

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Source: *The Indian Express*

Articles: “It’s time for the AI leap” by B. Ravindran & Krishnan Narayanan

“Despite talent, India lags behind” by Subimal Bhattacharjee

DEEPSEEK, A CHINESE startup, recently released its AI model (R1) designed for advanced reasoning tasks. It has raised a virtual storm worldwide. The AI models, which have been open-sourced, are supposed to have been built using just 2,000 Nvidia H800 GPUs, matching the performance of leading systems like OpenAI’s ChatGPT 4.0, but at a fraction of the cost (just \$6 million for its final training). These numbers (of AI infrastructure and costs of model development) are an order of magnitude better than leading frontier AI models.

Some have hailed DeepSeek’s emergence as “AI’s Sputnik moment”, while others have expressed scepticism about the origins and actual costs of its rapid advancement. The stock markets are in a tizzy. Startups/researchers worldwide have begun testing, even locally installing, and trying to replicate the results of DeepSeek’s models. The dust is settling. One thing is clear: This moment can catalyse new AI developments in the world.

But what does it mean for India?

Chinese engineers looking to develop foundation models/LLMs faced significant challenges in acquiring large quantities and the latest versions of Nvidia’s GPUs. Given these constraints, they cleverly combined several known AI engineering techniques, while making some unique contributions as well, to radically improve efficiencies and lower costs of AI-model training and inferencing.

For instance, DeepSeek claims that it uniquely leveraged “reinforcement learning” techniques to create an AI model with advanced reasoning behaviours like self-verification and complex chains of thought, autonomously. It uses a “mixture of experts” technique to assign different parts of a training task to specialised units or “experts” within the model, ensuring that only the most relevant sections are used at any given time. To make the system even more efficient, DeepSeek uses other optimisation techniques to quickly find and process information without using much memory, and also predict two words at a time instead of one.

All these AI engineering methods make the system faster and more resource-efficient while still handling complex problems. The lower cost encourages more startups to use DeepSeek in their real-world applications.

Several questions arise with respect to DeepSeek’s implications for India. Why didn’t we create this here? Is there an opportunity to create newer models in the future? Will our developers use models like this and benefit from them?

Let us start with the implications for developing AI applications first. The most significant aspects of DeepSeek models are their cost-effectiveness and open access. These models achieve performance that matches existing models, like GPT-4, but at a fraction of the cost. The API access is roughly one-tenth to one-twentieth the price of global AI models. This price reduction is a game changer for the Indian AI industry. It means that high-quality language models become much more accessible and affordable for a wide range of applications and users.

DeepSeek is open source, which is very important, as it allows users to download the models and run them on their own hardware if they have the capacity. We are already seeing others create local installations of DeepSeek models — even without GPUs. This means Indian startups don’t need to rely on servers located in China and can create their own version of the DeepSeek service, much like Perplexity has already done.

Second is the issue of AI research. India has a strong AI talent pool, but it's mostly focused on building applications on top of existing AI systems. While India can use existing LLMs very well for this purpose, we need to focus on fundamental research in order to create our own cutting-edge AI foundation models.

There is a strong need for increased AI research funding and a shift in our approach to AI development. To start with, we expect that multiple efforts will be undertaken in India (in universities and companies) where existing models of DeepSeek/Meta's Llama will be installed locally, and fine-tuned with India-specific or domain-specific data. Remember, DeepSeek did not happen overnight — it involved the efforts of hundreds of researchers/engineers in under two years.

The lower costs of training and inference mean that researchers can perform many more experiments. Andrej Karpathy, one of the engineers involved with DeepSeek, has suggested establishing a global "RL-gym" to create a wide range of RL environments to understand how LLMs think and make decisions. This may spur research towards developing AGI. At the same time, let us not forget that there are several other areas of AI to research — predictive AI and physical AI, for example.

There are only a few efforts in India to create our own LMs. We must use the DeepSeek moment to catalyse multiple and competing mission-mode projects to develop our own foundation models. Besides the government, private sector companies and philanthropists can also fund some of these AI grand challenges.

The India AI Mission's GPU cluster will come in handy for these projects. Multi-disciplinary teams should be put in place. The projects require expertise in AI frameworks like PyTorch, advanced attention mechanisms, efficient model training techniques and reinforcement learning. Engineers need skills in optimising AI performance using low-precision computing and specialised processing methods. Teams should also have hardware expertise in GPU acceleration, distributed computing and high-speed networking.

India has the talent. It has the resolve. The time for collective AI action is now.

1. Across both articles, the authors repeatedly contrast India's talent pool with its limited foundational AI output. What broader rhetorical purpose does this contrast serve?

- A. To highlight a structural gap between human capital and infrastructural investment, thereby underscoring the urgency of institutional reform
- B. To argue that India should abandon foundational model development and focus exclusively on applications
- C. To suggest that Indian engineers are less capable of high-level AI research than counterparts in China
- D. To imply that India's AI ecosystem is constrained primarily by geopolitical pressures

2. Which of the following best captures the authors' attitude toward DeepSeek's open-sourcing?

- A. It is primarily a marketing tactic that India must mirror.
- B. It represents a transformative opportunity that lowers entry barriers for Indian innovation.
- C. It threatens to undermine India's national security by enabling foreign influence.
- D. Its benefits are marginal because India lacks the hardware to exploit it.

3. From the discussion of "mixture-of-experts," reinforcement learning, and two-token prediction, one may infer that the authors view DeepSeek's success as rooted in:

- A. Primarily hardware-driven breakthroughs
- B. Proprietary algorithms unavailable to others
- C. Efficient engineering that recombines known techniques into radically cost-effective architectures
- D. A unique geopolitical environment in China

4. Which sentence best reflects the tone of the combined articles?

- A. Celebratory enthusiasm about China's lead in AI
- B. Alarmist anxiety about India's decline

- C. Detached commentary on geopolitical AI shifts
- D. Urgent but pragmatic call for India to accelerate foundational AI capacity
5. What best summarises the core argument of both pieces?
- A. India must rapidly invest in foundational AI models and infrastructure to avoid long-term dependency and seize the window opened by DeepSeek's disruption.
- B. India should avoid competing with China in AI and focus on niche application markets.
- C. India's AI limitations stem exclusively from GPU shortages.
- D. The primary barrier to Indian AI growth is the US–China geopolitical rivalry.
6. The claim that “India has the talent; the time for collective AI action is now” assumes which of the following?
- A. Talent alone is sufficient to ensure technological breakthroughs
- B. India's institutional and financial bottlenecks are surmountable if coordinated action occurs
- C. India already possesses adequate GPU infrastructure
- D. Open-source models will automatically produce Indian foundational LLMs
7. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument that India should invest heavily in foundational models?
- A. Indian startups report rising revenues from AI-based applications
- B. Local universities begin offering more AI ethics courses
- C. Countries leading in foundational models consistently set global standards and dominate downstream technologies
- D. GPU prices fall dramatically worldwide
8. The authors warn that relying on foreign LLMs limits domestic innovation. Which statement exposes a flaw in ignoring this warning?
- A. Some Indian firms have successfully used foreign LLMs for translation tasks
- B. Foreign models sometimes outperform Indian systems in benchmarks
- C. India can fine-tune foreign LLMs cheaply
- D. Foreign LLMs cannot be fully customised to India's linguistic and regulatory ecosystem
9. The logic behind “DeepSeek did not happen overnight” is most analogous to which scenario?
- A. A breakthrough cancer drug resulting from thousands of lab experiments over several years
- B. A student winning an award after preparing the night before
- C. A firm achieving record profits due to a sudden change in tax policy
- D. A company announcing layoffs after an unexpected recession
10. Which inference is most justified after reading both articles?
- A. India will abandon foreign LLMs entirely in the near future
- B. Building foundational models is essential for India to avoid long-term technological dependency
- C. China's AI leadership is solely due to GPU availability
- D. DeepSeek's success guarantees China's dominance for decades

LEGAL REASONING

Damage is the most important remedy which a plaintiff can avail of after a tort has been committed. They are of various kinds. Ordinarily, damages are equivalent to the loss suffered by the plaintiff. When there has been an infringement of the plaintiff's legal right but she has suffered no loss thereby (*injuria sine damno*) the law awards her nominal damages in recognition of her right. The sum awarded may be nominal, as per the discretion of the court. Nominal damages may be awarded in cases where a wrong is actionable per se, as for example, in the case of trespass, damage to the plaintiff is presumed and action lies even though in fact the plaintiff may not have suffered any loss.

Another kind of damages is contemptuous damages. The amount awarded is very meagre because the court forms a very low opinion of the plaintiff's claim and thinks that although the plaintiff has suffered greater loss, she does not deserve to be fully compensated. For instance, the reason for the defendant's injury against the plaintiff is found to be some offensive remark by the plaintiff. It is to be distinguished from nominal damages because nominal damages are awarded when the plaintiff has suffered no loss, whereas contemptuous damages are awarded when the plaintiff has suffered some loss but she does not deserve to be compensated.

Generally, damages are compensatory in nature because the idea of civil law is to compensate the injured party by allowing her, by way of damages, a sum equivalent to the loss caused to her. However, when there has been an insult or injury to the plaintiff's feelings, the court may take into account the motive for the wrong and award an increased amount of damages. Such damages are known as aggravated damages.

When damages are awarded in excess of the material loss suffered by the plaintiff with a view to prevent similar behaviour in future, the damages are known as exemplary, punitive or vindictive. Such damages, rather than being compensatory in nature are by way of punishment to the defendant. Such damages are generally awarded, among other instances, when the damage has been caused by oppressive, arbitrary, unconstitutional action by government servants or where such damages are expressly authorized by law.

Prospective or future damages means compensation for damage which is quite likely the result of the defendant's wrongful act but which has not actually occurred at the time of the decision of the case.

11. Aman, a registered voter in the constituency of North Delhi, was proceeding to vote for the local municipal elections. This was the first time he was casting his vote as he had turned 18 only a month ago. When he reached the polling booth, the returning officer posted there refused to let him enter. Despite several requests, Aman was not allowed to cast his vote. He returned home and decided to sue the returning officer for violating his legally recognized right to vote. While the suit was pending before the court, the election results were declared and the candidate Aman would have voted for, won. The case came up before the court. What kind of damages can the court award?

- (a) None, as there has been no injury to Aman as the candidate of his choice won
- (b) Contemptuous, as the injury, if any, to Aman was caused due to his own wrong
- (c) Nominal, as even though he did not suffer any injury, there was an infringement of his legal right
- (d) Aggravated, as the refusal to let him caused an injury to Aman's feelings

12. Karan, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Bihar was arrested and detained at the behest of the members of an opposing political party which was in power in the State at the time. His detention was motivated with a desire to prevent him from attending the Assembly sessions for a month. His detention was challenged by his party members before the Supreme Court by means of a writ petition. By the time the court could arrive at a decision, Karan was set free. However, the petition subsisted in the court and the court held that Karan's detention was against the provisions of the Constitution. Which kind of compensation is the court most likely to provide?

- (a) Prospective, because by the time of the decision of the Supreme Court, Karan had been set free
- (b) Nominal, as detention only violated his legal right to participate in the sessions of the Assembly
- (c) Exemplary, as Karan's detention was an unconstitutional and oppressive activity by the government in power
- (d) None, as Karan was set free before the court could come to a decision

13. Abhi was hit by a motor cycle resulting in physical injuries to his ankle. This injury caused him to suffer from a permanent disability which affected him on a daily basis. In action before the court for damages, which kind of damages is the court most likely to award?

- (a) Aggravated, as the court will have to take into account the motive of the person who was riding the motorcycle
- (b) Prospective, as the injury caused to Abhi is likely to result in losses and more injuries in the future
- (c) Exemplary, as the injury caused to Abhi as the court needs to ensure that such behaviour is prevented in the future
- (d) None of the above

14. Sudhir and Shivam are next-door neighbours who have never gotten along. Shivam's dog trespasses onto Sudhir's property one day and relieves itself. Sudhir steps in the dog's faeces, is disgusted, and sues Shivam for trespass and for failing to control his dog. What kind of damages is the court most likely to award?

- (a) Contemptuous, as the court would most probably form a very low opinion of Sudhir's claim for compensation
- (b) Nominal, as there was no loss but merely a violation of legal right of Sudhir
- (c) Aggravated, as the injury caused to Sudhir was more in the nature of his feelings having been insulted
- (d) None of the above

15. Which of these statements is not a correct depiction of the difference between nominal and contemptuous damages?

I. Contemptuous damages are awarded where the plaintiff has suffered no loss, whereas nominal damages are awarded where the plaintiff has suffered a legal injury.

II. Nominal damages are awarded when the plaintiff has suffered legal injury but no loss, whereas contemptuous damages are awarded when the plaintiff has suffered some loss.

III. Contemptuous damages are awarded when the plaintiff does not deserve to be compensated whereas nominal damages are awarded where there is a legitimate restriction of a plaintiff's legal right.

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

Passage-II

Vicarious liability has been considered by England's highest courts in a flood of cases in recent years and the law has taken another step forward with judgments from the Supreme Court; Originally, the doctrine of vicarious liability was confined to cases where a wrongdoer was employed by a defendant.

It was later recognised that a relationship can give rise to vicarious liability even in the absence of a contract of employment, e.g., where an employer lends his employee to a third party, the third party may be treated as the employer for vicarious liability purposes.

In the Christian Brothers Case, the Court considered the general approach in deciding whether a relationship other than one of employment can give rise to vicarious liability, subject to there being a sufficient connection between that relationship and the tort in question and extended the scope of the doctrine.

That case concerned whether the defendant, an international unincorporated association whose mission was to provide children with a Christian education, was vicariously liable for the sexual abuse of children by members of the institute, otherwise known as brothers, who taught at an approved school. The Supreme Court held that it was.

Lord Phillips stated that: "The relationship that gives rise to vicarious liability is in the vast majority of cases that of employer and employee under a contract of employment. The employer will be vicariously liable when the employee commits a tort in the course of his employment. There is no difficulty in identifying a number of policy reasons that usually make it fair, just and reasonable to impose vicarious liability on the employer when these criteria are satisfied:

1. The employer is more likely to have the means to compensate the victim than the employee and can be expected to have insured against that liability;
2. The tort will have been committed as a result of activity being taken by the employee on behalf of the employer;
3. The employee's activity is likely to be part of the business activity of the employer;
4. The employee will, to a greater or lesser degree, have been under the control of the employer."

He added that: "Where the defendant and tortfeasor are not bound by a contract of employment, but their relationship has the same incidents, that relationship can give rise to vicarious liability on the ground that it's 'akin to that between an employer and an employee."

16. Which of the following can be reasonably inferred from the passage?

- (a) The defendant incurs liability as he must have employed the employee in a work that had a risk of tort being committed.
- (b) The impugned act must always arise out of the work an employee was contracted for.
- (c) The employer may be liable even if the impugned act did not form an integral part of the work as long as it was in the course of employment.
- (d) A defendant has to be a party to the contract of employment.

17. X was the driver of Y. Z a friend of Y asked him to lend his driver to drop his in laws to the airport. X was asked by Z to go directly come to his house after dropping them. While returning from the airport he fell asleep and ran into a car of the plaintiff. Decide.

- (a) Y is liable as he was the employer as per the contract of employment.
- (b) Z is liable as there existed a relationship incurring a vicarious liability on him.
- (c) X is liable as the act was done outside the course of employment.
- (d) Both Y and Z are jointly and severally liable.

18. Mrs X worked as the catering manager, where she had day to day charge of the operation of the kitchen. She supervised four members of staff and there were also about 20 prisoners who worked in the kitchen and came under her supervision. While taking delivery of some kitchen supplies, a prisoner attempted to carry two sacks past Mrs Cox, lost his balance, and dropped one of the sacks onto her back, causing her injury. Decide.

- (a) X will be liable as she gave a job that had a risk attached to it.
- (b) X is not liable as the act was not supposed to be carried out in that manner.
- (c) X will not be liable as the act was not an integral part of the work assigned.
- (d) X will be liable as there existed an employment contract between the X and the tortfeasor.

19. A is a servant in B's house. He is employed exclusively for taking care of B's sick father. His working hours are from 10 am to 8 pm. B works at a company as an insurance agent. Once, when he was sick at home, he needed some papers delivered at the office. One day, at 6 pm, B asked A to do him a favour, take his car and deliver the papers to his office. A hits C, a pedestrian on the way to B's office. C sues B for the injury caused to him through A's negligent driving. Will B be vicariously liable?

- (a) Yes, as A was B's servant.
- (b) Yes, as A was negligent during his work hours.
- (c) No, as the accident did not happen in A's course of employment.
- (d) Yes, as A was driving the car in B's direction.

20. Ranveer was employed as Sales Manager with ABC Corporation. While on the way to Mumbai for a business meeting, Ranveer gave lift to Mr. Purushottam. Car met with an accident due to negligent driving of Ranveer and Mr. Purushottam died. Mr. Purushottam's wife filed a suit for compensation against ABC Corporation. Decide whether ABC Corporation is vicariously liable to compensate for negligence of Mr. Ranveer?

- (a) Yes, as Mr. Ranveer was acting in the course of employment while driving to Mumbai.
- (b) No, as offering lift to a stranger during a business visit amounts to acting outside the course of employment.
- (c) No, as Mr. Purushottam voluntarily accepted the probable injury which might be caused in the course of journey.
- (d) Yes, as Mr. Ranveer offered lift to Mr. Purushottam in the office car and during working hours.



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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage - I

The “Model Youth Gram Sabha” (MYGS) is an emerging participatory initiative aimed at enhancing youth engagement in grassroots democracy in India. While the Constitution mandates the Gram Sabha as the foundational deliberative body of rural self-governance under the Panchayati Raj system, youth participation in these forums has historically remained limited due to structural, social, and procedural constraints. MYGS seeks to bridge this gap by creating an institutional mechanism through which young citizens can learn, deliberate, and contribute to developmental planning at the village level.

Model Youth Gram Sabhas are typically organised parallel to, or in conjunction with, regular Gram Sabhas, with a structured agenda designed to familiarise young participants with processes such as budgeting, social audit, local planning, and grievance redressal. They encourage discussions on critical issues like education quality, climate resilience, digital access, menstrual hygiene, livelihood opportunities, and local environmental restoration. Through simulation of deliberative processes, youth are encouraged to draft proposals, evaluate public-service delivery, and raise context-specific recommendations that can later be forwarded to the main Gram Sabha for consideration.

The MYGS initiative also serves as an incubator for developing leadership skills among rural youth. Exposure to structured debates, evidence-based proposals, and transparent decision-making helps create a generation capable of contributing meaningfully to governance. Many states have experimented with youth-inclusive practices under various schemes such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan initiatives, State Youth Policies, and local district-level innovations. MYGS complements these by institutionalising a periodic platform for rural youth to articulate developmental priorities.

The model is aligned with broader national objectives such as the Panchayati Raj Ministry’s focus on participatory planning, the National Youth Policy’s emphasis on civic engagement, and India’s commitments under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 16 on “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.” MYGS also helps strengthen outcomes under Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs), as youth-generated data on mobility, digital usage, and socio-environmental concerns can contribute to more responsive planning.

However, several challenges limit the widespread adoption of MYGS. These include inadequate awareness among Panchayat officials, limited training modules, absence of institutional mandates in several states, and socio-cultural barriers that restrict young women’s participation. While some districts have documented success stories—such as youth proposing local water-harvesting structures or recommending digital-literacy sessions—scaling MYGS requires structured capacity-building, legal clarity, and integration with ongoing rural-governance frameworks.

Despite challenges, MYGS represents an important step toward democratising India’s panchayat system by giving voice to those who will shape the future of rural governance. As India increasingly focuses on decentralisation, climate adaptation, and digital inclusion, the Model Youth Gram Sabha offers a timely platform for empowering young citizens to participate in decision-making processes that directly impact their lives.

21. Which of the following BEST describes the core purpose of the Model Youth Gram Sabha (MYGS)?

- A. To replace the constitutional Gram Sabha with a youth-only body
- B. To simulate deliberative processes for youth participation in local governance
- C. To conduct sports and cultural activities for rural youth
- D. To monitor MGNREGA works exclusively

22. Which thematic areas are mentioned as part of MYGS deliberations?

- 1. Menstrual hygiene
- 2. Digital access
- 3. Foreign direct investment policy

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. All of the above

23. Which national document emphasises civic engagement and aligns with MYGS?

- A. National Youth Policy
- B. National Health Policy
- C. National Water Policy
- D. National Forest Policy

24. Which of the following BEST reflects the broader national context supporting MYGS?

- A. India's export-promotion policies
- B. Panchayati Raj Ministry's participatory planning emphasis
- C. India's defence-modernisation programme
- D. Make in India initiative

25. The passage describes MYGS as a platform that:

- A. Is mandatory across all states
- B. Excludes young women due to cultural norms
- C. Develops leadership and decision-making skills among youth
- D. Focuses solely on environmental disputes

26. MYGS helps India's decentralisation agenda by:

- A. Allowing youth to independently approve Panchayat budgets
- B. Encouraging youth to engage directly in local decision-making
- C. Abolishing existing Gram Sabha structures
- D. Introducing national-level youth referendums

27. Which Article of the Constitution provides for Gram Sabha?

- A. Article 243A
- B. Article 40
- C. Article 51A
- D. Article 371

28. Which of the following is mandatory for Gram Sabhas under the PESA Act?

- 1. Approval of development projects
- 2. Ownership of minor forest produce
- 3. Control over local policing

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. All three

29. Which Ministry administers the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), supporting capacity building of Panchayats?

- A. Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
C. Ministry of Panchayati Raj

- B. Ministry of Rural Development
D. Ministry of Home Affairs

30. Which state is known for the most institutionalised youth participation in Panchayats?

- A. Kerala B. Haryana C. Rajasthan D. Goa

PASSAGE - II

The arrival of the first railway connection to Aizawl marks a historic transformation for Mizoram, one of India's most geographically isolated states. For decades, the state's hilly terrain and limited transport infrastructure restricted economic integration with the rest of India. Until now, rail connectivity ended in Bairabi, around 100 kilometres away from Aizawl. The newly completed broad-gauge extension not only brings Aizawl onto India's national railway map for the first time but also symbolises a larger infrastructural shift under the Government of India's Act East Policy.

The project, implemented by Indian Railways and executed through Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR), involved some of the most challenging engineering feats in India's railway history. Deep gorges, landslide-prone slopes, and the need for eco-sensitive construction required extensive tunnelling and the construction of multiple high bridges. Several of these bridges exceed 90 metres in height, and the longest tunnels span several kilometres, demonstrating advanced geotechnical design. The project was executed with strict environmental safeguards, given Mizoram's fragile ecology and its high forest cover.

The new line is expected to significantly reduce travel time and transport costs for the region, enhancing connectivity for agricultural produce such as turmeric, oranges, and bamboo-based products. Aizawl's integration into the national rail system is also projected to improve access to essential goods, healthcare, higher education, and disaster relief logistics. For the local population, especially youth and small entrepreneurs, the development opens new opportunities for commerce, mobility, and inter-state exchange.

The arrival of the train also has strategic implications. For the Indian government, railway expansion in the Northeast is crucial for strengthening border infrastructure and supporting military logistics in a region bordered by Myanmar and Bangladesh. Better connectivity reinforces India's Act East Policy, which aims to deepen economic and cultural ties with Southeast Asia. Rail connectivity is expected to complement ongoing highway upgrades, inland waterway projects, and proposals for cross-border economic corridors.

Despite its significance, the project also faces challenges. Mizoram's terrain continues to pose maintenance difficulties, particularly in monsoon months when landslides, flash floods, and soil erosion are common. Environmental groups caution that increased human activity may pressure ecologically sensitive zones, necessitating continuous monitoring. There are also concerns about the project's absorption capacity—whether local markets, administrative systems, and communities are prepared for the rapid socio-economic changes that follow major infrastructure development.

Nevertheless, the entry of the first train into Aizawl marks a symbolic and practical milestone for the Northeast. It reinforces the narrative that railway expansion is not merely a transport initiative but a broader developmental, ecological, and strategic intervention. The project highlights India's commitment to integrating border states into national growth trajectories while balancing ecological sensitivity and regional aspirations.

31. Which of the following BEST explains the larger national significance of bringing rail connectivity to Aizawl?

- A. It completes India's longest railway tunnel.
- B. It advances India's Act East Policy by improving regional integration.
- C. It marks the first electrified railway line in the Northeast.
- D. It eliminates the need for highway construction in Mizoram.

32. The passage implies that the construction required "eco-sensitive" methods primarily because:

- A. The region is a designated UNESCO site.
- B. Mizoram has fragile terrain with extensive forest cover.
- C. Railways in India must follow uniform environmental rules.
- D. Aizawl is a coastal biodiversity hotspot.

33. Which of the following is an inferred economic benefit of the Aizawl rail link?

- 1. Better pricing for local agricultural products
- 2. Increased inter-state mobility
- 3. Guaranteed rise in foreign investment

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. All three

34. Which one of the following challenges is highlighted as a **post-completion** concern?

- A. Land acquisition delays
- B. Monsoon-induced landslides affecting maintenance
- C. Shortage of engineers
- D. Legal disputes about route alignment

35. The railway project in Aizawl demonstrates which of the following technical features?

- A. India's first maglev tunnel
- B. Long tunnels and high bridges due to steep terrain
- C. Fully underground stations
- D. Fibre-reinforced concrete tracks

36. Which of the following BEST reflects the nature of Aizawl's railway project?

- A. Purely a transportation initiative
- B. A developmental, ecological, and strategic intervention
- C. A short-distance tourist railway
- D. India's only public-private partnership project in the Northeast

37. Which of the following states currently have capital cities without railway connectivity?

- 1. Aizawl (Mizoram)
- 2. Imphal (Manipur)
- 3. Kohima (Nagaland)

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

38. Which railway zone is responsible for most operations in the Northeast?

- A. Eastern Railway
- B. South Eastern Railway
- C. Northeast Frontier Railway
- D. East Coast Railway

39. Which of the following infrastructure schemes MOST directly supports rail expansion in the Northeast?

- A. Bharatmala
- B. Sagarmala
- C. PM-DevINE
- D. UDAN

40. Which country shares the longest border with Mizoram?

- A. Bhutan
- B. Nepal
- C. Bangladesh
- D. Myanmar

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUE

Passage-I

Direction: Read the information and answer the following question:

There are 64 members of parliament (MPs) in a standing committee. Of these, three fourth are males and remaining are females. Among male members two third belong to the Congress and 75% of the remaining to the BJP. Rest male belong to other political party. $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the female members belong to the BJP and 2 belong to BSP. The remaining Females member belong to the Samajwadi party (SP).

41. What is the number of male members who do not belong either to congress or to BJP?

- (A)12 (B)16 (C)8 (D)4

42. What is the ratio of female SP members to female BJP members in committee?

- (A)2:3 (B)1:4 (C)1:6 (D)2:5

43. The female members of the BJP in the committee is what % of the male members of the BJP in the committee?

- (A)90% (B)80% (C)75% (D) 100%

44. Find out the total number of BJP members in committee?

- (A)24 (B)28 (C)25 (C)16

45. How many female members in samajwadi party (SP)?

- (A)2 (B)4 (C)5 (C)7

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Passage - II

The Teachers colony has 2800 members. Out of which 650 members read only English newspaper, 550 members read only Hindi newspaper and 450 members read only Marathi newspaper. Reading all the three newspaper is 100. Reading Hindi as well as English newspaper are 200. 400 members read Hindi as well as Marathi newspaper and 400 read English as well as Marathi newspaper.

46. How many members read at least two newspaper?

- (A)600 (B)800 (C)500 (D)1000

47. Find the number of members read Hindi newspaper?

- (A)750 (B)850 (C)1500 (D)1050

48. Find the number of Member read no newspaper??

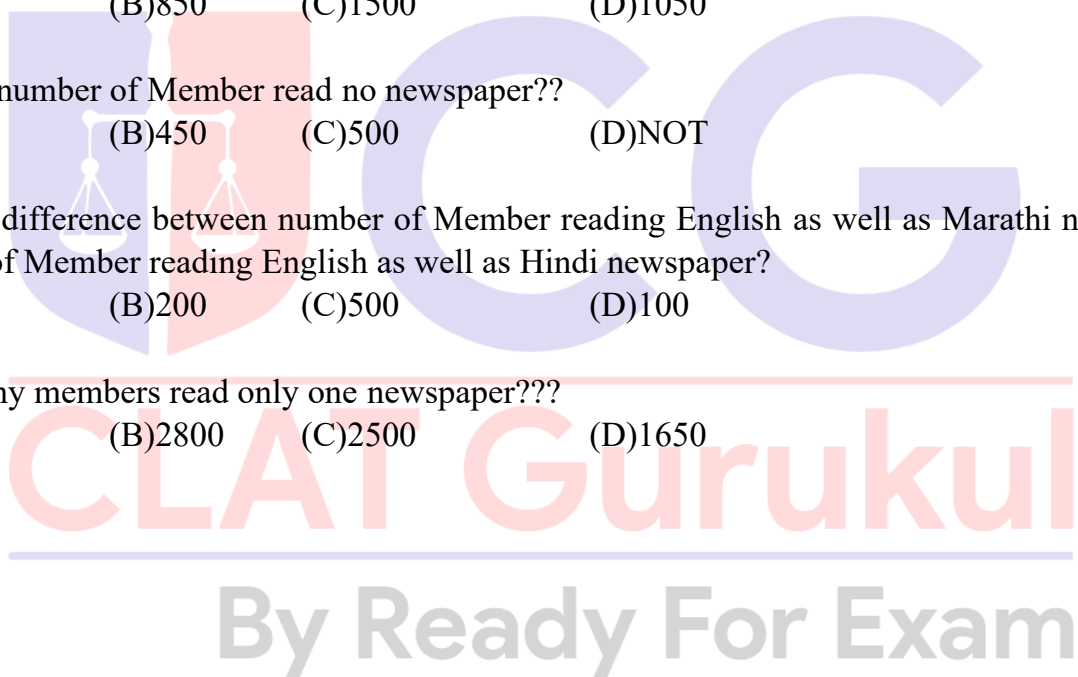
- (A)350 (B)450 (C)500 (D)NOT

49. Find the difference between number of Member reading English as well as Marathi newspaper and the number of Member reading English as well as Hindi newspaper?

- (A)400 (B)200 (C)500 (D)100

50. How many members read only one newspaper???

- (A)2400 (B)2800 (C)2500 (D)1650



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