

**Daily Practice – Legal Reasoning · Analytical Reasoning · Quantitative Techniques**

Darken one bubble per question. Negative marking applies. Answers and detailed explanations are provided in a separate companion sheet.  
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**SECTION A – LEGAL REASONING**

**Q1–12 · 12 Marks**

**PRINCIPLE A – RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE UNDER THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023 (Q1–6)**

**PRINCIPLE:** Every person has a right to defend (i) their own body or the body of any other person against any offence affecting the human body, and (ii) their own property or another's against theft, robbery, mischief or criminal trespass. The right is codified in Sections 34-44 of the BNS, 2023 (corresponding to Sections 96-106 IPC). It is subject to four cumulative limits: (1) no recourse may be had to it where there is reasonable opportunity to seek police protection; (2) force used must be proportionate to the threat; (3) the apprehension of harm must be reasonable, not fanciful; and (4) it does not extend to causing death except in seven specified categories — reasonable apprehension of death, grievous hurt, rape, kidnapping, wrongful confinement where authorities cannot be reached, and certain forms of robbery and house-trespass at night. The right commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger arises and ends when that apprehension ceases; retaliatory force is not protected. Authorities: Darshan Singh v. State of Punjab (2010); Munney Khan v. State of Madhya Pradesh.

**1. Late at night, two men armed with knives break into Aarush's home and demand cash. Aarush, fearing for his and his wife's life, fires a licensed pistol, killing one intruder. The other flees. Aarush is prosecuted for culpable homicide. Decide:**

- A. Aarush is liable; private defence does not extend to causing death in any circumstance
- B. Aarush is entitled to the defence; the assault gave rise to reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt, and force was proportionate to repel the immediate threat
- C. Aarush is liable because he should have first contacted the police instead of using the firearm
- D. Aarush is entitled to the defence only if it is proved that the intruders had a prior history of violence

**2. Which of the following is NOT a recognised limitation on the right of private defence under the principle stated?**

- A. The defender must be physically smaller in build than the aggressor
- B. The harm inflicted must not exceed what is necessary to repel the threatened harm
- C. The right cannot be exercised when there is reasonable opportunity to seek police protection
- D. The apprehension of harm must be reasonable and not merely speculative

**3. A pickpocket snatches Meera's mobile phone in a crowded market and begins to flee. Meera chases and apprehends him after running fifty metres; while detaining him, she strikes him on the head with a stone, causing serious injury. Her best legal position is:**

- A. Not protected at all; the right of private defence does not extend to theft of any kind
- B. Not protected to the extent of the head injury, because by the time of striking the immediate threat had abated and the force used was disproportionate to a property offence of this nature
- C. Fully protected by private defence as the property offence was ongoing
- D. Fully protected because theft is among the offences against property where any force is justified

**4. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT in light of the stated principle?**

- A. The right of private defence applies to defending another person's body, not only one's own
- B. The right of private defence commences when reasonable apprehension of danger arises
- C. The right of private defence continues to be available after the threat has clearly ceased, to permit retributive force
- D. The right may extend to causing death only in a closed list of specified situations

**5. A trespasser enters Ravi's farm during the day and begins uprooting saplings. Ravi confronts him, the trespasser raises a stick but does not attempt to strike, and Ravi shoots and kills him. On the principle stated, Ravi is most likely:**

- A. Entitled to the defence because the trespasser was armed with a stick
- B. Not entitled to the defence because firearms can never be used in private defence
- C. Not entitled to the defence to the extent of causing death, because the offence (criminal trespass / mischief) does not fall within the closed list of seven situations permitting death-causing force
- D. Entitled to the defence because daytime trespass is more serious than night-time trespass

**6. The Supreme Court's approach in Darshan Singh v. State of Punjab (2010) is best understood as establishing that:**

- A. The right of private defence is a defensive, not retributive, right and must be measured against the immediate threat using a reasonable-person test, not by a counsel-of-perfection hindsight standard
- B. Private defence is available only to persons in uniformed service
- C. The accused must prove beyond reasonable doubt that the threat existed before the defence becomes available
- D. Any use of force in self-defence requires prior police authorisation

**PRINCIPLE B – DOCTRINE OF BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE CONSTITUTION (Q7–12)**

**PRINCIPLE:** Parliament's amending power under Article 368 is not unlimited; while any provision may be amended in text, no amendment may damage or destroy the 'basic structure' or 'essential features' of the Constitution. The doctrine was established by a 7-6 majority in Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973), overruling Sajjan Singh and partially Golak Nath. Features judicially recognised as basic include: supremacy of the Constitution, rule of law, separation of powers, secularism, federalism, the unity and integrity of India, parliamentary democracy, free and fair elections, independence of the judiciary, judicial review, and the fundamental rights under Articles 14, 19 and 21 read together. The list is illustrative, not closed: courts identify a feature as 'basic' by examining its centrality to constitutional identity. The doctrine was applied to strike down parts of the 39th Amendment (Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain, 1975) and the 42nd Amendment (Minerva Mills, 1980), and to test laws in the Ninth Schedule (I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu, 2007). It is the principal judicial check on majoritarian constitutional change.

**7. Parliament enacts a constitutional amendment removing judicial review of all laws relating to taxation and placing such laws beyond the reach of any court. The amendment is challenged. The most accurate position is:**

- A. The amendment is valid because Parliament has primacy over the judiciary in fiscal matters
- B. The amendment is valid only if ratified by a majority of state legislatures
- C. The amendment is liable to be struck down because judicial review is a recognised basic feature of the Constitution and an amendment cannot abrogate it
- D. The amendment is valid because Article 368 grants Parliament plenary power to amend any provision

**8. Which of the following is NOT generally recognised as forming part of the basic structure?**

- A. The specific number of judges of the Supreme Court
- B. The supremacy of the Constitution
- C. The independence of the judiciary
- D. The doctrine of separation of powers

**9. Parliament amends the Constitution to remove free and fair elections from the electoral framework, replacing them with appointment of members by a state-controlled council. Assessed against the principle stated, the amendment is:**

- A. Valid because the council is itself a parliamentary creation
- B. Liable to be struck down because free and fair elections have been judicially recognised as part of the basic structure of the Constitution
- C. Liable to be struck down only if more than two-thirds of citizens vote against it in a referendum
- D. Valid because elections are a matter of statutory law, not basic structure

**10. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT in light of the principle?**

- A. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) authoritatively established the basic-structure doctrine
- B. I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu extended basic-structure review to laws placed in the Ninth Schedule
- C. The list of basic features is illustrative, not closed
- D. Article 368 grants Parliament unlimited power to amend any provision, including those constituting the basic structure

**11. Parliament passes a constitutional amendment converting India into a one-party state, declaring all opposition parties unlawful. Tested against the principle, the amendment is most likely to be:**

- A. Struck down only if it explicitly mentions the term 'one-party'
- B. Struck down because parliamentary democracy and free and fair elections are recognised basic features whose abrogation is beyond Article 368
- C. Upheld for one electoral cycle as a permissible 'reasonable restriction'
- D. Upheld because the amendment was passed by the requisite majority

**12. The reasoning in Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980) is best understood as establishing that:**

- A. Directive Principles of State Policy always override Fundamental Rights
- B. Parliament has no power to amend the Constitution after 1980
- C. Fundamental Rights cannot be amended in any manner
- D. Parliament's amending power and judicial review of amendments are both essential, and the limited amending power itself forms part of the basic structure

## SECTION B – ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13–20 · 8 Marks

### PUZZLE 1 – DAY-SUBJECT TEACHING SCHEDULE – SIX TEACHERS, SIX DAYS (Q13–16)

Six teachers — Anjali, Bhaskar, Chetan, Divya, Esha and Farhan — teach six different subjects (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, English and History) on six different days of the school week (Monday to Saturday). Each teacher teaches exactly one subject on exactly one day. The following conditions apply: (1) Anjali teaches Mathematics. (2) The Physics class is scheduled on Wednesday. (3) Bhaskar teaches on the day immediately after Anjali's day. (4) Chetan teaches English on Friday. (5) Divya does not teach on Monday or Saturday. (6) Esha teaches Biology, and she teaches on Saturday. (7) The History class is scheduled on Monday. Use the conditions strictly and identify the unique arrangement before attempting the questions.

**13. Which teacher teaches Chemistry?**

- A. Bhaskar
- B. Esha
- C. Divya
- D. Farhan

**14. On which day is the History class scheduled, and which teacher takes it?**

- A. Tuesday — Farhan
- B. Monday — Farhan
- C. Tuesday — Bhaskar
- D. Monday — Anjali

**15. Which of the following day-teacher-subject combinations is CORRECT?**

- A. Tuesday — Bhaskar — Physics
- B. Friday — Esha — English
- C. Monday — Anjali — History
- D. Thursday — Divya — Chemistry

**16. If Divya and Bhaskar interchange their days (each retains his/her own subject), who then teaches Chemistry on Wednesday?**

- A. Farhan
- B. Bhaskar
- C. Anjali
- D. Divya

### PUZZLE 2 – TRIPLE-ATTRIBUTE MATCHING – FRIENDS, CARS AND CITIES (Q17–20)

Five friends — Imran, Jasmine, Kavya, Lalit and Manav — each own a different car from among Tata, Honda, Maruti, Hyundai and Toyota, and each lives in a different city from among Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune. The following conditions apply: (1) Imran lives in Chennai and does not own a Toyota. (2) The owner of the Honda lives in Mumbai. (3) Jasmine owns a Tata. (4) Kavya does not live in Delhi or Kolkata. (5) Manav lives in Delhi. (6) The person who lives in Kolkata owns a Hyundai. (7) Lalit does not own a Maruti. Use the conditions strictly and derive the unique arrangement before answering.



27. BlueJet's market share by passenger count was approximately:

- A. About 43%  B. About 38%  
 C. About 52%  D. About 47%

28. Which airline generated the HIGHEST monthly revenue (passengers × average fare)?

- A. StarFly  B. ProJet  
 C. BlueJet  D. SkyLink

29. What was BlueJet's revenue in March 2026 (in ₹ crore)?

- A. ₹4,150 crore  B. ₹4,350 crore  
 C. ₹3,850 crore  D. ₹4,650 crore

30. If BlueJet had operated at a 95% load factor in March (with the same total seat capacity), approximately how many ADDITIONAL passengers would have flown?

- A. About 8 lakh  B. About 10 lakh  
 C. About 4 lakh  D. About 6 lakh

**SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK**

**Q31-41 · 11 Marks**

*Standalone questions covering blood relations, direction sense, syllogism, coding-decoding, simple arithmetic and basic GK. No passage required.*

31. Looking at a portrait of a man, Priya said, 'His mother is the wife of my father's son.' How is the man in the portrait related to Priya?

- A. Uncle  B. Cousin  
 C. Nephew  D. Son

32. Rohit walks 5 km east, turns left and walks 3 km, turns left and walks 8 km, turns left and walks 3 km. How far is he from the starting point and in which direction?

- A. 5 km West  B. 3 km East  
 C. 5 km North  D. 3 km West

33. Statements: All lawyers are intelligent. Some intelligent persons are politicians. Conclusions: (I) Some lawyers are politicians. (II) Some politicians are intelligent. Which conclusion follows?

- A. Only I  B. Neither I nor II  
 C. Only II  D. Both I and II

34. If 'DELHI' is coded as 'GHOKL' by shifting each letter by 3 positions, how would 'PARIS' be coded?

- A. SDULY  B. TDULV  
 C. SBULV  D. SDULV

35. Find the next term in the series: 3, 7, 13, 21, 31, ?

- A. 45  B. 43  
 C. 47  D. 41

36. A trader buys an article for ₹400, marks it 50% above cost, and offers a successive discount of 10% and 20% on the marked price. What is the trader's profit per cent?

- A. 8%  B. Loss of 4%  
 C. Loss of 6%  D. 12%

37. A car covers the first half of a journey at 60 km/h and the second half at 40 km/h. What is its average speed for the entire journey?

- A. 50 km/h  B. 45 km/h  
 C. 52 km/h  D. 48 km/h

38. The ratio of milk to water in a 50-litre mixture is 3 : 2. How much water must be added to make the ratio 1 : 1?

- A. 10 L  B. 15 L  
 C. 20 L  D. 5 L

39. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form?

- A. Article 14  B. Article 21  
 C. Article 15  D. Article 17

40. What is the maximum period for which the Rajya Sabha can delay a Money Bill after it is passed by the Lok Sabha?

- A. 14 days  B. 30 days  
 C. 45 days  D. 7 days

41. Who founded the Brahma Samaj in 1828, a key socio-religious reform movement of 19th-century India?

- A. Swami Vivekananda  
 B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
 C. Dayanand Saraswati  
 D. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar