

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: A
2. Correct Answer: B
3. Correct Answer: C
4. Correct Answer: D
5. Correct Answer: A
6. Correct Answer: B
7. Correct Answer: C
8. Correct Answer: D
9. Correct Answer: A
10. Correct Answer: B

Legal Reasoning

11. Ans. (c) As the passage explains, 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. In the present case, Aman suffered no actual loss but a violation of his legal right to vote which is a perfect example of *injuria sine damno*. Therefore, nominal damages is the most appropriate remedy in this case.

12. Ans. (c) As per the factual scenario, Karan was detained for almost a month. Such an action by members of the ruling party of a state is clearly oppressive and arbitrary. Therefore, the damages that suit this situation are exemplary as stated in the passage.

13. Ans. (b) As has been stated in the passage, prospective damages are that kind of compensation for a 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. In the factual scenario presented in this question, the permanent disability suffered by Abhi is likely to cause him more damage in the future which might not be apparent at the time of the decision of the case.

14. Ans. (b) The factual scenario presents a case where there has been a violation of legal right, i.e. trespass by a dog. However, there is no actual loss suffered by Sudhir. Therefore, as has been stated in the passage, damages in such a situation are nominal in nature.

15. Ans. (d) In an award for contemptuous damages, the courts do recognize that the plaintiff might have suffered some loss, not that she has not suffered any loss. Therefore, only Statement I is incorrect in that respect.

16. Ans. (a) This option talks about works where the employee may indulge in a tortious act and he didn't have to work his way unnaturally to commit the wrong. This forms a fundamental part of the doctrine of vicarious liability and is implicit in the passage.

17. Ans. (b) Refer to the 3rd paragraph- 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.

18. Ans. (a) Option (a) is correct as Mrs X would be liable as the job was assigned to the prisoner by her and she would be vicariously liable for his act.

19. Ans. (c) B would not be liable as A was specifically hired for his job as a caretaker and driving the car was neither in connection to nor on the directions of B as A's employer.

20. Ans. (b) Ranveer acted outside the course of employment as he was not authorised to offer lift to an outsider in the office car. Merely because accident occurred during official visit does not make the employer vicariously liable.

General Knowledge

21. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Passage explicitly states MYGS simulates deliberative governance processes for youth. (P)

22. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: FDI policy is not mentioned. Others are explicitly listed. (P)

23. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The National Youth Policy emphasises civic engagement. (P)

24. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Passage states MYGS aligns with participatory planning. (P)

25. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Passage states MYGS builds leadership skills. (P)

26. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Passage emphasises youth-centric decision-making. (P)

27. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Article 243A provides for Gram Sabhas. (O)

28. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: PESA mandates project approval & MFP ownership, but not policing. (O)

29. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: RGSA is under the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. (O)

30. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Kerala leads in youth forums & decentralised planning. (O)

31. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Passage links railway expansion with Act East Policy. (P)

32. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Passage highlights fragile ecology + high forest cover. (P)

33. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: 1 & 2 inferred; foreign investment not guaranteed. (P)

34. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Passage mentions monsoon landslide risks after completion. (P)

35. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Passage mentions long tunnels + 90m+ bridges. (P)

36. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Final paragraph explicitly states this. (P)

37. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Aizawl has just received its first link; Imphal & Kohima remain unconnected. (O)

38. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: NFR manages NE states' rail projects. (O)

39. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: PM-DevINE focuses on NE infrastructure, including connectivity. (O)

40. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Myanmar shares the longest border with Mizoram. (O)

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Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Explanation :

$$\text{MALE} = 64 \times \frac{3}{4} = 48$$

$$\text{FEMALE} = 16 \text{ Male members of congress} = 48 \times \frac{2}{3} = 32$$

$$\text{Male members of BJP} = 16 \times 75\% = 12$$

$$\text{Male members of other party} = 16 - 12 = 4$$

$$\text{Female members of BJP} = 16 \times \frac{3}{4} = 12$$

$$\text{Female members of BSP} = 2$$

$$\text{Female members of SP} = 16 - 12 - 2 = 2$$

41---D

42---C

43---D ($12 \times \frac{100}{12} = 100\%$)

44---A

45---A

Passage-II

Explanation

46-- B

47-- D

48-- A

49-- B

50--D

