

**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 ECLIPSE — ARTICLE 13(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION (Q1–6)**

Article 13(1) provides that all pre-Constitution laws, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Part III (Fundamental Rights), shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void. The Doctrine of Eclipse, evolved by the Supreme Court in *Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of Madhya Pradesh* (1955), holds that such a pre-Constitution law is not dead or wiped off the statute book; it is merely overshadowed or eclipsed by the fundamental right. The law remains good for non-citizens (where the fundamental right is restricted to citizens) and continues to govern transactions that took place before the Constitution came into force. If the constitutional inconsistency is later removed — for example, by a constitutional amendment widening the State's power to impose restrictions — the eclipse is lifted and the law springs back to full vigour without any need for re-enactment. The doctrine, however, applies only to pre-Constitution laws; post-Constitution laws that violate fundamental rights are stillborn under Article 13(2), as held in *Deep Chand v. State of UP* (1959) and reaffirmed in *State of Gujarat v. Ambica Mills* (1974).

**1. Parliament in 2026 amends Article 19(6) to permit a new class of restrictions on the freedom of trade. A 1948 law that had been declared eclipsed in 1952 — because it imposed precisely that kind of restriction — is now sought to be enforced. Which of the following is the most accurate position?**

- A. The 1948 law must be re-enacted by Parliament; the eclipse cannot be lifted by a constitutional amendment alone
- B. The eclipse is automatically lifted and the 1948 law revives in full force without any fresh enactment
- C. The 1948 law revives only prospectively from the date of the amendment but never retrospectively
- D. The 1948 law remains dead because Article 13(1) renders inconsistent laws permanently void

**2. A pre-Constitution statute restricts only Indian citizens from carrying on a certain trade. Post-1950 it is held inconsistent with Article 19(1)(g). Can a foreign national be prosecuted under that statute for an act done in 1958?**

- A. No, because the statute is wholly void once inconsistency is declared
- B. Yes, because the eclipse operates only against citizens; the law remains operative against non-citizens
- C. No, because foreign nationals enjoy Article 19 rights identically with citizens
- D. Yes, but only if the foreign national consents in writing to be tried under that law

**3. Which of the following statements about the Doctrine of Eclipse is INCORRECT?**

- A. It applies to pre-Constitution laws inconsistent with fundamental rights
- B. It permits the law to continue to govern past transactions
- C. It applies with equal force to post-Constitution laws struck down under Article 13(2)
- D. The eclipsed law can revive if the constitutional inconsistency is removed

**4. *Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of MP (1955)* primarily clarified that an eclipsed pre-Constitution law:**

- A. Is to be treated as if it had never been enacted
- B. Continues on the statute book in a dormant state and may revive when the inconsistency is removed
- C. Must be re-enacted with retrospective effect to be revived
- D. Operates only against the State and never against private parties

**5. A statute passed in 1955 is found to violate Article 14. The State argues, citing the Doctrine of Eclipse, that the statute is merely overshadowed and will revive if Article 14 is later amended. Which of the following best meets this argument?**

- A. The argument is sound because the doctrine applies to any law inconsistent with fundamental rights
- B. The argument fails because the doctrine does not extend to post-Constitution laws; such laws are void ab initio under Article 13(2)
- C. The argument is partly correct: the law is eclipsed but cannot revive without re-enactment
- D. The argument succeeds only if the inconsistency relates to Article 19 rather than Article 14

**6. Which case is most directly authority for the proposition that a post-Constitution law repugnant to a fundamental right is stillborn and cannot be revived by a subsequent constitutional amendment?**

- A. *Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of MP* (1955)
- B. *Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973)
- C. *Deep Chand v. State of UP* (1959)
- D. *Minerva Mills v. Union of India* (1980)

**PRINCIPLE B — SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE UNDER THE SPECIFIC RELIEF (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2018 (Q7–12)**

The Specific Relief Act, 1963 was substantially amended in 2018 to shift the courts' approach from discretionary refusal to mandatory grant of specific performance, in line with international commercial practice. Under the amended Section 10, specific performance of a contract shall be enforced by the court subject only to the limited bars in Sections 11(2), 14 and 16. The pre-2018 position — that specific performance was an equitable remedy granted only when damages were an inadequate remedy — has been reversed; adequacy of damages is no longer a relevant consideration. Section 14 lists contracts not specifically enforceable: contracts where compensation is an adequate substitute and the court determines specific performance is not the suitable remedy; contracts running into minute or numerous details; contracts dependent on the personal qualifications of a party; and determinable contracts. Section 16 disqualifies plaintiffs who have obtained substituted performance under Section 20, who are incapable of performing, or who are in substantial breach. Section 20A introduces a special exclusion for 'infrastructure projects' notified in the Schedule, where courts are barred from granting injunctions that obstruct project implementation. Section 14A allows the court to appoint a technical expert. Damages can be claimed in addition to (not in substitution for) specific performance under Section 21.

**7. Anand contracts to sell his ancestral haveli in Patna to Bhavna for ₹2.40 crore. He later refuses to execute the sale deed, arguing that the market price has fallen and Bhavna can be adequately compensated in money. After the 2018 amendment, the court must:**

- A. Refuse specific performance because damages are an adequate remedy and the haveli is replaceable
- B. Grant specific performance because the bar of 'inadequacy of damages' has been removed and only Sections 11(2), 14 and 16 bars apply
- C. Refuse specific performance because immovable property cases now require arbitration
- D. Grant specific performance only if Bhavna proves she had no other property to fall back on

**8. Which of the following contracts remains NOT specifically enforceable after the 2018 amendment?**

- A. A contract for sale of a 22-storey commercial tower in Mumbai
- B. A contract for the personal artistic services of a renowned vocalist to perform on a specified date
- C. A contract for delivery of 5,000 metric tonnes of TMT bars
- D. A contract for sale of unlisted equity shares in a closely-held private company

**9. Section 20A of the amended Act bars courts from granting:**

- A. Specific performance of any contract relating to roads, bridges or airports
- B. Injunctions that would cause impediment or delay in the progress or completion of notified infrastructure projects
- C. Damages exceeding ₹1 crore in infrastructure disputes
- D. Both interim and permanent injunctions against the Government in all civil matters

**10. Which statement most accurately describes the role of 'substituted performance' under the post-2018 regime?**

- A. It is a court-ordered remedy where the defendant performs through a nominee
- B. It is a self-help right of the aggrieved party to procure performance from a third party at the breaching party's cost, exercised after notice; the plaintiff thereafter forfeits the right to specific performance but retains the right to damages
- C. It is identical to the common-law right of mitigation and confers no separate statutory entitlement
- D. It applies only to contracts for sale of immovable property valued at less than ₹1 crore

**11. Charu contracts with Devansh to design and supervise the construction of a heritage-style residence requiring continuous coordination across 47 specialised artisans and 14 imported material categories over 26 months. Devansh repudiates the contract midway. Charu seeks specific performance. The most likely outcome is:**

- A. Specific performance will be granted because the 2018 amendment makes the remedy mandatory in all construction contracts
- B. Specific performance will be refused under Section 14(b) because the contract runs into such minute or numerous details that the court cannot supervise its execution
- C. Specific performance will be granted because heritage construction is a notified infrastructure project under Section 20A
- D. Specific performance will be refused only if Devansh proves financial distress

**12. Esha sues for specific performance of a contract for sale of land. Pending suit, she also wants damages for delay in possession. Which provision most directly governs her claim?**

- A. Section 10 — but damages cannot be claimed alongside specific performance
- B. Section 14A — appointment of a technical expert
- C. Section 21 — damages may be awarded in addition to, and not in substitution for, specific performance
- D. Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act read with Section 16 of the Specific Relief Act

## SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13–20 · 8 Marks

### PUZZLE 1 — SIX APARTMENTS — COLOURS, OWNERS AND PROFESSIONS ACROSS THREE FLOORS (Q13–16)

A residential building has three floors numbered 1 (ground), 2 (middle) and 3 (top). Each floor has exactly two apartments — one facing East and one facing West. Six owners — Pranav, Qadir, Riya, Sahana, Tarun and Uma — live one in each apartment. Each apartment is painted in one of six distinct colours: Amber, Beige, Cyan, Denim, Emerald and Fuchsia. Each owner pursues exactly one of six professions: Architect, Banker, Cardiologist, Designer, Editor and Florist. The following constraints apply: (1) Riya lives on floor 2 in the Cyan apartment. (2) The Banker lives on the top floor, facing West. (3) Pranav is a Cardiologist and lives on the same floor as the Florist. (4) The Amber apartment is directly above the Beige apartment, and both face East. (5) The Designer lives in the Denim apartment on floor 1. (6) Sahana lives in the Fuchsia apartment, which is not on floor 3. (7) Tarun is the Editor and does not live on floor 1. (8) Uma is the Architect and faces West on the middle floor. (9) Qadir is the Florist.

**13. Who lives in the Amber apartment?**

- A. Pranav
- B. Tarun
- C. Qadir
- D. Sahana

**14. Which of the following pairs correctly matches owner to profession?**

- A. Sahana — Banker
- B. Riya — Designer
- C. Tarun — Editor
- D. Qadir — Architect

**15. How many of the six apartments face East?**

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. It cannot be determined from the data

**16. If the Banker is Tarun, then which colour is the Banker's apartment painted?**

- A. Amber
- B. Beige
- C. Emerald
- D. Fuchsia

### PUZZLE 2 — SYMBOL-CODED INEQUALITIES WITH DIRECTION-DISTANCE OVERLAY (Q17–20)

In a coded language, the following symbols replace standard mathematical comparisons. '@' means 'is greater than'; '#' means 'is smaller than'; '\$' means 'is greater than or equal to'; '%' means 'is smaller than or equal to'; '&' means 'is equal to'. Separately, six friends — Veer, Wamika, Xena, Yash, Zara and Anant — start from a common point P and walk in different directions to reach their respective offices. The distances (in km) they walk satisfy the following symbol-coded relations, where each letter denotes the distance walked by that person: (i) Veer @ Wamika; (ii) Wamika \$ Xena; (iii) Xena # Yash; (iv) Yash & Zara; (v) Zara % Anant; (vi) Anant @ Veer is FALSE — instead Anant % Veer is given as true. Treat all six relations as simultaneously true. Each friend walked a positive integer number of kilometres and no two distances are equal unless the symbols force equality.

17. Which of the following statements is definitely TRUE?

- A. Wamika walked more than Xena
- B. Veer walked at least as much as Anant
- C. Zara walked strictly more than Wamika
- D. Yash walked less than Wamika

18. If Yash walked 12 km, which of the following CANNOT be true?

- A. Zara walked 12 km
- B. Anant walked 14 km
- C. Xena walked 13 km
- D. Veer walked 11 km

19. Among the six friends, who must necessarily have walked the SHORTEST distance?

- A. Xena
- B. Yash
- C. Zara
- D. It cannot be uniquely determined

20. Which one of the following relations is definitely FALSE given the constraints?

- A. Veer @ Yash
- B. Wamika @ Yash
- C. Anant \$ Yash
- D. Veer \$ Xena

**SECTION C – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Q21–30 · 10 Marks**

**DATA SET 1 – INDIAN STARTUP FUNDING BY STAGE, CY2024 (USD MILLION) (Q21–25)**

The data below shows venture-capital and private-equity funding raised by Indian startups in calendar year 2024, broken down by stage of investment. Stages are Seed, Series A, Series B, Series C and Late Stage (Series D and beyond). The table also reports the number of deals at each stage and the average ticket size (calculated as total funding divided by number of deals, rounded to the nearest USD million). The total funding across all stages was USD 11,180 million across 1,142 deals. All figures are in USD million unless otherwise stated. Funding is reported gross of any debt component. Late-stage rounds include both pre-IPO and growth-equity transactions.

Stage	Funding (USD m)	Number of Deals	Avg Ticket (USD m)
Seed	560	560	1
Series A	1,400	350	4
Series B	2,250	150	15
Series C	2,520	60	42
Late Stage	4,450	22	202

21. Late Stage funding constitutes approximately what percentage of total CY2024 funding?

- A. 33%
- B. 40%
- C. 45%
- D. 50%

22. If Series B funding grew by 25% from CY2023 to CY2024, what was Series B funding in CY2023 (USD m)?

- A. 1,500
- B. 1,650
- C. 1,800
- D. 2,000

23. The ratio of average ticket size in Series C to Series A is closest to:

- A. 8 : 1
- B. 10 : 1
- C. 11 : 1
- D. 15 : 1

24. Seed and Series A together account for what percentage of total number of deals?

- A. 70.2%
- B. 76.5%
- C. 79.7%
- D. 82.1%

25. If 20% of Late Stage funding came from a single sovereign wealth fund, that contribution (in USD m) was approximately:

- A. 445
- B. 560
- C. 720
- D. 890

**DATA SET 2 – GST COLLECTIONS OF TOP 6 STATES – H1 FY26 (APRIL-SEPTEMBER 2025), IN ₹ CRORE (Q26–30)**

The Ministry of Finance released gross GST collections of the top six contributing States for the first half of fiscal year 2025-26 (April to September 2025). The figures below cover State GST (SGST), Integrated GST share devolved to the State, and Cess. CGST collections retained by the Centre are excluded. Year-on-year (YoY) growth is compared against H1 FY25 collections. The figures are gross and pre-refund. The 'Average Monthly' column is computed by dividing H1 collections by six. Maharashtra continues to lead the table, followed by Karnataka and Gujarat, with Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana rounding out the top six.

State	H1 FY26 (₹ Cr)	YoY Growth %	Avg Monthly (₹ Cr)
Maharashtra	1,68,000	+12.0%	28,000
Karnataka	84,000	+10.5%	14,000
Gujarat	72,000	+9.0%	12,000
Tamil Nadu	66,000	+11.0%	11,000
Uttar Pradesh	54,000	+15.0%	9,000

State	H1 FY26 (₹ Cr)	YoY Growth %	Avg Monthly (₹ Cr)
Haryana	48,000	+8.0%	8,000

26. What was Maharashtra's H1 FY25 GST collection (₹ Crore), approximately?

- A. 1,42,500                       B. 1,46,000  
 C. 1,50,000                       D. 1,55,000

27. Karnataka and Gujarat together accounted for what percentage of the top-6 H1 FY26 total?

- A. 28.5%                               B. 30.5%  
 C. 32.0%                               D. 34.2%

28. The State with the HIGHEST YoY growth among the top six is:

- A. Maharashtra                       B. Tamil Nadu  
 C. Uttar Pradesh                       D. Karnataka

29. If Tamil Nadu sustains the same average monthly run-rate for the remaining six months of FY26, its full-year collection will be (₹ Crore):

- A. 1,20,000                               B. 1,32,000  
 C. 1,40,000                               D. 1,44,000

30. The ratio of Haryana's H1 FY26 collection to Maharashtra's H1 FY26 collection is closest to:

- A. 1 : 3                                       B. 1 : 3.5  
 C. 2 : 7                                       D. 1 : 4

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

**Q31-40 · 10 Marks**

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

31. A is the brother of B. C is the mother of A. D is the father of C. How is D related to B?

- A. Grandfather  
 B. Maternal grandfather  
 C. Paternal grandfather  
 D. Uncle

32. Starting from her home, Meera walks 4 km North, then 3 km East, then 4 km South. How far is she from her home, and in which direction?

- A. 5 km East                               B. 3 km East  
 C. 7 km North-East                       D. 1 km East

33. Statements: All poets are dreamers. Some dreamers are realists. Conclusions: (I) Some poets are realists. (II) Some realists are dreamers. Which conclusion(s) follow?

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

34. If 'MANGO' is coded as 'NBOHP', then 'PEACH' will be coded as:

- A. QFBDI                                       B. OFBDI  
 C. QFCDI                                       D. QFBDH

35. Find the missing term in the series: 3, 8, 18, 38, 78, ?

- A. 138     B. 148  
 C. 158     D. 168

36. A shopkeeper marks a kettle 40% above its cost price and offers a discount of 25% on the marked price. What is his profit or loss percentage?

- A. 5% profit                                       B. 10% profit  
 C. 15% profit                                       D. No profit, no loss

37. A train 180 metres long crosses a stationary man in 12 seconds. What is the speed of the train (in km/h)?

- A. 48     B. 50  
 C. 54     D. 60

38. The ratio of present ages of P and Q is 5 : 7. After 6 years, the ratio will become 3 : 4. What is the present age of Q (in years)?

- A. 35     B. 42  
 C. 48     D. 56

39. Which Article of the Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth?

- A. Article 14                                       B. Article 15  
 C. Article 16                                       D. Article 19

40. Under the Constitution, the maximum interval between two sessions of Parliament cannot exceed:

- A. Three months                               B. Four months  
 C. Six months                                       D. One year