

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: where one party, by an unequivocal promise (by words or conduct), intends to create a legal relationship and knows the other will act on it, and the promisee alters its position in reliance, the promisor is bound and cannot resile, even without consideration in the classic sense. In *Union of India v Anglo Afghan Agencies* (1968) the State was held bound by an export-incentive scheme on which exporters relied. In *Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills v State of UP* (1979) the Supreme Court held the doctrine binds the Government too, and detriment is not essential — alteration of position suffices. Key limits: (1) it cannot compel an act that is ultra vires or contrary to statute; (2) it furnishes a shield (defence) and a cause of action, but generally founds equity, not a promise illegal in law; (3) the Government may resile if public interest or 'supervening' equity so demands, the burden being on the State to show overriding public interest. There can be no estoppel against a statute or against the exercise of legislative power.

1. The State announced a 3-year tax holiday to attract industry. A firm set up a factory relying on it. After one year the State withdrew the holiday citing no overriding reason. The firm's best position is:
 - A. The State may freely withdraw on the same facts, as no consideration moved from the firm to the State
 - B. The State may withdraw because promissory estoppel never operates against the Government in fiscal or tax matters
 - C. The firm has no remedy unless it proves actual quantifiable financial detriment flowing from the sudden withdrawal
 - D. The State is bound by promissory estoppel, having shown no overriding public interest to resile
2. A municipality promised a builder a licence under a scheme that the governing statute did not in fact authorise. The builder spent heavily relying on it. The municipality refuses the licence. Outcome?
 - A. Estoppel binds the municipality, since the builder altered its position relying on the promise
 - B. No estoppel arises, as the doctrine cannot compel an act outside statutory authority
 - C. Estoppel binds it, because detriment suffices to override any statutory limit on power
 - D. Estoppel applies, as Government promises are enforceable regardless of the enabling statute
3. Which statement BEST describes the doctrine of promissory estoppel in Indian law?
 - A. It binds a promisor who induced reliance, even absent consideration, subject to statutory and public-interest limits
 - B. It binds a promisor only where consideration in fact moved and the promisee suffered measurable, quantifiable financial loss
 - C. It binds a promisor absolutely once any promise is made, with no public-interest or supervening-equity defence open to the State
 - D. It binds only private parties inter se and can never be raised against any organ or instrumentality of the Government at all
4. Which of the following statements about promissory estoppel is INCORRECT?
 - A. The doctrine can compel a public body to act beyond its statutory powers if reliance is shown
 - B. The Government may resile from a promise on clear proof of an overriding public interest
 - C. Detriment to the promisee is not an essential ingredient for invoking the equitable doctrine
 - D. There can be no estoppel against the exercise of legislative power by the competent legislature
5. A State officer orally assured a contractor of a subsidy, but had no authority to commit funds, which only the Cabinet could sanction. The contractor relied and incurred cost. Can estoppel bind the State?
 - A. Yes, because any officer's oral assurance, once acted upon, binds the State under the equitable doctrine
 - B. Yes, because the contractor's reliance and consequent expenditure conclusively establish a binding promise here
 - C. No, since estoppel can never apply to the State in any fiscal or subsidy-related matter at all
 - D. No, an unauthorised assurance cannot create an estoppel compelling an act beyond the officer's power
6. Edge case: A firm relied on a Government promise, but soon a new statute came into force expressly prohibiting the promised concession. The firm pleads estoppel. What is the correct legal position?
 - A. Estoppel prevails, as the firm's prior reliance freezes the Government's earlier promise permanently
 - B. Estoppel prevails, because a vested equity always overrides a later legislative enactment
 - C. Estoppel fails only if the firm cannot prove it suffered quantifiable detriment from the change
 - D. Estoppel fails, since there is no estoppel against a statute or the exercise of legislative power

PRINCIPLE B — CULPABLE HOMICIDE AND MURDER — THE DISTINCTION (SECTIONS 100 & 101, BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023) (Q7-12)

Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, Section 100 defines culpable homicide: causing death by an act done with intention to cause death, or with intention to cause such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or with knowledge that the act is likely to cause death. Section 101 defines murder — culpable homicide IS murder if it falls within its four clauses: (a) the act is done with intention of causing death; (b) with intention of causing bodily injury the offender knows to be likely to cause that person's death; (c) with intention of causing bodily injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death; or (d) the person knows the act is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death, with no excuse for the risk. Murder is reduced to culpable homicide not amounting to murder by the Exceptions: (1) grave and sudden provocation; (2) exceeding the right of private defence in good faith; (3) a public servant exceeding lawful power in good faith; (4) a sudden fight in the heat of passion without premeditation, no undue advantage taken; (5) consent of a victim above eighteen. The intention/knowledge gradation and these Exceptions distinguish murder (Section 101) from culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

7.A, intending only to break B's leg, strikes it; B is a haemophiliac unknown to A and bleeds to death. A had no knowledge B was specially vulnerable. A's liability is best classified as:

- A. Murder, since the injury actually intended in fact resulted in B's death by an ordinary natural sequence
- B. No offence of homicide at all, as A intended no injury that could foreseeably have caused any death here
- C. Murder, because A intended bodily injury and that injury was the direct cause of the eventual death
- D. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the injury not being ordinarily sufficient to cause death

8. During a sudden quarrel that flared without premeditation, C, in the heat of passion and taking no undue advantage, struck D once, killing him. The most accurate charge is:

- A. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the killing falling within the sudden-fight Exception
- B. Murder, since the single blow was intended and directly and immediately caused the resulting death of D
- C. No culpable homicide at all, because a sudden quarrel negatives any intention to cause harm whatsoever
- D. Murder, as heat of passion is wholly irrelevant where the accused himself delivered the fatal blow here

9. Which statement BEST distinguishes murder under Section 101, BNS from culpable homicide not amounting to murder?

- A. Murder always requires premeditation, whereas culpable homicide can never involve any intention at all
- B. Murder requires the death of two or more persons, while a single death is only culpable homicide here
- C. Both involve death; murder is the aggravated form unless a statutory Exception reduces the grade
- D. Culpable homicide always requires a weapon, while murder may be committed by bare hands or fists alone

10. Which of the following statements about Sections 100 and 101 of the BNS is INCORRECT?

- A. Grave and sudden provocation can reduce murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder in law
- B. An injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death can, on those facts, constitute murder
- C. Exceeding the right of private defence in good faith may, in a proper case, reduce an offence below murder
- D. Knowledge that an act is likely to cause death always amounts to murder under all circumstances

11. Edge case: E fires a loaded gun into a crowded marketplace, not aiming at anyone, but knowing death is almost certain to result. Someone is killed. With no lawful excuse, E's liability is:

- A. Murder, the act being so imminently dangerous it must in all probability cause death, without excuse
- B. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, since E aimed at no particular or identified individual victim
- C. No offence at all, because E lacked any intention directed at the specific person who was actually killed
- D. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, mere knowledge never being enough to constitute murder in law

12. Edge case: F, a public servant lawfully empowered to arrest, in good faith but exceeding his authority, uses fatal force believing it necessary and lawful. A suspect dies. F's liability is most accurately:

- A. Murder, since any fatal force used by a public servant in office is treated as an intentional killing
- B. No offence at all, as a public servant acting in his official capacity enjoys complete and full immunity
- C. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under the Exception for a public servant exceeding power
- D. Murder, because exceeding lawful authority destroys any good-faith defence available to the servant

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — DAY SCHEDULING — SIX WORKSHOPS, MONDAY TO SATURDAY (Q13-16)

An institute conducts six different workshops — Branding, Coding, Design, Ethics, Finance and Marketing — across six consecutive working days from Monday to Saturday. Each workshop is held on exactly one day, and exactly one workshop is held per day. The following conditions apply: (1) Coding is held on Monday. (2) Design is held exactly one day after Coding. (3) Finance is held on Saturday. (4) Ethics is held on the day immediately before Marketing, with no workshop in between. (5) Branding is scheduled on some day earlier in the week than Ethics. Using these conditions, the complete day-wise schedule is fixed and can be determined uniquely from the first day to the last.

13. Which workshop is held on Thursday?

- A. Branding
- B. Ethics
- C. Marketing
- D. Design

14. How many workshops are scheduled between Design and Marketing (exclusive of both)?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

15. Which of the following pairs of workshops is held on adjacent (consecutive) days?

- A. Coding and the Branding workshop
- B. Design and Ethics
- C. Branding and Ethics
- D. Coding and Finance

16. If Finance had instead been swapped with the workshop held on Wednesday (keeping all other days fixed), which workshop would then fall on Saturday?

- A. Branding
- B. Marketing
- C. Ethics
- D. Coding

PUZZLE 2 — TEAM FORMATION — EIGHT STUDENTS SPLIT INTO TWO TEAMS OF FOUR (Q17-20)

Eight students — P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W — are divided into exactly two teams, Alpha and Beta, with each team having exactly four members. The division must satisfy: (1) P and Q are in the same team. (2) R and S are in different teams. (3) T is in Team Alpha. (4) U and P are in different teams. (5) V is in the same team as R. (6) W is in the same team as U. (7) S is in Team Alpha. Each student belongs to exactly one team, and every condition must hold simultaneously. From these conditions the membership of both teams is fully and uniquely determined.

26. What was the total electricity generated from all five sources in 2025?

- A. 928 BU B. About 828 BU
 C. 830 BU D. 918 BU

27. The combined Solar and Wind generation in 2025 is what percentage of the 2025 total?

- A. Approximately 14.0% only
 B. Approximately 16.2%
 C. Approximately 18.5%
 D. Approximately 12.5%

28. Which source recorded the largest absolute increase in generation from 2024 to 2025?

- A. Solar B. Wind
 C. Hydro D. Coal

29. If Coal generation continues to grow at the same YoY percentage in 2026, what will Coal generation be in 2026?

- A. About 545.25 BU B. 550.00 BU
 C. 551.25 BU D. 556.50 BU

30. What is the ratio of Hydro generation to Nuclear generation in 2025?

- A. 11 : 6 roughly B. 15 : 8
 C. 2 : 1 D. 5 : 3

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31-41 · 11 Marks

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

31. Pointing to a photograph, Riya said, "He is the son of my mother's only brother." How is the man in the photograph related to Riya?

- A. Cousin B. Brother
 C. Nephew D. Uncle

32. A man walks 5 km North, turns right and walks 4 km, then turns right and walks 5 km. In which direction is he from the start?

- A. North B. South
 C. East D. West

33. Statements: All pens are books. All books are red. Conclusion: All pens are red.

- A. Does not follow at all
 B. Conclusion follows
 C. Data inadequate
 D. Cannot determine

34. If FACE is coded as GBDF, how is HAND coded?

- A. IBPE (option) B. GBOE
 C. IAOE D. IBOE

35. Find the next number in the series: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- A. 42 B. 40
 C. Forty-four D. 36

36. Choose the odd one out: 8, 27, 64, 100, 125.

- A. Twenty-seven B. 100
 C. 64 D. 125

37. A shopkeeper buys an item for Rs. 400 and sells it for Rs. 460. What is the profit percentage?

- A. 10% B. 12% gain
 C. 15% D. 20%

38. A train travels 240 km in 4 hours. What is its average speed?

- A. 60 km/h B. About 50 km/h
 C. 55 km/h D. 65 km/h

39. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability?

- A. Article 14 of it B. Article 19
 C. Article 21 D. Article 17

40. The Right to Constitutional Remedies is guaranteed under which Article?

- A. Article 32 B. Article 226
 C. Article 14 D. Article 21

41. Who is regarded as the first Law Minister of independent India?

- A. Rajendra Prasad B. Jawaharlal Nehru
 C. B. R. Ambedkar D. Sardar Patel