

**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 which provides that where one party, by his words or conduct, makes a clear and unequivocal promise or representation which is intended to create legal relations or to affect a legal relationship to arise in the future, and the other party, acting on the faith of such promise or representation, alters his position to his detriment, the party making the promise is bound by it and cannot be allowed to revert to the previous position. In *Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills v. State of UP (1979)*, the Supreme Court held that the doctrine is applicable against the Government in the exercise of its governmental, public or executive functions, and the doctrine of executive necessity or freedom of future executive action cannot be invoked to defeat the applicability of the doctrine.

1. A state government issued a notification offering full sales-tax exemption for ten years to any new industrial unit established in a backward district. Relying on the notification, Reliable Steel Pvt Ltd purchased land, raised loans of Rs 80 crore and commissioned a plant. Three years later, the state withdrew the exemption citing revenue strain. Can Reliable Steel resist the withdrawal?
  - A. No, the State may freely withdraw fiscal concessions on revenue grounds. on the present facts
  - B. Yes, but only if the notification carried the Chief Minister's personal approval.
  - C. No, tax exemption notifications are purely legislative and never attract estoppel.
  - D. Yes, promissory estoppel binds the State where the promisee acted to its detriment.
2. A municipal corporation orally assured a hawker that he could continue trading on a pavement so long as he paid the monthly fee, and accepted his payments for two years. It now seeks to evict him without notice, relying on a statute that bars pavement trading absolutely. Can the hawker invoke promissory estoppel?
  - A. Yes, two years of accepted fees alone create an enforceable equitable right.
  - B. Yes, oral representations by municipal officers are always sufficient.
  - C. No, estoppel cannot compel a public authority to act against an express statute.
  - D. No, hawkers as a class are excluded from equitable doctrines. on the present facts
3. Which of the following is NOT a recognised requirement for invoking the doctrine of promissory estoppel against the State in India?
  - A. A clear and unequivocal promise by an authority competent to make it.
  - B. Detrimental alteration of position by the promisee in reliance on the promise.
  - C. Valid contractual consideration must independently pass from the promisee.
  - D. The promise must not contravene any statute or overriding public interest.
4. Sundar applies for a mining lease in response to a government press release announcing fixed royalty for fifteen years on rare-earth extraction. After he sinks Rs 12 crore into exploration, the State Cabinet revises royalty upwards citing changed mineral policy backed by a fresh notification under the governing statute. Sundar sues claiming estoppel. The most likely outcome is:
  - A. Sundar succeeds, because exploration spending alone bars any upward royalty revision.
  - B. Sundar fails, because executive necessity automatically overrides promissory estoppel.
  - C. Sundar fails, because the revision flows from a valid statutory exercise of power.
  - D. Sundar succeeds, because all State press releases are deemed statutory notifications.
5. In *Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills v. State of UP (1979)*, the Supreme Court principally held that:
  - A. Promissory estoppel is purely common-law and cannot bind a sovereign government. on the present facts
  - B. Promissory estoppel applies against the State in its executive and governmental functions.
  - C. Promissory estoppel applies only where the promise is in a duly gazetted notification.
  - D. Promissory estoppel can be pleaded only as a shield, never as a sword to found an action.
6. Anika persuades the Pollution Control Board to issue a written commitment that her solvent unit will be exempt from a forthcoming effluent norm for three years to allow technology upgrade. Before the unit commences operations, the Supreme Court directs immediate enforcement of the norm against all units in the river basin. Anika invokes promissory estoppel against the Board. The likely position is:
  - A. She succeeds because the Board's commitment overrides any subsequent court direction.
  - B. She fails because she had not altered her position and public interest overrides.
  - C. She succeeds because environmental laws never restrict the operation of estoppel.
  - D. She fails because estoppel can never be invoked against any environmental regulator.

**PRINCIPLE B — RES IPSA LOQUITUR IN THE LAW OF TORTS (Q7-12)**

Res ipsa loquitur, meaning the thing speaks for itself, is a rule of evidence in the law of negligence under which the mere occurrence of an accident is treated as prima facie evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant, thereby shifting the evidentiary burden to the defendant to disprove negligence. The doctrine, traceable to *Byrne v. Boadle (1863)* where a barrel of flour fell from the defendant's warehouse window on the plaintiff, applies where three conditions are cumulatively satisfied: first, the instrumentality causing the harm was under the exclusive management or control of the defendant or his servants; second, the accident is of such a nature that in the ordinary course of things it does not happen if those in control use proper care; and third, there is no evidence as to why or how the occurrence took place that is consistent with reasonable care.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_

BATCH: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. A 90-year-old clock tower maintained by the municipal corporation collapses without warning, killing four pedestrians on a city footpath below. The corporation pleads that it had no specific notice of structural weakness from any inspecting engineer. Which principle best disposes of the corporation's defence on these facts?**

- A. Not liable, since absence of specific notice of weakness negatives negligence.
- B. Not liable, since municipal bodies enjoy blanket statutory immunity from tort.
- C. Liable only if plaintiffs independently prove the precise structural defect.
- D. Liable under res ipsa loquitur, since exclusive control raises a presumption.

**8. Which of the following is NOT a condition required for the application of res ipsa loquitur in an action for negligence under the Indian law of torts?**

- A. The instrumentality was under the exclusive management or control of the defendant.
- B. The accident would not ordinarily occur if proper care had been taken. on the present facts here
- C. The plaintiff must first serve a written statutory notice identifying the act of negligence.
- D. There is no clear evidence equally consistent with the exercise of reasonable care.

**9. A barrel of flour falls from the first-floor warehouse window of Adams & Co and injures a passer-by on the street. There is no eyewitness as to how it fell. Following Byrne v. Boadle, the legal effect of these facts is that:**

- A. The passer-by must identify the specific employee who pushed the barrel. on the present facts
- B. Adams & Co are liable only if a specific safety violation notice was issued.
- C. The passer-by has no remedy because barrels are inherently dangerous objects.
- D. The fall raises a prima facie inference of negligence which Adams must rebut.

**10. A patient undergoing routine abdominal surgery is later found to have a surgical sponge left inside the operative cavity, leading to a serious post-operative infection. The hospital argues that the patient cannot prove which member of the operating team left the sponge. The patient may best rely on:**

- A. The doctrine of common employment, making every team member automatically liable.
- B. Res ipsa loquitur, since such an event does not occur without negligence.
- C. Volenti non fit injuria, estopping the hospital from denying liability.
- D. The doctrine of inevitable accident, presuming negligence in every case.

**11. Res ipsa loquitur would be LEAST likely to apply in which of the following situations on the same facts?**

- A. A lift in a private office building serviced by the owner's contractor.
- B. A wheel detaches from a vehicle serviced that morning by the defendant's workshop.
- C. A pedestrian struck during a five-driver multi-vehicle pile-up on a public road.
- D. A scalpel left in a patient by a surgical team in complete operative control.

**12. In Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwanti (1966), the Supreme Court held that the corporation was liable for the collapse of the clock tower primarily because:**

- A. The dependents proved the exact mechanical defect that caused the collapse. on the present facts
- B. The structure was under the corporation's exclusive control and collapse was unexplained.
- C. The corporation had statutorily waived its right to plead absence of negligence.
- D. Strict liability for ultra-hazardous activities applies to old clock towers.

## SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

### PUZZLE 1 — FLOORS AND FLATS — MAPLE HEIGHTS (Q13-16)

Ten persons — P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y — live in a five-storey building called Maple Heights numbered from the Ground floor (G) to the 4th floor, with two flats on each floor, one facing East and the other facing West. Their professions are drawn from doctor, lawyer, banker, engineer and architect, with each profession held by exactly two persons. The following clues apply. P is a doctor and lives on the 3rd floor in the East flat. Q lives immediately above P in the same flat-direction. The two bankers live in West flats on floors that are three apart.

**13. Who lives in the West flat of the 4th floor in Maple Heights?**

- A. Q, the second engineer, sharing flat-direction with U two floors below.
- B. Y, the second banker, three floors above banker S on the Ground floor.
- C. V, a doctor required to live in an East flat on an even-numbered floor.
- D. T, a lawyer whose flat is in the West direction on the relevant floor.

**14. Which pair represents the two doctors of Maple Heights?**

- A. P and V, with P on 3rd floor East and V on 4th floor East.
- B. P and Q, since Q lives immediately above P in the same direction.
- C. P and W, since W shares V's direction two floors below by elimination.
- D. P and U, since U lives two floors below Q and doctors are adjacent.

**15. U is an engineer and lives two floors below Q. On which floor and in which flat-direction does U live?**

- A. Ground floor West, sharing the floor with banker S.
- B. 2nd floor East, immediately below doctor V in the same direction.
- C. 2nd floor West, immediately below lawyer T on the 3rd floor West.
- D. 1st floor East, immediately above architect R on the Ground floor East.

**16. Which of the following statements is definitely TRUE on the basis of the clues for Maple Heights?**

- A. W is a lawyer on the 2nd floor East, immediately below V on 4th floor East.
- B. Banker Y lives on the 3rd floor West, the only banker above the Ground floor.
- C. The two bankers occupy West flats on the Ground floor and the 3rd floor.
- D. Architect X lives on the 1st floor East, sharing with the second engineer.

### PUZZLE 2 — EIGHT FRUIT LOVERS IN A ROW (Q17-20)

Eight friends — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — sit in a straight row facing north. Each of them has a different favourite fruit chosen from mango, apple, banana, cherry, peach, guava, kiwi and orange. The seats are numbered 1 to 8 from left to right. The following clues apply. A sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. The person whose favourite is mango sits exactly in the middle pair, that is, on seat 4 or seat 5. B sits third to the right of A and his favourite is kiwi. The peach lover sits immediately to the left of B in the same row.

**17. Whose favourite fruit is apple in the row?**

- A. A, who occupies the left extreme end of the row of friends. given the constraints stated
- B. D, who occupies the right extreme end of the row of friends.
- C. F, who is neither the cherry lover nor adjacent to A in the row.
- D. C, who sits second to the left of the cherry lover by elimination.

**18. Who sits on seat 5 of the row of eight friends?**

- A. B, who sits third to the right of A and whose favourite is kiwi.
- B. G, who sits between the kiwi and cherry lovers in the row.
- C. H, the mango lover, who must sit on seat 4 or seat 5 by the clue.
- D. E, the guava lover, sitting immediately right of the orange lover.

**19. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the row?**

- A. C sits on seat 3 as the peach lover, immediately left of B on seat 4.
- B. F sits on seat 6 as the cherry lover, two seats right of the kiwi lover.
- C. E sits on seat 2 as the guava lover, immediately right of the orange lover.
- D. G sits between the orange and mango lovers and is the peach lover.

**20. How many persons sit between the kiwi lover and the cherry lover in the row?**

- A. Exactly one person sits between them, namely G, by the clue.
- B. Exactly two persons, namely G and the orange lover, sit between them.
- C. Exactly three persons sit between them, by the third-to-right clue.
- D. Exactly four persons sit between them, with kiwi and cherry at the ends.

## SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21-30 · 10 Marks

### DATA SET 1 — INDIA'S RENEWABLE ENERGY MIX, FY 2024-25 (Q21-25)

The table below presents installed renewable-energy capacity in gigawatts (GW) as on 31 March 2025 across four major states and the all-India total, classified by source — Solar, Wind, Hydro, Bio-energy and Nuclear — together with the year-on-year (YoY) percentage change in the total renewable capacity of each state and the country between FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25. The all-India row gives the aggregate national capacity rather than the sum of the four states, since several other states also contribute to the total national figure. Use the table to answer the questions that follow. All percentages should be calculated to one decimal place where required.

State / Region	Solar (GW)	Wind (GW)	Hydro (GW)	Bio (GW)	Nuclear (GW)	YoY % change in total
Gujarat	18.0	12.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	16.0
Rajasthan	24.0	5.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	20.0
Tamil Nadu	8.0	11.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	10.0
Maharashtra	6.0	5.0	3.0	2.5	1.5	8.0
All-India total	92.0	47.0	47.0	11.0	8.0	14.0

**21. What percentage of India's total renewable capacity (Solar + Wind + Hydro + Bio + Nuclear) is contributed by solar power as on 31 March 2025? (round to one decimal place)**

- A. Approximately 38.5 per cent.
- B. Approximately 32.1 per cent.
- C. Approximately 50.0 per cent.
- D. Approximately 45.8 per cent.

**22. What is the ratio of Rajasthan's total renewable capacity to Maharashtra's total renewable capacity as on 31 March 2025?**

- A. 5 : 3, the ratio in its simplest reduced integer form.
- B. 30 : 18, the raw unreduced ratio of the two totals.
- C. Approximately 1.67 : 1, expressed as a decimal ratio.
- D. 10 : 6, an intermediate unreduced form of the ratio.

**23. If Gujarat's total renewable capacity in FY 2023-24 grew by the YoY percentage shown to reach its FY 2024-25 figure, what was Gujarat's total renewable capacity in FY 2023-24? (round to one decimal place)**

- A. Approximately 28.4 GW.
- B. Approximately 30.5 GW.
- C. Approximately 32.5 GW.
- D. Approximately 26.7 GW.

**24. Which of the four states has the highest share of wind power in its own total renewable capacity in FY 2024-25?**

- A. Gujarat, whose wind share is dominated by its large solar base.
- B. Tamil Nadu, whose mix is heavy on nuclear and hydro.
- C. Maharashtra, with the highest wind-to-own-total ratio of the four.
- D. Rajasthan, whose mix is dominated by solar at the cost of wind.

25. The four states together account for approximately what percentage of all-India total renewable capacity in FY 2024-25? (round to one decimal place)

- A. Approximately 50.2 per cent.
- B. Approximately 60.7 per cent.
- C. Approximately 52.9 per cent.
- D. Approximately 45.1 per cent.

**DATA SET 2 — REVENUE STREAMS OF A MAJOR CAB AGGREGATOR (FY23-FY25) (Q26-30)**

The table below shows the revenue of a leading Indian cab aggregator across its four business verticals — Rides, Food-Delivery, Logistics and Advertising — in Rs crore over the three financial years FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25, together with the operating-margin percentage of each vertical in FY 2024-25. Operating margin is defined as operating profit as a percentage of revenue for that vertical in the year. The total revenue row gives the simple sum of the four verticals for each financial year. Use the table to answer the questions that follow. All percentages should be rounded to one decimal place where required.

Vertical	FY23 Revenue (Rs cr)	FY24 Revenue (Rs cr)	FY25 Revenue (Rs cr)	FY25 Op. Margin (%)
Rides	3000	3600	4500	12.0
Food-Delivery	1500	2100	2700	-4.0
Logistics	500	800	1200	6.0
Advertising	200	500	1000	40.0
Total	5200	7000	9400	—

26. What is the percentage growth in Rides revenue from FY23 to FY25? (round to one decimal place)

- A. 30.0 per cent.
- B. 50.0 per cent.
- C. 75.0 per cent.
- D. Approximately 33.3 per cent.

27. Which vertical had the highest percentage growth in revenue from FY23 to FY25?

- A. Rides, whose absolute revenue rose by the largest rupee amount.
- B. Food-Delivery, whose revenue nearly doubled in the three years.
- C. Logistics, whose revenue grew by more than two-fold over the period.
- D. Advertising, whose revenue grew by four times in the period.

28. What was the operating profit of the Advertising vertical in FY25? (in Rs crore)

- A. Rs 250 crore, implying a 25 per cent operating margin.
- B. Rs 400 crore, applying the stated 40 per cent margin.
- C. Rs 360 crore, implying a 36 per cent operating margin.
- D. Rs 500 crore, implying a 50 per cent operating margin.

29. The Food-Delivery vertical had an operating margin of negative 4% in FY25. What is the operating loss of the Food-Delivery vertical in FY25? (in Rs crore)

- A. Approximately Rs 108 crore, applying the stated minus 4 per cent margin.
- B. Approximately Rs 96 crore, implying roughly a minus 3.55 per cent margin.
- C. Approximately Rs 120 crore, implying roughly a minus 4.44 per cent margin.
- D. Approximately Rs 84 crore, implying roughly a minus 3.1 per cent margin.

30. What is the aggregate operating profit (or loss) of the four verticals taken together in FY25? (in Rs crore)

- A. Approximately Rs 480 crore profit on the aggregate computation.
- B. Approximately Rs 532 crore profit on the aggregate computation.
- C. Approximately Rs 612 crore profit on the aggregate computation.
- D. Approximately Rs 700 crore profit on the aggregate computation.

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

Q31-31 · 1 Marks

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

31. Pointing to a man in a photograph, Rohan said, 'He is the son of the only daughter of my mother's father.' How is the man related to Rohan?

- A. The man in the photograph is Rohan's own brother.
- B. The man in the photograph is Rohan's maternal uncle.
- C. The man in the photograph is Rohan's first cousin from his mother's side.
- D. The man in the photograph is Rohan's brother-in-law through his sister.