

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 PROMISSORY ESTOPPEL (Q1-6)

Promissory estoppel is an equitable doctrine that prevents a person from going back on a promise even where no contract is enforceable under section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Where one party, by his words or conduct, makes to the other a clear and unequivocal promise intended to create legal relations, and the other party, acting on that promise, alters his position to his detriment, the promisor is bound to honour the promise. The Supreme Court in *Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills v. State of UP (1979)* held the doctrine applies even against the government in its executive or administrative capacity, except where it would compel the government to act contrary to a statute, where the promise was made by an authority acting beyond its statutory powers, or where an overriding public-interest reason justifies resiling.

1. The State of Bihar, through a notification issued by its Industries Department, announced a five-year sales-tax exemption for any new agro-processing unit set up in the state's flood-prone districts within twelve months. Relying on this notification, Ahaan invested ₹42 crore and commissioned a rice-bran-oil unit at Khagaria. Eighteen months later, the State withdrew the exemption, citing fiscal stress, and issued demand notices for the recovered tax. Ahaan sues the State. Which of the following is the most accurate position?

- A. State may withdraw freely; taxation is sovereign on the same factual matrix.
- B. State is estopped; Ahaan relied on a clear promise and altered his position.
- C. Estoppel never operates against the State in fiscal matters.
- D. Ahaan must first exhaust statutory tax-appeals before invoking estoppel.

2. Which of the following statements about promissory estoppel is INCORRECT under the principle?

- A. Doctrine can compel the government to act contrary to an existing statute.
- B. It requires a clear and unequivocal promise intended to affect a legal relation.
- C. Detrimental alteration of position by the promisee is essential.
- D. It runs against the State in executive capacity, subject to recognised exceptions.

3. The Department of Heavy Industries assured Renu, in writing, that her firm would be the exclusive supplier of stainless-steel fittings to a public-sector shipyard for three years, if she set up a dedicated plant. Renu set up the plant. Six months later, the Department invited open tenders, citing a new procurement policy of the Union government that mandated competitive bidding for all PSUs above ₹10 crore. Renu sues. The most defensible position is:

- A. Renu has no remedy; the new policy always defeats estoppel, regardless of detrimental reliance by Renu.
- B. Department must continue exclusive procurement from Renu, despite the new central policy direction.
- C. Estoppel is automatically extinguished by any new policy direction from a superior authority.
- D. Department must compensate Renu for the loss caused, even if specific performance is unavailable.

4. Which of the following best describes the relationship between promissory estoppel and consideration under the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

- A. Estoppel requires valid consideration under section 2(d) of the Act on the same factual matrix.
- B. Estoppel may only be pleaded as a defence, never as a cause of action.
- C. Estoppel may be invoked even without consideration; it rests on detrimental reliance.
- D. Estoppel and consideration are interchangeable concepts in the same suit.

5. A Block Development Officer in Saharsa assured Vidya, a self-help-group leader, that her group would be allotted shop space in a new market built under a state scheme, provided she withdrew her pending tender application. Vidya withdrew. The officer, it later transpired, had no authority under the relevant rules to make such an allotment. The State refused to allot the shop. Which is the most accurate position?

- A. Estoppel will not operate; the BDO acted beyond his statutory powers.
- B. Estoppel will operate; Vidya altered her position in good faith on the same factual matrix.
- C. State must allot the shop regardless; equity demands relief.
- D. Vidya may only claim damages from the officer personally.

6. Which of the following is NOT a recognised exception to the application of promissory estoppel against the government in India?

- A. Promise made by an authority acting wholly beyond its statutory powers.
- B. Application would cause minor administrative inconvenience to the department.
- C. Enforcement would compel the government to act contrary to a statute.
- D. Overriding public-interest reason on the record requires the government to resile.

PRINCIPLE B — SECTION 106 OF THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023 — CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENT ACT (Q7-12)

Section 106(1) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), corresponding to the erstwhile section 304A IPC, provides that whoever causes the death of any person by a rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine. A registered medical practitioner causing death by such an act in the course of a medical procedure is liable to a maximum of two years' imprisonment and fine. Section 106(2) punishes a driver who causes death by rash or negligent driving and escapes from the scene or fails to report the incident soon after, with imprisonment up to ten years and fine. Negligence under the section is gross or culpable negligence; mere error of judgment will not attract liability.

7. Dr. Kavya, a registered cardiologist, performs an emergency angioplasty on Madhav, who is suffering a heart attack. She uses a stent of a slightly larger size than ideal due to non-availability of the right size, after honestly weighing the alternatives, and Madhav dies on the table. The post-mortem attributes death to procedural complications. Which of the following best describes Dr. Kavya's liability under section 106 BNS?

- A. Up to ten years under section 106(2), as the patient was critically ill.
- B. Up to five years under section 106(1); medical proviso does not apply to critical patients.
- C. Up to two years under proviso to section 106(1), if gross negligence is proved.
- D. Automatic immunity; emergency medical decisions fall outside section 106 entirely.

8. Pranav, while overtaking a school bus on a curved highway at high speed, collides with a motorcycle and kills its rider. Realising the rider is dead, he speeds away and does not report the accident at the nearest police station that night. He is arrested the next morning. The maximum sentence he faces under section 106(2) BNS is:

- A. Imprisonment up to five years with fine; section 106 is a uniform offence.
- B. Imprisonment up to seven years with fine; fleeing aggravates moderately.
- C. Imprisonment up to two years with fine; medical-professional cap applies by analogy.
- D. Imprisonment up to ten years with fine; he fled and failed to report.

9. Which of the following statements about the standard of negligence under section 106 BNS is most accurate?

- A. Ordinary civil reasonable-man standard, identical to negligence in tort on the same factual matrix.
- B. Gross or culpable negligence; mere error of judgment will not attract liability.
- C. Any deviation from established protocol, however slight, suffices.
- D. Beyond reasonable doubt plus direct proof of intention or knowledge.

10. Which of the following acts would MOST LIKELY attract section 106(1) BNS, on the same facts?

- A. Aanya hands a loaded pistol to a six-year-old; the child fires and kills a bystander.
- B. Bhavik, in a sudden quarrel, deliberately strikes Dipak on the head; Dipak dies.
- C. Charit, woken by a snake, brushes it away; it bites a neighbour who dies.
- D. Druv consents to a risky procedure; the surgeon performs with due skill; Druv dies of a known complication.

11. Which of the following is NOT an essential ingredient required to be proved by the prosecution under section 106(1) BNS?

- A. The act of the accused was rash, or alternatively negligent on the same factual matrix.
- B. The death of a human being was actually caused by the rash or negligent act.
- C. The act did not amount to culpable homicide as defined in the BNS.
- D. The accused acted intending the death, or with knowledge that death was likely.

12. Which of the following statements about the punishment scheme under section 106 BNS is INCORRECT?

- A. A registered medical practitioner is liable to a maximum of two years' imprisonment and fine on the same factual matrix.
- B. A non-medical offender under section 106(1) is liable to a maximum of five years and fine.
- C. A driver who stops, reports, and aids the victim is liable to a maximum of ten years under section 106(2).
- D. A driver who flees and fails to report is liable to a maximum of ten years and fine.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — LINEAR ROW — SIX COACHING FACULTY FACING NORTH (Q13-16)

Six faculty members — Priyanka, Quincy, Ravi, Sneha, Tara, and Vivek — sit in a straight row of six chairs numbered 1 through 6 from left to right, all facing north. Each occupies exactly one chair. The following six conditions hold simultaneously and together determine the unique seating. (i) Tara sits at chair 1, the leftmost end of the row. (ii) Ravi sits exactly three chairs to the right of Sneha. (iii) Vivek sits immediately to the right of Priyanka. (iv) Neither Priyanka nor Vivek sits at chair 6, the rightmost end of the row. (v) Quincy is not seated adjacent to Tara at any chair on the row. Use only the conditions above; assume no other constraint applies to the seating arrangement chosen.

13. Who is seated on chair 6?

- A. Ravi
- B. Sneha
- C. Quincy
- D. Priyanka

14. Which faculty member sits immediately to the right of Vivek?

- A. Quincy
- B. Sneha
- C. Ravi
- D. Priyanka

15. How many faculty members are seated between Sneha and Ravi on the row?

- A. One faculty member between Sneha and Ravi.
- B. Two faculty members between Sneha and Ravi.
- C. Three faculty members between Sneha and Ravi.
- D. No faculty members between Sneha and Ravi.

16. If Quincy and Sneha swap positions while others remain in place, which becomes TRUE on the new seating?

- A. Ravi no longer sits three chairs to the right of Sneha.
- B. Tara is immediately adjacent to Sneha on the new seating.
- C. Priyanka is immediately to the left of Sneha on the new seating.
- D. Vivek is immediately to the right of Sneha on the new seating.

PUZZLE 2 — SELECTION PUZZLE — FORMING A FIVE-MEMBER MOOT-COURT TEAM (Q17-20)

A coordinator must select exactly five students from a pool of nine candidates — three speakers (Karan, Lalit, Mansi), three researchers (Nikhil, Owais, Pari), and three drafters (Rhea, Sahil, Tanvi) — to form an inter-college moot-court team. The selection must satisfy ALL of the following six conditions simultaneously. (i) The team must contain at least one student from each of the three categories (speakers, researchers, drafters). (ii) If Karan is selected, then Owais must also be selected on the same team. (iii) If Mansi is selected, then Sahil cannot be selected on the same team. (iv) Nikhil and Pari cannot both be selected; at most one of them may be on the team. (v) If Rhea is selected, then exactly one speaker must be on the team. (vi) Lalit and Tanvi must either both be selected, or both be left out of the team. Use only the conditions above; assume no other constraint applies for the selection.

17. If Lalit, Tanvi, and Rhea are all selected, then the team must additionally contain exactly:

- A. Karan and Owais; Karan triggers Owais (ii) and the speaker category is satisfied on the same factual matrix.
- B. Mansi and any single researcher; Mansi can be the second speaker.
- C. Exactly one researcher from Nikhil, Owais, or Pari; no further speaker.
- D. Two researchers from any two of Nikhil, Owais, and Pari; both researcher slots filled.

18. Which of the following pairs of students CANNOT both be on the team together, regardless of how the remaining members are selected?

- A. Lalit and Sahil cannot both be on the team together.
- B. Mansi and Sahil cannot both be on the team together.
- C. Karan and Rhea cannot both be on the team together.
- D. Nikhil and Owais cannot both be on the team together.

19. If Karan is selected and Rhea is also selected, which of the following must necessarily be TRUE on any valid team?

- A. Mansi is selected as the second speaker, alongside Karan.
- B. Sahil is selected as the only drafter; Rhea cannot be on the team.
- C. Owais is selected and exactly one of Lalit/Mansi is selected so Karan is the sole speaker.
- D. Neither Lalit nor Mansi can be selected; condition (v) caps the team at one speaker.

20. If Pari is selected and Karan is not selected, which of the following must necessarily be TRUE on any valid team?

- A. Sahil is selected; some drafter is needed and Rhea cannot be selected.
- B. Mansi is selected; some speaker is needed in place of the omitted Karan.
- C. Nikhil is not selected; Nikhil and Pari cannot both be on the team.
- D. Owais is not selected; Owais is required only when Karan is also selected.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21-30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — ENROLMENT IN INDIA'S ALL-INDIA INSTITUTES OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS) BY PROGRAMME, AY2024-25 (Q21-25)

The Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare released enrolment data for six operational All-India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) for the academic year 2024-25. The table below disaggregates total enrolment at each institute across three programme categories — MBBS undergraduate seats, BSc (Hons.) Nursing seats, and combined postgraduate seats (MD/MS/MCh/DM/DNB clinical and pre-clinical specialisations). Self-financed seats and INI-CET sponsored category seats have been excluded for cross-institute comparability. All figures shown in the table are exact head counts of students actually admitted in the academic year, not the approved sanctioned strength. Read the table carefully and answer the questions that follow below.

AIIMS	MBBS	BSc Nursing	PG (MD/MS/MCh/DM/DNB)	Total
AIIMS Delhi	132	60	318	510
AIIMS Patna	125	60	180	365
AIIMS Bhopal	125	75	150	350
AIIMS Jodhpur	125	60	165	350
AIIMS Bhubaneswar	125	60	175	360
AIIMS Rishikesh	125	60	160	345

21. What is the approximate share of AIIMS Delhi's PG (MD/MS/MCh/DM/DNB) intake in the combined PG intake of all six AIIMS institutes shown above, rounded to the nearest whole percentage?

- A. About 23 per cent of combined PG intake on the same factual matrix.
- B. About 28 per cent of combined PG intake.
- C. About 33 per cent of combined PG intake.
- D. About 37 per cent of combined PG intake.

22. Across all six AIIMS institutes shown, what is the ratio of total MBBS intake to total BSc Nursing intake for the academic year 2024-25?

- A. 153 : 75
- B. 151 : 76
- C. 757 : 375
- D. 381 : 188

23. Which AIIMS institute has the LOWEST share of MBBS intake in its own total enrolment for the academic year 2024-25?

- A. AIIMS Delhi
 B. AIIMS Bhopal
 C. AIIMS Patna
 D. AIIMS Rishikesh

24. If AIIMS Patna were to add 20 PG seats and 15 BSc Nursing seats for AY2025-26, holding all other figures unchanged, what would be its new total enrolment, and what would be the percentage increase over AY2024-25?

- A. Total 395; an increase of about 6.85 per cent.
 B. Total 405; an increase of about 10.96 per cent.
 C. Total 415; an increase of about 12.50 per cent.
 D. Total 400; an increase of about 9.59 per cent.

25. What is the average PG intake per institute across the six AIIMS shown, rounded to the nearest whole number?

- A. About 183 students per institute.
 B. About 191 students per institute.
 C. About 175 students per institute.
 D. About 165 students per institute.

DATA SET 2 — AVERAGE REVENUE PER USER (ARPU) AND SUBSCRIBER BASE OF FOUR INDIAN TELECOM OPERATORS, Q4 FY25 (Q26-30)

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) released its quarterly Performance Indicator Report for the quarter ending March 2025, covering the four largest private wireless telecom service providers in India. The table below shows each operator's wireless subscriber base (in million), blended monthly Average Revenue Per User (ARPU, in ₹), wireless service revenue for the quarter (in ₹ Cr), and the year-on-year change in wireless service revenue over the corresponding quarter of FY24. Subscriber base is reported as the end-of-quarter active subscriber count. ARPU is the simple monthly blended ARPU across all subscribers for the quarter. Read the table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Operator	Subscribers (mn)	ARPU (₹/mo)	Wireless Revenue (₹ Cr)	YoY Change
Reliance Jio	470	182	25,668	+10.5%
Bharti Airtel	385	245	28,298	+17.2%
Vodafone Idea	200	175	10,500	+6.8%
BSNL (Wireless)	92	120	3,312	+4.5%

26. What was the approximate subscriber-weighted blended ARPU (₹/month) of the four-operator industry in Q4 FY25, rounded to the nearest whole rupee, on the data shown above?

- A. About ₹172 per month.
 B. About ₹208 per month.
 C. About ₹215 per month.
 D. About ₹197 per month.

27. Bharti Airtel's wireless revenue in the comparable quarter of FY24 (Q4 FY24) was approximately:

- A. About ₹22,135 crore.
 B. About ₹26,000 crore.
 C. About ₹24,145 crore.
 D. About ₹23,000 crore.

28. If Vodafone Idea were to raise its ARPU from ₹175 to ₹210 per month while holding its subscriber base constant for the next quarter, by what approximate percentage would its quarterly wireless revenue rise, on the same operating assumptions?

- A. By about 20 per cent.
 B. By about 25 per cent.
 C. By about 30 per cent.
 D. By about 17.5 per cent.

29. Across the four operators shown, the rank-order of operators by ARPU (highest to lowest) is:

- A. Reliance Jio, Bharti Airtel, Vodafone Idea, BSNL.
 B. Bharti Airtel, Reliance Jio, Vodafone Idea, BSNL.
 C. Bharti Airtel, Vodafone Idea, Reliance Jio, BSNL.
 D. Reliance Jio, Vodafone Idea, Bharti Airtel, BSNL.

30. Reliance Jio's share of the four-operator combined subscriber base in Q4 FY25 was approximately:

- A. About 41 per cent.
 B. About 44 per cent.
 C. About 47 per cent.
 D. About 39 per cent.