

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 — DOCTRINE OF ADVERSE POSSESSION (Q1–6)

Under the Indian Limitation Act, 1963 a person in continuous possession of immovable property for the statutory period — twelve years against a private owner (Article 65) and thirty years against the Government (Article 112) — may perfect title by adverse possession. The possession must be peaceful, open and hostile to the true owner, who must be on notice of the adverse claim. In *Karnataka Board of Wakf v. Government of India* (2004) and *Hemaji Waghaji Jat v. Bhikhabhai* (2009), the Supreme Court required the possessor to plead and prove the precise date from which possession became adverse. *Ravinder Kaur Grewal v. Manjit Kaur* (2019) clarified that adverse possession may be pleaded as a sword, not merely as a shield. Permissive possession by a tenant, licensee or co-owner can never ripen into adverse possession unless possession is openly converted into a hostile claim with notice.

1. In 2008, Rakesh occupies a vacant plot owned by Suman without her permission and openly cultivates it every year. Suman discovers the occupation in 2012 but takes no steps. In 2022, Suman files a suit for recovery of possession. Decide:

- A. Suman succeeds because she is the registered owner and ownership cannot be lost by mere passage of time
- B. Rakesh wins on adverse possession as twelve years of open, hostile, continuous possession have elapsed before suit
- C. Suman succeeds because she did not consent to the possession
- D. Rakesh wins only if he proves that he paid land revenue throughout the period

2. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding adverse possession in India?

- A. Possession must be peaceful, open, and adverse to the true owner
- B. The statutory period is twelve years for private land under Article 65 of the Limitation Act
- C. A tenant in lawful occupation can perfect title by adverse possession after twelve years even without expressly repudiating the tenancy
- D. Hostile animus must be shown — the possessor must hold the land as her own to the exclusion of the rightful owner

3. Kanta is the registered owner of agricultural land. Her brother Mohan occupies and tills the land in 2005 with her oral permission. In 2010, Mohan tells Kanta in front of the village panchayat that the land is his and he will not let her enter. Kanta does nothing. In 2024, she sues for possession. The most accurate analysis is:

- A. Mohan's adverse possession period began in 2005 when he first occupied the land
- B. Mohan's adverse possession period began in 2010 when permissive possession was openly converted into hostile possession with notice to Kanta
- C. Mohan cannot plead adverse possession because he initially entered with permission
- D. Mohan cannot plead adverse possession against a sibling under the Limitation Act

4. Daksha takes peaceful, open, and hostile possession of land owned by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1992 and cultivates it without interruption. In 2024 the State files for eviction. Decide:

- A. Daksha wins because twelve years of adverse possession have elapsed
- B. Daksha wins because thirty-two years of adverse possession have elapsed, exceeding the thirty-year limit for Government land under Article 112
- C. Daksha loses because adverse possession cannot run against Government land at all
- D. Daksha wins only if she proves she paid land tax for the entire period

5. After *Ravinder Kaur Grewal v. Manjit Kaur* (2019), which of the following BEST describes the legal status of adverse possession?

- A. Adverse possession can be pleaded only as a defence and never as the basis of a suit for declaration of title
- B. Adverse possession can be pleaded both as a defence and as the basis of a suit for declaration of title, provided the ingredients are proved
- C. Adverse possession has been abolished as a doctrine in India
- D. Adverse possession can be pleaded only against private parties and never against the State

6. Manish and Reena are co-owners of an ancestral house. Manish lives in the house from 2000 onwards while Reena lives abroad. In 2025 Manish claims sole ownership by adverse possession. The strongest legal objection Reena can raise is:

- A. Co-owners cannot acquire adverse possession against each other because possession by one co-owner is presumed to be on behalf of all unless there is clear ouster
- B. Adverse possession does not apply to ancestral property
- C. Reena was abroad and therefore the limitation period was suspended for her
- D. Manish must first pay Reena the market value of her share before claiming adverse possession

PRINCIPLE B — TORT OF NUISANCE — PUBLIC AND PRIVATE (Q7–12)

Nuisance is an unreasonable interference with another's use or enjoyment of land. Indian law inherits the common-law distinction between public and private nuisance. Private nuisance is a tort actionable by a specific occupier — remedies are damages and an injunction. Public nuisance is an offence under Section 268 of the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*, being any act causing common injury, danger or annoyance to the public. A private individual cannot ordinarily sue for public nuisance unless she proves special damage over and above the general inconvenience (*Ram Raj Singh v. Babulal*, 1982). Recognised defences include statutory authority, prescriptive right (twenty years of unobjected user) and consent. Sensitiveness of the plaintiff and coming to a pre-existing nuisance are NOT defences. In *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* (1987) the Supreme Court treated environmental pollution as both a public nuisance and a constitutional concern under Article 21.

7. A flour mill operates in a quiet residential locality. The grinding noise and dust make life difficult for the neighbours, who suffer respiratory ailments and sleeplessness. They sue. The mill argues that it has all valid municipal licences. Decide:

- A. The mill wins because municipal licensing is an absolute defence to a tort of nuisance
- B. The neighbours win — substantial and unreasonable interference is actionable as private nuisance even where the defendant holds a valid licence, unless the statute expressly authorises the nuisance
- C. The neighbours lose because they chose to live near a commercial establishment
- D. The neighbours lose because nuisance applies only to physical encroachment on land

8. An open drain run by the municipality discharges sewage onto a public road. Hundreds of residents and passers-by suffer the stench. Mr. Lal, who runs a tea stall directly facing the drain, loses 70 per cent of his daily customers and suffers measurable financial loss. He sues. The MOST accurate position is:

- A. Lal cannot sue at all because public nuisance is exclusively a criminal matter under the BNS
- B. Lal can sue in his individual capacity for private damages because he has suffered special damage over and above the general inconvenience
- C. Lal can only join a class action with all the other affected residents
- D. Lal must first obtain the consent of the Advocate-General to institute any proceeding

9. Which of the following is NOT a recognised defence to an action for private nuisance?

- A. Statutory authority — the alleged nuisance is the inevitable result of conduct authorised by statute
- B. Prescriptive right — the defendant has carried on the activity openly and without complaint for twenty years
- C. Consent of the plaintiff
- D. Coming to the nuisance — the plaintiff knew the nuisance existed when she acquired the property

10. A chemical factory in an industrial zone emits a faint odour. The factory has been operating for twenty-five years without complaint. Last year Ms. Sharma, who is unusually sensitive to chemical smells and has been medically diagnosed with hyperosmia, moved into a flat across the road. She sues for nuisance. Decide:

- A. Ms. Sharma wins — any interference with enjoyment of her home is actionable
- B. Ms. Sharma loses — abnormal sensitiveness of the plaintiff is not a basis for an action in nuisance; the test is what a reasonable occupier would tolerate
- C. Ms. Sharma wins because the factory has no statutory authority
- D. The case turns purely on whether the factory has a pollution licence

11. On the facts of M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987), the Supreme Court treated the leakage of oleum gas from a chemical plant as:

- A. A simple case of private nuisance with damages limited to provable harm
- B. An instance of absolute liability for hazardous activity, distinct from and stricter than the Rylands v. Fletcher rule
- C. An offence prosecutable only under the Indian Penal Code
- D. A non-justiciable policy matter to be left to Parliament

12. A municipal corporation operates a garbage dump that has been in continuous use since 1995. In 2024 a new resident sues for an injunction, claiming foul smell as nuisance. The corporation pleads prescriptive right. The strongest legal counter to that plea is:

- A. Twenty years of continuous user always create a prescriptive easement to commit nuisance
- B. Prescriptive right cannot legalise a public nuisance because the public's right to clean air cannot be lost merely by long municipal inaction
- C. Prescriptive right is unavailable to a Government body
- D. Prescriptive right requires written documentation of every year of user

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — HEXAGONAL TABLE — SIX FRIENDS FACING THE CENTRE (Q13-16)

Six friends — P, Q, R, S, T and U — sit around a hexagonal table, one on each side, all facing the centre. The following constraints are known:

1. P sits exactly opposite U.
2. Q is immediately to the right of P.
3. S is immediately to the right of U.
4. T is immediately to the left of P.
5. R occupies the only remaining seat.

All references to 'left' and 'right' are from the perspective of the seated person facing the centre. Each friend takes exactly one seat and every seat is occupied. The hexagonal table has six positions, and 'opposite' means the seat directly across the table.

13. Who sits exactly opposite Q?

- A. R
- B. S
- C. T
- D. U

14. Who sits immediately to the left of R?

- A. P
- B. Q
- C. T
- D. U

15. If S and T exchange seats, who will then sit immediately to the right of U?

- A. P
- B. Q
- C. S
- D. T

16. Counting along the table from P in the clockwise direction, the third person reached is:

- A. S
- B. U
- C. R
- D. T

PUZZLE 2 — PROJECT TEAM SELECTION FROM THREE DEPARTMENTS (Q17-20)

A five-member project team is to be selected from a pool of eight candidates: three from Engineering (E1, E2, E3), three from Design (D1, D2, D3) and two from Marketing (M1, M2). The selection must satisfy ALL of the following:

1. The team must include at least two members from Engineering and at least one from each of the other two departments.
2. E1 and D1 cannot be in the same team (they have an unresolved conflict).
3. If E2 is selected, then M1 must also be selected.
4. D3 will join only if D2 is also in the team.
5. M2 cannot be selected unless E3 is also selected.

17. Which of the following is a valid team composition?

- A. E1, E2, D1, D2, M1
 B. E1, E3, D1, D2, M1
 C. E2, E3, D1, D2, M1
 D. E2, E3, D2, D3, M2

18. If M2 is selected, which of the following MUST be true?

- A. D1 is on the team
 B. E3 is on the team
 C. E2 is on the team
 D. D3 is on the team

19. If M1 is NOT in the team, which Engineering member must also be excluded?

- A. E1
 B. E2
 C. E3
 D. Cannot be determined

20. What is the maximum number of Design members the team can have?

- A. One
 B. Two
 C. Three
 D. Four

SECTION C – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 – STREAM-WISE ADMISSIONS ACROSS FOUR COLLEGES, ACADEMIC YEAR 2025-26 (Q21–25)

The following table records the number of students admitted to four colleges — Aravind, Bhavya, Chetna and Drishti — across four streams: Arts, Commerce, Science and Engineering, for the academic year 2025-26. The figures represent the actual count of new admissions and do not include re-registrations or lateral entries. Total intake capacity differs across colleges based on infrastructure and faculty strength. Across all four colleges, the share of Engineering admissions has risen sharply this year on the back of new placement linkages and revised AICTE-approved intake caps. Arts admissions have remained broadly steady, while Science and Commerce show modest gains consistent with a five-year national trend.

College	Arts	Commerce	Science	Engineering	Total
Aravind	120	180	150	300	750
Bhavya	200	160	120	180	660
Chetna	90	210	240	360	900
Drishti	150	150	210	330	840

21. Across the four colleges, which stream had the highest total number of admissions in 2025-26?

- A. Arts
 B. Commerce
 C. Science
 D. Engineering

22. What percentage of Chetna's total admissions were in the Engineering stream? (Rounded to the nearest whole per cent.)

- A. 33%
 B. 36%
 C. 40%
 D. 44%

23. The ratio of Arts admissions at Aravind to Commerce admissions at Bhavya is:

- A. 2 : 3
 B. 3 : 4
 C. 4 : 5
 D. 3 : 5

24. What is the average number of Science admissions per college?

- A. 170
 B. 175
 C. 180
 D. 185

25. If Drishti increases its Engineering intake by 20% next year while all other streams remain unchanged, the new total intake at Drishti will be:

- A. 882
 B. 894
 C. 906
 D. 918

DATA SET 2 – INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY – REVENUE SHARE BY GENRE (FY25) (Q26–30)

The total theatrical revenue of the Indian film industry in FY25 was ₹12,000 crore, distributed across six genres as shown below. The figures reflect box-office collections only and exclude OTT licensing fees, music rights and merchandise income. Action and drama continue to anchor the industry, while animation has grown sharply on the back of family-oriented theatrical releases and an expanding cinema-screen base in Tier 2 cities. The 'Others' category includes regional experimental cinema, devotional films and anthology releases that did not fit neatly into one of the named genres. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number, so the column may differ from a perfect 100 by ±1 across the table.

Genre	Share of Revenue (%)	Revenue (₹ Cr)
Action	30	3,600
Drama	22	2,640
Romance	15	1,800
Comedy	12	1,440
Animation	10	1,200

