



SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

## □ UG-CLAT 2020

### □ Pattern

- Time: 2-Hour,
- Ques: 150 MCQ'S (1 Mark Each)
- There shall be negative marking of 0.25 marks for every wrong answer

(Source: <https://consortiumofnlus.ac.in/clat-2020/ug-question-format.html>)

1 JULY  
8th JUNE  
CAILET)

□ These questions would be divided across the following **5** subjects:

1. English Language
2. Current Affairs, including General Knowledge
- ✓ **3. Legal Reasoning**
4. Logical Reasoning
5. Quantitative Techniques

## Subject Areas with weightage:

English Language

(approximate number of questions)

28-32 questions, or roughly 20% of the paper

Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

35-39 questions, or roughly 25% of the paper

Legal Reasoning

35-39 questions, or roughly 25% of the paper

Logical Reasoning

28-32 questions, or roughly 20% of the paper

Quantitative Techniques


13-17 questions, or roughly 10% of the paper


1500



**(Source:**

<https://consortiumofnlus.ac.in/clat-2020/ug-question-format.html>)

❑ In case of equal marks, the **Break Of Tie** shall be by the following procedure and order as under: 

1. ✓ Higher marks in the component / section on **LEGAL APTITUDE** in the CLAT 2020 exam; 
2. Higher age;
3. Computerised draw of lots.



LR →

- **PASSAGES** of around 450 words each.
- The passages may relate to fact situations or scenarios.

For Ex: **1. Legal matters** ✓

**2. public policy questions** ✓

**3. moral philosophical enquiries.** ✓

Const (CA) + Legal Rea. → Law + Rea

✓✓  
• You will **not require any prior knowledge of** law.

• Each passage would be followed by a series of questions.

One Of The Biggest Differences in the pattern of the Legal Reasoning section of the UG CLAT 2020 over previous years is that the **PRINCIPLE AND FACTS** will not be supplied separately to you.

(Source: <https://consortiumofnlus.ac.in/clat-2020/ug-lms.html>)

Pr. ←  
-----  
Facts ←  
←



LR.

**SECTION - E : LEGAL APTITUDE**

Topic	<u>CLAT 2018</u> No. of Qs.	<u>AILET 2018</u> No. of Qs.	CLAT 2019 No. of Qs.	AILET 2019 No. of Qs.
1. Criminal Law ✓✓✓	8 -	11	20 -	6
2. Contract Law ✓✓	9 -	6	18 -	3
3. Torts ✓✓	7 -	4	7 -	7
4. Legal Terms & Maxims ✓	3 ✓	1 -	-	-
5. Constitution ✓✓✓	14	4	-	6
6. Miscellaneous ✓	9	9	5	13

AILET  
T  
Delhi

GS - polity

Set of Rules



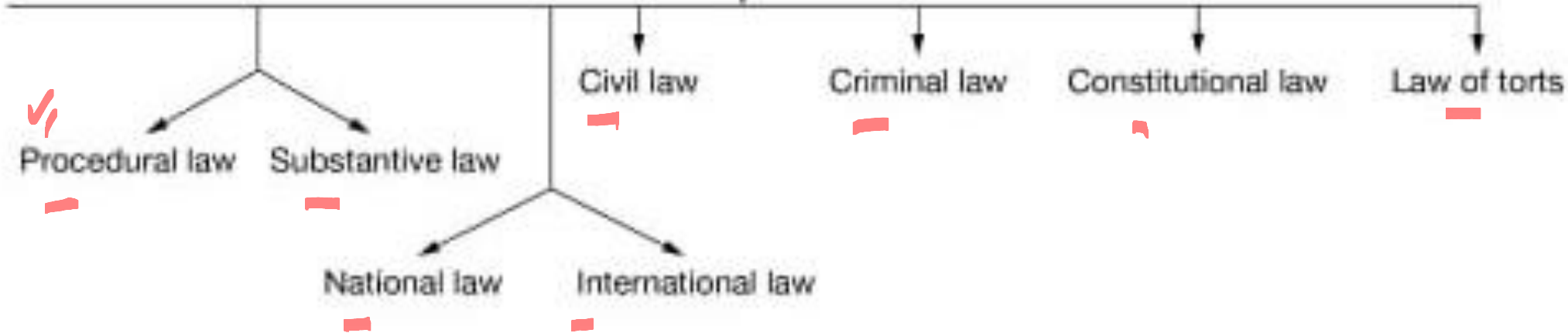
Law

LAW, in its most general sense and common parlance, is a set of rules and regulations which prescribes certain DOs and DON'Ts and imposes certain rights and duties on all the members of the society to conduct the human relationships and govern the society and to make the rule of law prevail.

NLU - Trimester

4 - X 3

Types of law



Procedural Law: = & Sub

A procedural law prescribes the procedures for the enforcement of substantive laws.

CPC /

The Civil Procedure Code and the Criminal Procedure Code are examples of procedural laws.

## ✓✓ Substantive Law: ✓✓

A substantive law determines the rights and obligations of the members of a society.

The Indian Penal Code and the Indian Contract Act are examples of substantive laws.

## National Law:

**National law, which regulates the relationship between two or more persons within a nation.**

## International Law:

International law, which governs the relationship between two and/or amongst more states.

(B) India - Nepal  
1816 - Sugauli

## Civil Law:

Civil law is a set of laws dealing with the civil issues/disputes between and/or amongst individuals.

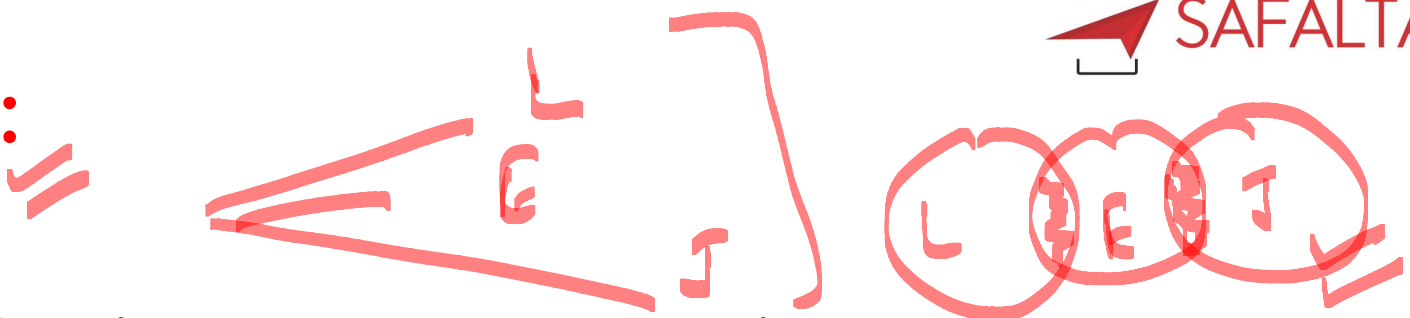
The parties in the civil cases are Plaintiff vs  
Defendant

## Criminal Law:

Criminal law is a set of laws dealing with the crimes against society at large. The parties in the criminal cases are State vs Accused. =



## Constitutional Law:



Constitutional law is the supreme and fundamental law of the land which outlines the separation of powers among three different organs of the state – **Legislature, Executive And Judiciary** – prescribes rules and regulations for the governance of the country and provides rights and duties to the individuals.

✓✓  
Law of Torts: ✓✓  
↳ Col. Legislation (???)

It is a branch of law which has evolved through  
judicial pronouncements. ]

# Question No: 1

**Principle:**

(Rule)

P + F → Passage

Nothing is an offence if it is done under intoxication and the person committing the offence was incapable to understand the nature of the Act.

Intoxication should be without knowledge or against the will of the person.

A → C, B

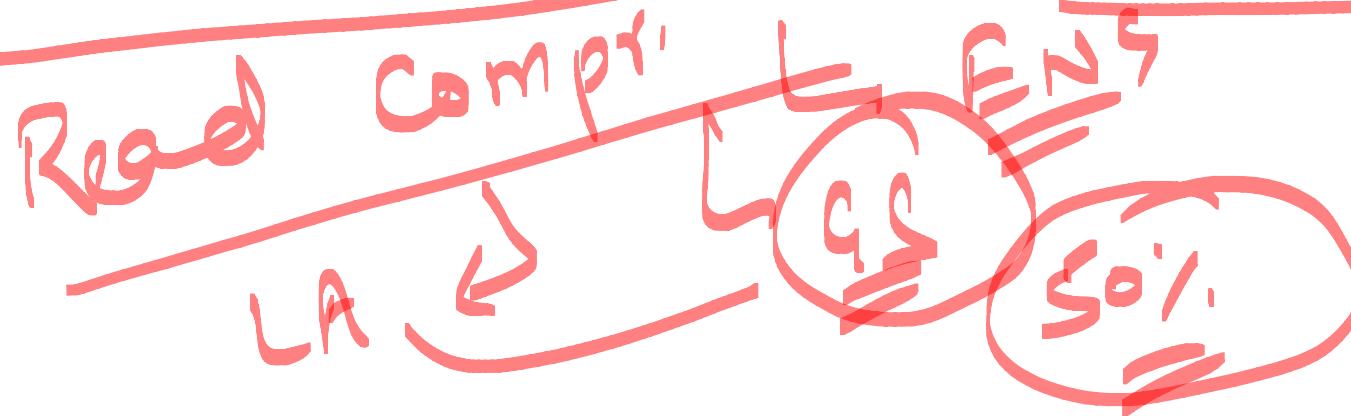
# Question No: 1

## Facts:

A, B and C were having a party in Bar where A persuaded B and C to take alcoholic drinks.

On persistent persuasion B and C also consumed alcohol along with A. B and C had never consumed alcohol before.

After intoxication, there was some argument between B and C where C pushed B with full force causing serious injury to B.



# Question No: 1

**(a) C is liable**

**(a) C is not liable because he was intoxicated**

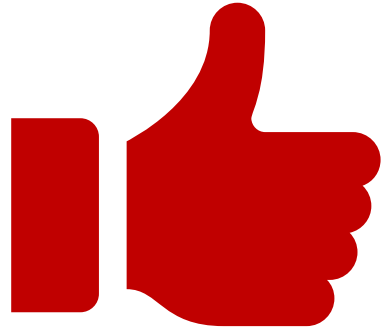
**(b) A is liable because A persuaded them to consume alcohol whereas they had never consumed alcohol**

**(c) A and C both are liable**

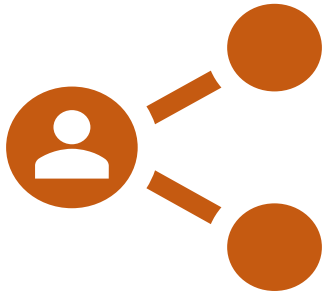
C & B F

4

↳ forced x



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