

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 — REASONABLE RESTRICTIONS ON ARTICLE 19 FREEDOMS (Q1–6)

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees six freedoms — speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession. Each freedom is qualified by a corresponding clause — 19(2) to 19(6) — permitting the State to impose REASONABLE RESTRICTIONS on enumerated grounds such as sovereignty, public order, decency, morality, contempt of court, defamation and incitement to offence. The reasonableness test, articulated in *State of Madras v. V.G. Row* (1952) and *Chintaman Rao v. State of M.P.* (1951), requires the Court to weigh: (i) the nature of the right alleged to be infringed; (ii) the underlying purpose of the restrictions; (iii) the extent and urgency of the evil sought to be remedied; (iv) the disproportion of the imposition; and (v) the prevailing conditions at the time. Restrictions must not be arbitrary or of an excessive nature; the recent jurisprudence (notably *Modern Dental College v. State of M.P.*, 2016 and *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India*, 2020) treats PROPORTIONALITY as a fourfold test of legitimate aim, suitability, necessity and balancing.

1. Parliament prohibits all public assemblies of more than ten persons, justified on the ground of preventing 'inconvenience to traffic'. On the V.G. Row test, the law is MOST LIKELY to be:

- A. Invalid — the restriction is disproportionate to the asserted purpose
- B. Valid — reasonableness is presumed where Parliament has spoken
- C. Invalid — Article 19(3) permits no restrictions on assembly
- D. Valid — traffic management is a permitted ground under Article 19(3)

2. Which of the following is NOT a recognised limb of the four-part proportionality test as articulated in *Modern Dental College v. State of M.P.* (2016)?

- A. The measure has been ratified by a two-thirds majority of Parliament
- B. The measure is necessary, in that no less restrictive alternative is available
- C. The measure pursues a legitimate State aim
- D. The measure is suitable to achieve the aim

3. A State issues an executive order — without any underlying statute — prohibiting screening of a documentary, on the ground of 'communal disharmony'. The MOST APT ground of challenge is:

- A. Communal disharmony is not a permissible ground under Article 19(2)
- B. Only the Central Government can issue such restrictions
- C. Documentaries enjoy absolute protection under Article 19(1)(a)
- D. The order is invalid because Article 19(2) requires the restriction to be IMPOSED BY LAW; an executive order without statutory backing fails that threshold

4. A State imposes a complete ban on door-to-door sales by mobile vendors, citing public order after a single fraud incident. On the *Chintaman Rao* test, the most likely outcome is:

- A. Invalid — disproportionate; a single incident does not justify a complete ban; less restrictive alternatives are available
- B. Valid — Article 19(6) permits any restriction in the interest of the general public
- C. Valid — the State enjoys plenary power to regulate trade
- D. Valid only if confined to the locality where the fraud occurred

5. Which of the following grounds does NOT appear in the text of Article 19(2) as a permissible ground for restricting freedom of speech and expression?

- A. Friendly relations with foreign States
- B. Decency or morality
- C. Economic justice and equitable distribution of wealth
- D. Sovereignty and integrity of India

6. Suppose Article 19(2) had not included 'public order' as a permissible ground. A State law restricting hate speech on the ground of public order would, in such a hypothetical constitutional scheme:

- A. Be invalid as a restriction on Article 19(1)(a), since the State may restrict speech only on grounds expressly enumerated in 19(2)
- B. Be valid only if the law was enacted before 1976
- C. Be valid only if enacted by the Centre
- D. Remain valid because public order is implicit in sovereignty

PRINCIPLE B — SECTION 73 OF THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT — DAMAGES AND THE RULE IN HADLEY V. BAXENDALE (Q7–12)

Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that when a contract is broken, the party suffering by the breach is entitled to receive, from the party at fault, COMPENSATION for any loss or damage caused which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach (the FIRST LIMB), or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach (the SECOND LIMB). The provision codifies the common-law rule in *Hadley v. Baxendale* (1854) and was applied in *Karsandas H. Thacker v. Saran Engineering* (1965) and *Murlidhar Chiranjilal v. Harishchandra Dwarkadas* (1962). Compensation is NOT given for any REMOTE OR INDIRECT loss. The aggrieved party must take all reasonable steps to MITIGATE the loss; failure to do so reduces the recoverable compensation. Damages are designed to put the innocent party in the position it would have occupied had the contract been performed — the EXPECTATION measure — not to penalise the breach or restore parity with the breaching party's gains.

7. A buyer fails to take delivery of 100 tonnes of wheat ordered from a seller. The seller, the next day, sells the wheat in the same market to a third party at a price ₹500 per tonne lower than the contract price. The seller sues the original buyer for damages.

The MEASURE of damages is:

- A. Nothing — the seller has resold the goods and recovered fully
- B. The full contract price — the seller is entitled to specific performance
- C. ₹500 per tonne × 100 tonnes — the difference between the contract price and the market price at the date of breach (first limb)
- D. The seller's lost profit on the entire contract, regardless of resale

8. A miller's shaft breaks. He hands it to a carrier for delivery to a manufacturer for replacement. The carrier delays five days. The mill stands idle and the miller loses profit. The miller did NOT inform the carrier that the mill would be idle. On Hadley v. Baxendale, the carrier is:

- A. Not liable for the lost profit — neither limb applies because the loss does not arise naturally and the special circumstance was not communicated
- B. Liable for lost profit only if the carrier knew the miller had no spare shaft
- C. Liable for all loss flowing from the delay
- D. Liable only for the repair cost of the shaft

9. Which of the following statements about damages under Section 73 is INCORRECT?

- A. Damages are designed to compensate, not to punish
- B. Damages may include loss that is REMOTE or INDIRECT, provided the breach was wilful
- C. The aggrieved party must take reasonable steps to mitigate the loss
- D. The expectation measure puts the innocent party in the position it would have occupied if the contract had been performed

10. X contracts to supply paper to Y. Y has a lucrative side-contract to print election manifestos at a premium — a fact X is unaware of. X breaches. Y sues for the lost manifesto premium. On Section 73:

- A. Y recovers because all consequential losses are recoverable
- B. Y recovers nothing because Y could have sourced paper elsewhere
- C. Y recovers under the first limb
- D. Y does not recover the manifesto premium — the loss does not arise naturally and X did not know the special circumstance

11. A buyer breaches. The seller, instead of mitigating by reselling at market price, deliberately withholds the goods for two months and then sues for the larger loss. The court will MOST LIKELY:

- A. Refuse all damages because of contributory fault
- B. Reduce the compensation to the loss the seller would have suffered had he taken reasonable mitigation steps — failure to mitigate cuts down the recovery
- C. Order specific performance
- D. Award the full claimed loss

12. Suppose Section 73 had codified ONLY the first limb of Hadley v. Baxendale and OMITTED the second limb (special-circumstance knowledge). Which consequence would MOST DIRECTLY follow?

- A. Section 73 would no longer codify Hadley v. Baxendale at all
- B. Damages would be a fixed multiple of contract price
- C. Communicated special circumstances would not enlarge damages, even with clear notice to the breaching party
- D. All damages claims would fail

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13–20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — CUBE FACES — SIX COLOURS, TWO VIEWS (Q13–16)

A cube has each of its six faces painted in a single, distinct colour: Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Pink and White. Two photographs of the cube are described below; each photograph shows three faces (a top face and two side faces meeting at a visible edge):

1. In View A, the TOP face is Red, the LEFT side face is Blue, and the RIGHT side face is Yellow.
2. In View B, the TOP face is Pink, the LEFT side face is Yellow, and the RIGHT side face is Green.

Each face is opposite exactly one other face. By comparing the two views and using the fact that each visible face appears in exactly one view as the top OR a side face, deduce the opposite-face pairings.

13. Which colour is on the face OPPOSITE to Red?

- A. Blue
- B. White
- C. Pink
- D. Green

14. Which colour is on the face OPPOSITE to Blue?

- A. White
- B. Pink
- C. Green
- D. Yellow

15. Which of the following colour-pair arrangements correctly describes the THREE PAIRS of opposite faces of the cube?

- A. Red–Pink, Blue–Green, Yellow–White
- B. Red–Green, Blue–Yellow, Pink–White
- C. Red–Blue, Pink–Yellow, Green–White
- D. Red–White, Blue–Pink, Yellow–Green

16. If the cube is placed so that the GREEN face is on top, which colour MUST be on the bottom?

- A. White
- B. Red
- C. Yellow
- D. Blue

PUZZLE 2 — INEQUALITY RANKING — SIX FRIENDS AND A SET OF RELATIONS (Q17–20)

Six friends — Aarav, Bina, Chintan, Devi, Esha and Farhan — sat for the same national-level competitive examination and obtained DISTINCT marks out of 200. The following comparative facts about their relative performance are known:

1. Bina scored more than Devi.
2. Esha scored more than Chintan but less than Aarav.
3. Chintan scored more than Bina.
4. Farhan scored more than Aarav.
5. No two friends had the same score in the examination.

From these comparative facts the marks of the six friends can be partially or fully ordered from the highest score (rank 1) to the lowest score (rank 6) of the group of six.

17. Which friend obtained the highest score?

- A. Esha
 B. Cannot be determined
 C. Farhan
 D. Aarav

18. Which friend obtained the lowest score?

- A. Devi
 B. Cannot be determined
 C. Bina
 D. Chintan

19. Given the relations above, can it be DETERMINED whether Esha scored more than Bina?

- A. Only if Devi scored less than Chintan
 B. No — the relative order of Esha and Bina cannot be determined from the given facts
 C. Yes — Bina always scored more than Esha
 D. Yes — Esha always scored more than Bina

20. Which of the following MUST be true on the basis of the given facts?

- A. Aarav scored more than Bina
 B. Devi scored less than Esha
 C. Farhan scored less than Esha
 D. Chintan scored less than Devi

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — INDIA'S POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 2026 (TOTAL: 1,440 MILLION) (Q21–25)

The pie-chart data below records the distribution of India's estimated total population of 1,440 million in calendar year 2026, broken down into five conventional age cohorts. The 'dependency ratio', a standard demographic statistic, is defined as the ratio of the dependent population (children aged 0-14 plus elderly aged 65 and above) to the working-age population (aged 15-64), usually expressed as a percentage. The 'youth bulge' refers to the share of the population aged 15-29; the 'silver share' refers to those 65 and above. Several questions below require careful arithmetic on the underlying absolute figures rather than the percentages alone.

Age group	Share (%)	Population (million)
0 – 14	26	374
15 – 24	18	259
25 – 44	30	432
45 – 64	18	259
65 and above	8	115

21. What is India's working-age population (aged 15-64) in 2026, in millions?

- A. 864
 B. 1,040
 C. 1,080
 D. 950

22. The dependency ratio (ratio of dependents to working-age population, expressed as a percentage) is closest to:

- A. 41%
 B. 58%
 C. 53%
 D. 47%

23. What is the absolute size of the 'youth bulge' (15-29 age group)?

- A. 350 million (approximately 18% + half of 30%)
 B. Cannot be determined from the table alone, since the 15-24 and 25-44 cohorts do not partition cleanly at 29
 C. 475 million
 D. 259 million

24. If the 65-and-above share is projected to rise from 8% to 14% by 2046 while total population stays at 1,440 million, by how many million will this cohort have grown?

- A. 86
 B. 115
 C. 57
 D. 73

25. Across the five cohorts, which TWO cohorts together account for the SMALLEST share of the population?

- A. 45-64 and 65 and above
 B. 0-14 and 15-24
 C. 15-24 and 65 and above
 D. 25-44 and 65 and above

DATA SET 2 — TEXTILE EXPORTS — INDIA AND CHINA, FY20 TO FY25 (IN USD BILLION) (Q26–30)

