subjected to police custody exceeding twenty-four hours. This ensures that the police do not resort to unlawful methods of interrogation and torture to extract confessions or information from the arrested person. The provision also lays down the duty of the Magistrate to satisfy himself/herself about the legality of the detention and the conditions of the arrested person.

Furthermore, Article 22 also provides for the right of arrested persons to be produced before the nearest relative or a friend, as soon as practicable and in no case later than twenty-four hours of the arrest. This provision is essential as it helps in ensuring that the arrested person is not subjected to arbitrary detention and is able to receive timely support from his/her family and friends.

In conclusion, Article 22 of the Indian Constitution lays down provisions that ensure the protection of arrested persons and their rights against arbitrary detention. These provisions are essential in ensuring that the citizens are not subjected to unlawful detention and are provided with proper safeguards against such detention. The provisions of Article 22 are essential for ensuring that the fundamental rights of citizens are protected and upheld at all times.

11. An individual was arrested and has been in police custody for over 72 hours. The individual's legal representative claims that the individual's rights under Article 22 have been violated, as the individual was not informed of the grounds of his/her arrest within 24 hours and was not produced before a Magistrate within the same time frame. The police, however, argue that the individual was not produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours because of a strike by lawyers and Magistrates, which caused a delay. Who is correct in this scenario?

- A) The individual's legal representative is correct
- B) The police are correct
- C) Both the individual's legal representative and the police are partially correct
- D) It is not possible to determine who is correct without further information

12. An individual was arrested and has been in police custody for over 72 hours. The individual's legal representative argues that the individual's rights under Article 22 have been violated as the individual has not been allowed to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his/her choice. The police, however, argue that they have not been able to appoint a legal practitioner for the individual as they have not received the funds required to appoint a legal practitioner from the government. Who is correct in this scenario?

- A) The individual's legal representative is correct
- B) The police are correct
- C) Both the individual's legal representative and the police are partially correct
- D) It is not possible to determine who is correct without further information

13. An individual was arrested and has been in police custody for over 72 hours. The individual's legal representative argues that the individual's rights under Article 22 have been violated as the individual has been subjected to police custody exceeding 24 hours. The police, however, argue that they have been unable to produce the individual before a Magistrate within 24 hours as the Magistrate was on leave. Who is correct in this scenario?

- A) The individual's legal representative is correct
- B) The police are correct
- C) Both the individual's legal representative and the police are partially correct
- D) It is not possible to determine who is correct without further information

14. An individual was arrested and has been in police custody for over 72 hours. The individual's legal representative argues that the individual's rights under Article 22 have been violated as the individual has not been allowed to consult and be defend by a legal practitioner of his/her choice. The police, however, argue that the individual declined to appoint a legal practitioner. Who is correct in this scenario?

- A) The individual's legal representative is correct
- B) The police are correct
- C) Both the individual's legal representative and the police are partially correct
- D) It is not possible to determine who is correct without further information

15. How does Article 22 of the Indian Constitution ensure that arrested persons are treated fairly and with dignity and are protected from human rights violations?

- A) By providing the right to be informed of the grounds for arrest
- B) By providing the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of one's choice
- C) By providing the right to be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours of arrest
- D) By providing all of the above rights and provisions.

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## Passage-II

Article 23 of the Indian Constitution deals with the protection of human trafficking and forced labor. It states that the trafficking of human beings and forced labor is prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offense punishable by law.

Human trafficking refers to the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of threat, use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs.

Forced labor refers to any work or service that is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily. This includes the labor of prisoners, the bonded labor system, and any other form of forced labor that is exploitative in nature.

The provisions of this article aim to eliminate the practices of human trafficking and forced labor in India, which have become major social and economic problems in the country. The government is responsible for ensuring that this article is implemented effectively and that the penalties for contravening the provisions are strictly enforced.

In conclusion, the Article 23 of the Indian Constitution is an important step in protecting the human rights of the citizens of India and ensuring that the practices of human trafficking and forced labor are eliminated. The provisions of this article provide a framework for the protection of the most vulnerable sections of society and lay the foundation for a just and equitable society where all citizens are treated with dignity and respect.

16. A person is promised a high-paying job as a domestic worker in a foreign country, but upon arriving they are forced to work for long hours without any pay and subjected to physical and mental abuse. They are not allowed to leave the premises and their passports are taken away. What is the offense committed according to Article 23 of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Human trafficking
- B) Forced labor
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

17. A person is kidnapped and taken to a remote location where they are forced to work in a mine for long hours. They are not paid any wages and are not allowed to leave the premises. What is the offense committed according to Article 23 of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Human trafficking
- B) Forced labor
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

18. A person is promised a well-paying job as a nurse in a foreign country, but upon arriving they are forced to work as a sex worker. They are physically and mentally abused and not allowed to leave the premises. What is the offense committed according to Article 23 of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Human trafficking
- B) Forced labor
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

19. In what ways can civil society organizations contribute to prevent forced labour and trafficking in human beings according to the passage?

- A) By creating awareness and preventing such practices
- B) By working with the government to provide rehabilitation to victims
- C) By protecting the rights of workers
- D) All of the above and also by advocating for the rights of the victims and holding the government accountable for their actions.

20. According to the passage, what is the significance of the prohibition of forced labour and trafficking in human beings in the protection of human rights in India?

- A) It is a fundamental right and is considered to be a crucial aspect of the protection of human rights
- B) It is a fundamental right and is considered to be a non-crucial aspect of the protection of human rights
- C) It is not a fundamental right and is considered to be a crucial aspect of the protection of human rights
- D) It is not a fundamental right and is considered to be a non-crucial aspect of the protection of human rights.

#### GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

#### Passage-I

The Brahmaputra River is one of South Asia's major trans-boundary river systems. It originates in Tibet (China) as the Yarlung Tsangpo, flows eastwards, then turns southwards entering India in Arunachal Pradesh, moving through Assam and then into Bangladesh where it merges as the Jamuna before joining the Ganges and draining into the Bay of Bengal. Much of the Brahmaputra basin lies in India and Bangladesh, with a portion upstream in Tibet (China). Hydrologically, the Indian and Bhutanese parts of the basin receive extremely high monsoon rainfall—often exceeding 2,500 mm per year in some upper Assam and Meghalaya locations—whereas the Tibetan upstream catchment lies in a relatively dry rain-shadow region. Studies suggest that China's share of actual water discharge into India is significantly less than its basin area share.

In recent years, both China and India have sought to harness the Brahmaputra's hydropower and flood-control potential. China has built and planned several large dams and hydro-projects on the upper Yarlung Tsangpo/Brahmaputra, including the Zangmu dam in Tibet which became operational around 2015, and a much larger planned facility near the "Great Bend" close to the Indian border. The planned Chinese project is reportedly aimed at generating tens of gigawatts of power and involves potential water-diversion tunnels, triggering downstream concerns in India and Bangladesh about reduced dry-season flows or controlled flood releases. India, meanwhile, has identified the Brahmaputra basin—especially Arunachal Pradesh—as holding enormous hydropower potential (with estimates of tens of gigawatts) and is accelerating development of hydroelectric projects, river-linking



proposals and flood-mitigation works. The nature of the basin—deep gorges, steep gradients, high flows in monsoon, massive sediment load—presents both opportunity and challenge.

Downstream conditions in Assam and Bangladesh are heavily influenced by monsoon floods and glacial/snow-melt contributions upstream. The Brahmaputra's flow regime is thus a combination of monsoon rainfall (dominant in India/Bhutan sectors), snow and glacier melt and tributary inflows from smaller rivers. This hydrology means that while China has geographic upstream position, its actual flow-contribution is comparatively moderate. The absence of a formal water-sharing treaty between India and China for the Brahmaputra and limited data-sharing enhance strategic tensions: India has repeatedly called for prior notification of upstream dams and transparent data-exchange, while Chinese policy remains opaque in this regard. Thus the Brahmaputra basin exemplifies the complexity of hydro-diplomacy in South Asia, where hydrology, development aspirations and strategic concerns are deeply intertwined.

**21. Which of the following statements about the Brahmaputra's origin and flow is correct?**

- A. It originates in India and flows into China.
- B. It originates in Tibet (China) and flows into India then Bangladesh.
- C. It originates in Bangladesh and ends in Tibet.
- D. It fully lies within India's borders.

**22. The passage suggests that China's actual water-discharge contribution to the Brahmaputra is:**

- A. Proportionate to its basin-area share
- B. Significantly less than its basin-area share
- C. Greater than all other countries combined
- D. Negligible and zero

**23. Which of the following is not explicitly mentioned in the passage but is an inferred challenge for the Brahmaputra basin?**

- A. Massive sediment load
- B. Absence of formal treaty between India & China
- C. Need for flood-mitigation works
- D. Unlimited hydro-diversion rights by India

**24. Which type of hydropower development is described for China's upper Brahmaputra projects?**

- A. Run-of-river schemes only
- B. Gigawatt-scale dams potentially involving water-diversion tunnels
- C. Small-scale village hydro-projects
- D. Nuclear-powered pumped-storage dams

**25. What is India's strategy in the Brahmaputra basin, as per the passage?**

- A. Abandon all hydropower and focus purely on irrigation
- B. Accelerate hydroelectric project development and river-linking proposals
- C. Seek to divert the Brahmaputra into the Arabian Sea
- D. Avoid any infrastructure to preserve ecological status

**26. Which of the following statements about data-sharing and basin cooperation is correct?**

- A. India and China have a comprehensive water-sharing treaty for the Brahmaputra.
- B. There is no formal water-sharing treaty and data-sharing is limited.
- C. Data-sharing is fully transparent between the two countries.
- D. India controls China's upstream dams legally.

27. Which of these hydrological inputs is dominant in shaping the Brahmaputra's flow according to the passage?

- A. Monsoon rainfall in India/Bhutan sectors
- B. Underground groundwater only
- C. Sea-water intrusion from Bay of Bengal
- D. Man-made desalination plants

28. China's upstream location gives it what kind of strategic advantage, as mentioned or implied?

- A. Automatic water-sharing rights
- B. The ability to moderate flow or release water, raising downstream concerns
- C. Exclusive control over Indian hydro-projects
- D. Free navigation rights on Indian rivers

29. According to the passage, which of these conditions describe the Tibetan portion of the basin?

- A. High rainfall comparable to Assam
- B. Rain-shadow region with relatively low precipitation
- C. Completely glacier-free and dry
- D. Completely under Indian jurisdiction

30. Which of the following tributary or basin states are explicitly referenced in the passage?

- A. Bhutan only
- B. Nepal only
- C. Bhutan and India only
- D. India, Bhutan and China only

## Passage -II

India's quest to become a global semiconductor hub has accelerated since the launch of the Semicon India Programme in December 2021, with a total outlay exceeding ₹76,000 crore (≈US\$10 billion). The initiative, driven by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), aims to build an end-to-end semiconductor ecosystem—spanning design, fabrication, testing, assembly, and packaging—to reduce import dependence and anchor India within global electronics value chains.

Semiconductors—integral to everything from smartphones and automobiles to satellites—form the backbone of modern digital economies. India currently imports almost all its chips, with over US\$20 billion worth of semiconductor-dependent electronics imported annually. The Covid-era chip shortage and U.S.–China trade tensions underscored the strategic necessity of supply-chain diversification, prompting India's ambition to join major semiconductor manufacturing geographies such as Taiwan, South Korea, and the United States.

Under the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM), the government has approved several major projects. In 2024, the first large-scale semiconductor fabrication (fab) unit received approval—a joint venture led by Tata Electronics Ltd. and Taiwan's Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation (PSMC)—to be established in Dholera, Gujarat, with a proposed capacity of 28-nanometre (nm) chips. Another key initiative is the Micron Technology assembly, testing, marking, and packaging (ATMP) plant in Sanand, Gujarat, which began construction in 2023 and represents a major milestone in India's advanced-packaging segment.

Policy incentives include up to 50 percent fiscal support for project capital expenditure, simplified customs regimes for semiconductor equipment, and the Design-Linked Incentive (DLI) scheme to promote chip design startups. India also aims to integrate with trusted global supply chains through partnerships with Japan, the U.S., and Taiwan, aligning with frameworks such as the India–U.S. Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET).

Challenges remain formidable: semiconductor fabrication is capital-intensive (a single fab can cost upwards of US\$5–10 billion), technologically demanding, and power- and water-intensive. India must develop reliable infrastructure, skilled engineers, and research depth in semiconductor materials and equipment. Additionally, geopolitical shifts and the technological race between the U.S. and China could reshape access to lithography equipment, raw materials, and markets.

Nevertheless, India's strategy positions semiconductors as the cornerstone of its "Digital India 2.0" vision and industrial policy. The combination of public incentives, private participation, global partnerships, and domestic R&D investments is expected to transform India from a chip consumer into a credible manufacturing and design destination by the early 2030s.

**31. Which ministry is the nodal agency for implementing the Semicon India Programme?**

- A. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- B. Department of Telecommunications
- C. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- D. NITI Aayog

**32. Which of the following countries is **not** part of India's semiconductor collaboration ecosystem?**

- A. Taiwan
- B. Japan
- C. South Korea
- D. Russia

**33. What is the proposed technology node for India's first approved semiconductor fabrication unit?**

- A. 65 nm
- B. 45 nm
- C. 28 nm
- D. 14 nm

**34. Which of the following statements about semiconductor fabrication is incorrect?**

- A. It is highly capital-intensive and requires multi-billion-dollar investments.
- B. It is water- and power-intensive.
- C. It can easily be relocated without loss of efficiency.
- D. It demands a high-precision supply chain for raw materials.

**35. Which company is setting up an ATMP (Assembly, Testing, Marking, and Packaging) plant in Gujarat?**

- A. Micron Technology
- B. Intel Corporation
- C. Samsung Foundry
- D. STMicroelectronics

**36. Which Indian state hosts both the approved fab and the ATMP facility?**

- A. Karnataka
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Gujarat
- D. Tamil Nadu

**37. Which of the following schemes is aimed at supporting Indian chip-design startups?**

- A. Design-Linked Incentive (DLI)
- B. Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) for mobile phones
- C. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0)
- D. Make-in-India Innovation Fund

**38. Which international strategic partnership directly complements India's semiconductor cooperation framework?**

- A. India–U.S. iCET
- B. BRICS Technology Initiative
- C. Shanghai Cooperation Organization Tech Fund
- D. ASEAN Digital Compact

**39. Which of the following global technology developments most directly triggered India's push for semiconductor self-reliance?**

- A. COVID-19 chip shortage and U.S.–China tech tensions
- B. Decline in solar manufacturing

C. Oil-prime volatility  
D. India's demographic dividend

40. Which corporate group leads India's first semiconductor fabrication joint venture?

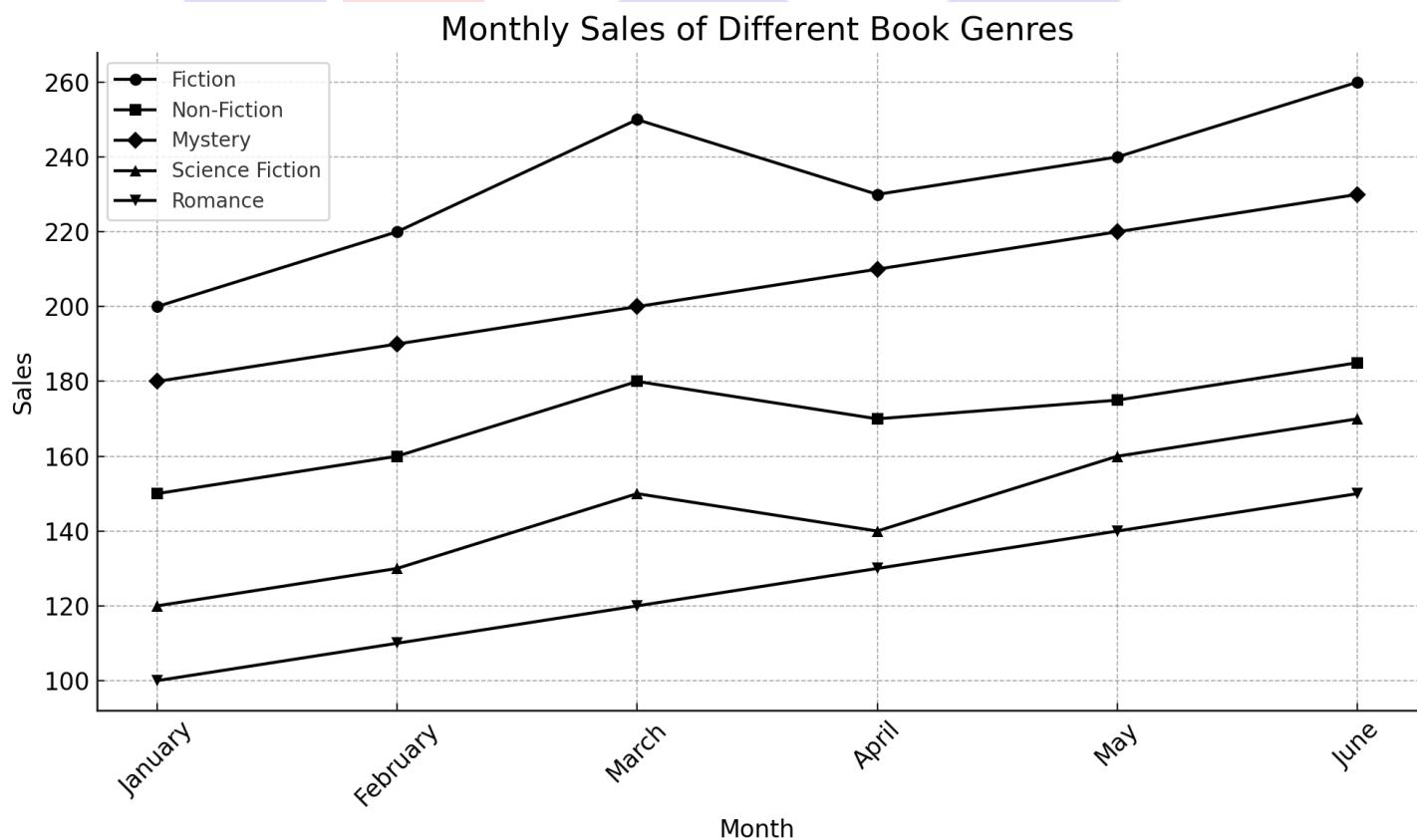
A. Reliance Industries  
B. Tata Electronics Ltd.  
C. Adani Semiconductors Pvt Ltd.  
D. Vedanta Group

### Quantitative Technique

#### Passage-I

Aman owns a bookstore and has recorded the monthly sales (in units) of five different genres of books over the first six months of the year. The data is represented in the bar graph below:

Monthly Sales of Different Book Genres (in units)



41. What is the average monthly sales of Fiction books over the six-month period?

A. 230 units      B. 240 units      C. 250 units      D. 260 units

42. What is the percentage increase in sales of Romance books from January to June?

A. 40%      B. 45%      C. 50%      D. 60%

43. If the revenue per unit for Fiction, Non-Fiction, Mystery, Science Fiction, and Romance books is ₹200, ₹250, ₹150, ₹300, and ₹100 respectively, what is the total revenue generated from the sales of all genres in March?

A. ₹227,500      B. ₹235,000      C. ₹240,000      D. ₹250,000

**44. What is the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of the Mystery book sales from January to June?**  
A. 5.97%      B. 9.13%      C. 13.65%      D. 18.92%

**45. If Aman plans to increase the sales of Non-Fiction books by 15% each month starting from July, how many Non-Fiction books will he sell in August?**  
A. 194 units      B. 196 units      C. 198 units      D. 200 units

### Passage-II

**Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**

Total number of people in the Colony is 4000 and each of them live four different colours of flats – Red, Blue, Green and Pink. Total number of people live Green flat is 1100. Number of males who live in Red flat is 55% of the total number of people in the Colony who live in Red flat. The ratio of the number of males to females live in Pink flat on the colony is 4:5. The ratio of the number of males who live in Blue flat to Pink flat is 3:2. Number of males who live Green flat is 20% more than the number of females who live Pink flat. The ratio of number of people who live Red and Blue colour flat in the ratio of 2:3 and the ratio of the number of people live Blue to Pink colour flat is 4:3.

**46. What is the difference between the number of females who live in Green flat and the number of males who live in Red flat?**  
(a) 50      (b) 40      (c) 60      (d) 80

**47. What is the total number of females who live in the colony?**  
(a) 1700      (b) 1560      (c) 1890      (d) 1960

**48. The number of males who lives in Pink flat is approximately what percent of the total number of people who live in Blue flat?**  
(a) 25%      (b) 33%      (c) 60%      (d) 15%

**49. The total number of males who live in the colony is approximately what percent of the total number of people who live in the colony?**  
(a) 65%      (b) 50%      (c) 51%      (d) 69%

**50. What is the ratio of the number of females who live in Red flat to the number of females who live in Blue flat?**  
(a) 2:3      (b) 4:5      (c) 1:7      (d) 3:5



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