

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.
Free daily practice — clatgurukul.com/daily · Pass this sheet to a friend.

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1-12 · 12 Marks

PRINCIPLE A — DOCTRINE OF SEVERABILITY (ARTICLE 13(2)) (Q1-6)

Article 13(2) declares that any law contravening fundamental rights in Part III is void to the extent of the contravention. The doctrine of severability lets a court strike down only the offending portion if the valid part can stand alone. In *R.M.D.C. v. Union of India* the Supreme Court asked: would the legislature have enacted the valid part knowing the rest was bad; do the valid and invalid parts form an inseparable scheme; is what survives intelligible and workable as a self-contained law. If the bad is inextricably mixed with the good, the whole statute falls together as one. Severability differs from the doctrine of eclipse, which only freezes pre-Constitution laws inconsistent with Part III rather than voiding them outright.

1. Parliament enacts the Public Order Act, 2026. Section 4 criminalises 'any speech that undermines national unity'. Section 5 prohibits unauthorised processions on national highways. Section 4 is struck down as violative of Article 19(1)(a). What is the effect on Section 5?

- A. Section 5 survives as a self-contained provision.
- B. Section 5 falls; whole Act is void under Art 13(2).
- C. Section 5 must be re-enacted after fresh proclamation.
- D. Section 5 needs an Art 142 order within thirty days.

2. A state legislature passes a statute on industrial dispute resolution. Sections 3, 4 and 5 form a single integrated arbitration scheme. Section 4 is held void for breaching Article 14. Applying the R.M.D.C. test, the most likely judicial outcome is:

- A. Sections 3 and 5 survive with court-drafted Section 4.
- B. Whole scheme falls; the three sections are inseparable.
- C. Section 4 falls alone; Sections 3 and 5 keep running.
- D. Section 4 suspended pending Presidential assent.

3. A pre-Constitution colonial-era statute restricts certain professions to specified communities. After 26 January 1950 it conflicts with Article 15(1). The State subsequently amends Article 15 to permit such restrictions. What best describes the position of the statute?

- A. Permanently severed; no revival even after amendment.
- B. Revives automatically (doctrine of eclipse).
- C. Must be re-promulgated by ordinance; no revival.
- D. Void forever; Art 13(1) creates an absolute bar.

4. A taxing statute imposes a duty on 'every transaction of sale within the State, whether or not the goods are also taxed by the Union'. The italicised portion alone is held to encroach on Union power. The most likely outcome is:

- A. Whole section falls; severability bars tax-charge cases.
- B. Italicised words severed; rest is intelligible.
- C. Suspended until a validating constitutional amendment.
- D. Referred to a Constitution Bench under Article 143.

5. Which of the following best captures the working test of severability as laid down by the Supreme Court in *R.M.D.C. v. Union of India*?

- A. Whether enacted in one session and gazette together.
- B. Whether AG consented in writing to the severance.
- C. Whether legislature would have enacted the valid part.
- D. Whether Cabinet endorsed survivor within ninety days.

6. A statute creates a single licensing authority and lists ten grounds for refusal of licence. One ground is held arbitrary under Article 14. Severance is sought of that ground alone. Which factor most strongly favours severance here?

- A. Grounds are alternative; nine survive and work.
- B. State admits by affidavit the ground was an error.
- C. Authority's memo says the ground was never invoked.
- D. Bar Council resolved that the ground be deleted.

PRINCIPLE B — NEGLIGENCE — DUTY OF CARE AND THE NEIGHBOUR PRINCIPLE (Q7-12)

Negligence in tort has four elements: a duty of care owed by the defendant to the plaintiff, breach of that duty by failing the reasonable-person standard, damage suffered, and a causal link not too remote. The seminal authority is *Donoghue v. Stevenson* (1932), where Lord Atkin's neighbour principle held that one must avoid acts or omissions reasonably foreseeable as likely to injure persons so closely affected that one ought to have them in contemplation. Section 106 of the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023* punishes death by rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. The standard is objective but elevated for professionals (Bolam test) and inherently dangerous activities. Indian law treats contributory negligence as apportioning damages, not barring the claim.

7. A manufacturer of bottled cold-drinks sells through a retailer. A consumer who did not buy directly from the manufacturer finds a snail in her bottle and falls ill. Applying the neighbour principle, can she sue the manufacturer in negligence?

- A. No; lack of privity bars any negligence claim here.
- B. No; liability lies solely with the retailer.
- C. Yes; duty owed to the foreseeable ultimate consumer.
- D. Yes, but only if MD personally signed a warranty.

8. A surgeon performs a routine operation following the procedure accepted by a responsible body of medical opinion. The patient suffers an unforeseen complication. Applying the Bolam standard, the surgeon is:

- A. Liable; adverse outcome automatically breaches duty.
- B. Liable; res ipsa loquitur applies to all complications.
- C. Liable; professionals must guarantee perfect outcomes.
- D. Not liable; Bolam — followed a responsible body's view.

9. A pedestrian crosses a road negligently and is struck by a speeding driver. Both are partly at fault. Under Indian law, the most accurate statement is:

- A. Pedestrian's claim is fully extinguished as a bar.
- B. Damages apportioned by fault; reduces, not bars.
- C. Driver alone liable; pedestrians attract strict liability.
- D. Pedestrian needs S.106 BNS conviction of driver first.

10. A factory owner operates a chemical plant. A leak injures workers and nearby residents. Liability is most appropriately founded on:

- A. Ordinary negligence; no heightened standard applies.
- B. Vicarious liability of State; hazardous = State-run.
- C. Absolute liability for inherently dangerous activity.
- D. Contractual indemnity from the chemical supplier.

11. X drives in a thick fog at high speed and rear-ends a stationary lorry, killing the lorry driver. The most appropriate criminal-law characterisation in India is:

- A. No offence; weather is a complete legal defence here.
- B. Culpable homicide; X foresaw the likely fatal outcome.
- C. Death by rash/negligent act under S.106 BNS, 2023.
- D. Murder; intention to kill road-users in fog.

12. Which of the following best states the neighbour principle as formulated by Lord Atkin in *Donoghue v. Stevenson*?

- A. Duty to all society regardless of foreseeability of harm.
- B. Duty only between parties to a written, signed contract.
- C. Limited to professionals in the course of profession.
- D. Avoid acts foreseeably likely to injure your neighbour.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13–20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — CIRCULAR SEATING WITH FACING-DIRECTION TWIST (Q13–16)

Eight friends P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W sit round a circular table; some face centre, some outward. (1) P is third to the left of Q; Q faces centre. (2) R is second to the right of P. (3) S sits opposite R; S faces outward. (4) T is an immediate neighbour of both Q and S. (5) U is two seats right of T; U faces the same direction as Q. (6) V is to the immediate left of P; V faces opposite to P. (7) W is the only person between R and U counted clockwise from R. (8) Equal numbers face centre and outward. All references to left and right are from the seated person's own perspective.

13. Who sits to the immediate right of W?

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

14. How many people sit between V and S when counted clockwise from V to S?

- A. One (U)
- B. Two (Q, T)
- C. Three (Q, T, W)
- D. Four

15. Which of the following persons definitely faces outward (away from the centre)?

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

16. If R and W exchange seats but keep their original facing directions, who will then sit second to the left of S?

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

PUZZLE 2 — CALENDAR DAY-FINDING WITH CONDITIONAL CONSTRAINTS (Q17–20)

Reconstruct the weekdays of five events A, B, C, D, E, all occurring in 2025. (1) A occurred on the 15th of a 31-day month, and that 15th was a Wednesday. (2) B occurred exactly 100 days after A. (3) C occurred on the last day of the month immediately following A's month. (4) D occurred on the same date and same month as A, but exactly 6 months later. (5) E occurred on the third Friday of the month two months after A's month. (6) 2025 is not a leap year. Use Gregorian rules; the day-of-week shifts forward by (days mod 7) and the same rule applies for each derivation.

17. On which day of the week did event B occur?

- A. Wed
- B. Thu
- C. Fri
- D. Sat

27. Sponsorship revenue of MI forms what percentage of MI's total revenue (rounded to one decimal place)?

- A. 25.0% B. 27.5%
 C. 22.5% D. 20.0%

28. By how many ₹ crore does the highest ticket-sale revenue exceed the lowest ticket-sale revenue among the five franchises?

- A. ₹30 crore B. ₹40 crore
 C. ₹50 crore D. ₹60 crore

29. If merchandise revenue of each franchise grows by 50% in FY26 while all other streams remain unchanged, what will be MI's new total revenue?

- A. ₹820 crore B. ₹830 crore
 C. ₹860 crore D. ₹835 crore

30. Which franchise has the highest ratio of non-central-pool revenue (sponsorship + tickets + merchandise) to total revenue?

- A. RCB (~38.4%) B. CSK (~42.3%)
 C. MI (~43.8%) D. DC (~30.8%)

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. Rahul is the brother of Sita. Sita is the daughter of Pradeep. Pradeep is the only son of Mohan. How is Rahul related to Mohan?

- A. Grandson B. Son
 C. Nephew D. Brother

32. A person walks 5 km north, turns right and walks 3 km, then turns right and walks 5 km, then turns left and walks 2 km. In which direction is she now facing, and how far is she from her starting point?

- A. East; 5 km away
 B. East; 5 km, via 3+2 east
 C. North; 4 km away
 D. West; 3 km away

33. All roses are flowers. Some flowers fade quickly. Which conclusion necessarily follows?

- A. All roses fade quickly indeed
 B. Some roses fade quickly always
 C. No definite conclusion follows
 D. Some flowers are not roses

34. In a certain code, MONKEY is written as XDJMNL. How will TIGER be written in the same code?

- A. QDFHS (shift-back) B. QDFHS (sub-1, rev)
 C. SDFHU D. QDFHS (T→S etc.)

35. A man buys an article for ₹800 and sells it for ₹920. What is his profit percentage?

- A. 10% B. 12.5%
 C. 15% D. 20%

36. Which Article of the Constitution of India guarantees protection of life and personal liberty?

- A. Article 19 B. Article 14
 C. Article 21 D. Article 32

37. The sum of three consecutive even numbers is 78. What is the largest of the three?

- A. 24 B. 26
 C. 28 D. 30

38. Pointing to a woman, Anil said, 'She is the daughter of the only son of my grandfather.' How is the woman related to Anil?

- A. Daughter B. Sister
 C. Cousin D. Niece

39. If 'NORTH' is coded as '111' and 'SOUTH' is coded as '13', how is 'EAST' likely coded under the same system (sum of alphabetic positions of letters, modulo simple addition)?

- A. 9 (digit-sum) B. 36 (sum step)
 C. 8 (custom rule) D. 9 (4+5)

40. Which schedule of the Constitution of India contains the list of recognised languages?

- A. Sixth B. Seventh
 C. Ninth D. Eighth