

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 — PRIVATE NUISANCE (LAW OF TORTS — UNREASONABLE INTERFERENCE WITH USE AND ENJOYMENT OF LAND) (Q1-6)

Private nuisance is an unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or some right over or in connection with land. The interference must be substantial and unreasonable; mere trifles do not constitute nuisance. Key elements are: (i) an act or omission by the defendant, (ii) causing indirect interference with the claimant's land or enjoyment thereof, (iii) the interference is unreasonable having regard to the locality, duration, frequency, and degree of harm. Physical damage to land always constitutes nuisance; sensory interference (noise, smell, vibration) is judged by the standard of an ordinary person of normal sensitivity. The hypersensitive-plaintiff rule (*Robinson v Kilvert*, 1889 — adapted in India) bars recovery where loss arises only because the plaintiff's use is abnormally delicate. A prescriptive right to commit nuisance may be acquired after 20 years of open, continuous, and known interference (*Sturges v Bridgman* principle applied in *Radhey Shyam v Gur Prasad* AIR 1978 All). Statutory authority is a complete defence. The primary remedies are injunction and damages; abatement is available as a limited self-help remedy. Notably, private nuisance is a tort against land — only a person with a proprietary or possessory interest can sue (*Moran v Dawson Chemical* applied by Indian courts).

1. Rohan runs a pickle-manufacturing unit in a predominantly industrial zone. His neighbour Kavya breeds rare orchids in a climate-controlled greenhouse and complains that acetic acid fumes from Rohan's unit damage the orchids, even though the same fumes cause no harm to ordinary vegetation. Kavya sues in private nuisance. Which statement most accurately describes Kavya's legal position?

- ☐ A. Kavya cannot succeed because her damage arises only from her hypersensitive use.
- ☐ B. Kavya succeeds because any chemical emission damaging a neighbour constitutes actionable private nuisance.
- ☐ C. Rohan is liable since the industrial zone classification does not shield chemical fume cases.
- ☐ D. Kavya succeeds because Rohan lacks statutory authority specifically permitting his emissions here.

2. For 22 years, Nirmala operated a marble-cutting workshop generating constant vibration. Her neighbour Biju, who acquired his plot five years ago, recently opened a precision weighing laboratory and now claims the vibration ruins his measurements. There is no evidence the vibration caused structural or sensory harm to ordinary occupants. Which of the following would be LEAST likely to constitute a complete defence for Nirmala?

- ☐ A. Nirmala's workshop predates Biju's acquisition of the land by many years.
- ☐ B. Nirmala has acquired a prescriptive right after 22 years of open, continuous, known interference.
- ☐ C. Biju's loss arises exclusively from his abnormally sensitive laboratory use, not Nirmala's conduct.
- ☐ D. Coming to nuisance weakens Biju's claim for injunctive relief, though it does not bar suit.

3. Ananya owns a flat on the fourth floor of a residential building under a three-year lease. The ground-floor tenant Prakash operates a loudspeaker music school from 6 AM to 10 PM daily. Ananya suffers constant disturbance and sues in private nuisance. Prakash argues Ananya — a mere tenant, not an owner — has no standing. Is Prakash correct?

- ☐ A. Prakash is correct; only freehold owners may bring a private nuisance action for interference with land.
- ☐ B. Prakash is wrong; a tenant with possessory interest has standing to sue in private nuisance.
- ☐ C. Ananya may sue only after residing in the flat continuously for more than one year.
- ☐ D. Prakash is correct because private nuisance actions require proof of physical structural damage to property.

4. A municipal corporation was authorised by state statute to build and operate a sewage-treatment plant in a residential locality. Residents suffer severe odour nuisance and sue. The corporation pleads statutory authority as a complete defence. Under what condition would this defence most likely FAIL?

- ☐ A. The statute explicitly granted permission to operate the plant in that specific residential locality.
- ☐ B. The nuisance results from the corporation's negligent operation, not from the authorised act itself.
- ☐ C. Residents had not individually consented to the plant's construction before the statute passed.
- ☐ D. The plant was constructed within the exact geographic boundary authorised by the statute itself.

5. Suresh has suffered a decade of noise nuisance from neighbour Devika's steel fabrication shop. A court grants Suresh an injunction. Before it is served, Suresh enters Devika's premises without permission on a Sunday and disassembles her machinery. Which is the most accurate legal characterisation of Suresh's act?

- ☐ A. Suresh's entry is lawful because no permanent structural damage was inflicted on Devika's premises.
- ☐ B. Suresh acted lawfully because a court already confirmed the nuisance before his intervention occurred.
- ☐ C. Suresh committed trespass; abatement does not authorise entering another's land without prior notice.
- ☐ D. Suresh is only liable if Devika proves actual financial loss arising directly from the disassembly.

6. Priya holds a weekly non-exclusive licence to use a shop unit in a commercial complex. Dust and debris from her landlord's renovation of an adjacent unit repeatedly damage her stock. She sues in private nuisance. Can Priya maintain the suit?

- ☐ A. Priya can sue because the landlord-licensee relationship automatically confers tortious standing in private nuisance.
- ☐ B. Priya can sue because physical damage to stock always suffices for any occupant's nuisance claim.
- ☐ C. Priya likely cannot sue because a non-exclusive licensee lacks the required possessory interest in land.
- ☐ D. Priya can sue because her continuous physical presence on the premises creates possessory standing in tort.

PRINCIPLE B — DOCTRINE OF CONSIDERATION & PRIVACY OF CONTRACT (SECTIONS 2(D) AND 25, INDIAN CONTRACT ACT 1872) (Q7-12)



NAME: _____ **ROLL NO:** _____

BATCH: _____

Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act 1872 defines consideration as an act, abstinence, or promise done or made at the desire of the promisor, by the promisee or any other person. Critically, unlike English law, Indian law permits consideration to flow from a third party (i.e., a stranger to the consideration may enforce a contract) — established in *Chinnaya v Ramayya* (1882 Mad). However, Section 2(d) also requires that the consideration move 'at the desire of the promisor'; consideration offered voluntarily or at the desire of a third party other than the promisor is invalid. The privity of contract rule — only a party to the contract can sue on it — applies in India, subject to recognised exceptions: (i) beneficiary of a trust or charge on property created by the contract (*Khwaja Muhammad Khan v Hussaini Begum* 1910); (ii) marriage-settlement or family arrangement cases; (iii) acknowledgement or estoppel; (iv) agency relationships. Consideration must not be past under Indian law as interpreted in *Kedarnath Bhattacharji v Gorie Mohamed* (1886 Cal), although Section 25(2) validates a promise to pay for a past voluntary service if the service was rendered at the promisor's request. Section 25 lists exceptions to the rule that an agreement without consideration is void: natural love and affection (registered, between near relatives), past voluntary service on request, and promise to pay time-barred debt (in writing, signed).

7. Raghav, a wealthy uncle, executes a registered deed expressing natural love and affection and promises to transfer his ancestral bungalow to his nephew Sameer. Raghav later refuses to execute the transfer deed. Sameer sues. Raghav pleads the promise is unenforceable for want of consideration. What is the correct legal position?

- ☐ A. A unilateral gift of immovable property can never be specifically enforced against the promisor here.
- ☐ B. The promise is enforceable under Section 25(1): it is written, registered, and between near relatives.
- ☐ C. The promise is enforceable only if Sameer proves detrimental reliance before Raghav's refusal.
- ☐ D. The promise fails because natural love and affection cannot replace pecuniary consideration in property.

8. In 1990, Meera voluntarily saved the life of Suresh's son during a flood, without any request from Suresh. In 2005, Suresh, moved by gratitude, writes a signed letter promising to pay Meera ₹2 lakh. Suresh later refuses to pay. Meera sues. Which statement correctly states the legal outcome?

- ☐ A. The promise is enforceable only if Suresh registered the letter as a deed before refusing.
- ☐ B. The promise is void because Section 25(2) requires the past service at the promisor's prior request.
- ☐ C. Meera cannot enforce it because Indian law requires consideration to move simultaneously with the promise.
- ☐ D. The promise is enforceable under Section 25(2): Suresh's signed promise compensates a past voluntary act.

9. Ravi's parents entered into a marriage-settlement agreement with Sunita's parents before the wedding. The agreement obliged Sunita's parents to pay monthly maintenance to Sunita if the marriage broke down. The marriage broke down and Sunita's parents refused to pay. Sunita — not a party to the agreement — sues on the settlement. Sunita's parents invoke the privity rule. Is their argument correct?

- ☐ A. Sunita's parents are correct; the Indian Contract Act allows no privity exception for marriage settlements.
- ☐ B. Sunita's parents are wrong; marriage-settlement beneficiaries are a recognised exception to privity in India.
- ☐ C. Sunita can sue only if she ratified the settlement within reasonable time after attaining majority.
- ☐ D. Sunita's parents are correct unless the settlement deed was also personally signed by both spouses themselves.

10. Bharati is owed ₹5 lakh by Vikram. Vikram's father Gopal promises Bharati in writing: 'In consideration of your forbearing to sue Vikram for three months, I will pay ₹5 lakh.' Bharati forbears for three months but then Vikram pays the debt in full. Bharati demands ₹5 lakh from Gopal as well. Gopal refuses. Which is the MOST legally accurate statement?

- ☐ A. Bharati loses her claim against Gopal automatically once she accepted Vikram's payment without any reservation.
- ☐ B. Gopal's promise is void because creditor forbearance is never valid consideration under Indian law.
- ☐ C. Gopal must pay ₹5 lakh independently; Vikram's payment does not affect Gopal's separate written promise.
- ☐ D. Bharati's forbearance was good consideration, but Vikram's full payment likely discharges Gopal's obligation too.

11. Deepa agrees to paint Arun's house for ₹80,000. Before starting, she demands an extra ₹20,000 claiming the work is harder than expected. Arun reluctantly agrees. After Deepa finishes, Arun pays only ₹80,000, arguing the revised promise lacked consideration because Deepa was already bound to perform. Which of the following statements about this scenario is LEAST accurately stated?

- ☐ A. The existing-duty rule would not apply if Deepa performed additional tasks beyond the original contractual scope.
- ☐ B. Arun's argument has force; performing a pre-existing duty ordinarily does not constitute sufficient fresh consideration.
- ☐ C. If Arun's revised agreement was procured by economic duress, the modification may be voidable.
- ☐ D. Arun is bound because paying more for a pre-existing duty is always enforceable in India.

12. A deed of family settlement divides ancestral property among three brothers: Anil, Sunil, and Kapil. The deed also requires Anil to pay monthly maintenance to their widowed mother Kamla, who did not sign the deed. When Anil defaults, Kamla sues him directly on the deed. Anil contends Kamla is a stranger to the contract. Which statement correctly resolves this dispute?

- ☐ A. Kamla can sue only if she was physically present when the brothers executed the deed.
- ☐ B. Kamla cannot sue because Indian courts have never recognised any exception to privity.
- ☐ C. Kamla can enforce the deed as a beneficiary under the recognised family-arrangement exception to privity.
- ☐ D. Kamla must instead sue under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, not contract law, on the facts as presently stated.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — CIRCULAR SEATING ARRANGEMENT — MIXED FACING (Q13-16)



Eight persons — Asha, Benu, Charu, Dev, Ela, Farhan, Gita, and Hari — are seated at eight equally spaced positions (numbered 1 to 8 clockwise) around a circular table. Exactly four of them face the centre and the remaining four face outward (away from the centre). The following conditions hold:

1. Asha occupies position 1 and faces the centre.
2. Benu sits directly opposite Asha and faces outward.
3. Charu sits exactly two seats clockwise from Asha and faces the centre.
4. Dev sits immediately to Benu's left (from Benu's own perspective, given that Benu faces outward) and faces outward.
5. Ela sits directly opposite Charu and faces outward.
6. Farhan sits immediately to Asha's left (from Asha's own perspective, given that Asha faces the centre) and faces outward.
7. Gita is seated between Benu and Farhan on the shorter arc connecting them, and faces the centre.
8. Hari occupies the only remaining seat and faces the centre.

13. Who sits directly opposite Farhan?

- ☐ A. Hari
 ☐ B. Dev
 ☐ C. Benu
 ☐ D. Gita

14. How many persons are seated between Asha and Ela when counted clockwise from Asha?

- ☐ A. Five
 ☐ B. Three
 ☐ C. Four
 ☐ D. Six

15. Who are the immediate neighbours of Gita?

- ☐ A. Farhan and Ela
 ☐ B. Benu and Dev
 ☐ C. Dev and Ela
 ☐ D. Benu and Ela

16. Which of the following pairs consists entirely of persons who face outward?

- ☐ A. Gita and Benu
 ☐ B. Hari and Charu
 ☐ C. Dev and Farhan
 ☐ D. Asha and Ela

PUZZLE 2 — LINEAR RANKING — SIX STUDENTS IN AN OLYMPIAD (Q17-20)

Six students — Farida, Ganesh, Hema, Irfan, Jaya, and Kiran — participated in a school Science Olympiad. Each student received a distinct overall rank from 1 (highest) to 6 (lowest). The following conditions apply:

1. Hema is ranked first overall.
2. Farida is ranked higher than Ganesh but lower than Hema (i.e., Hema outranks Farida, who outranks Ganesh).
3. Irfan is ranked exactly two places below Farida.
4. Jaya is ranked immediately above Kiran (i.e., Jaya's rank number is exactly one less than Kiran's).
5. Kiran is ranked lower than Irfan (i.e., Kiran's rank number is greater than Irfan's).
6. Ganesh is not ranked last.

17. Who is ranked 4th in the Olympiad?

- ☐ A. Irfan
 ☐ B. Ganesh
 ☐ C. Jaya
 ☐ D. Kiran

18. How many students are ranked between Farida and Jaya?

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

19. If Ganesh is penalised and drops exactly two ranks, who occupies the 3rd rank in the revised order?

- ☐ A. Farida
 ☐ B. Jaya
 ☐ C. Irfan
 ☐ D. Ganesh

20. Which student is ranked exactly one place above Irfan?

- ☐ A. Hema
 ☐ B. Farida
 ☐ C. Ganesh
 ☐ D. Jaya

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21-30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — NLU ENROLMENT & FEE STRUCTURE (2025-26) (Q21-25)

The Consortium of National Law Universities released its annual enrolment report for the academic year 2025-26, covering five major NLUs across India. The report details total sanctioned seats, category-wise enrolment distribution — General, OBC, and SC/ST — and the annual tuition fee (in ₹ thousands) charged at each institution. NLU-A, located in a Tier-I city, maintains the highest General-category proportion, while NLU-B, the largest institution by intake, draws the greatest number of OBC students in absolute terms. NLU-E, though the smallest by seats, charges the steepest fees. Collectively the five NLUs account for 630 seats. Category percentages across each NLU sum to exactly 100%, so enrolment in one category can be inferred once the other two are known. Analysts studying the access-equity dimension of legal education use this data to compare fee burdens relative to reservation benefits across institutions.

NLU	Total Seats	General (%)	OBC (%)	SC/ST (%)	Annual Fee (₹ '000)
NLU-A	120	55	25	20	80
NLU-B	200	45	30	25	75
NLU-C	100	55	25	20	90
NLU-D	150	48	28	24	70
NLU-E	60	50	30	20	105

21. What is the total number of SC/ST students enrolled across all five NLUs combined?

- ☐ A. 142
 ☐ B. 148
 ☐ C. 138
 ☐ D. 156



22. What is the weighted average annual fee (in ₹ thousands) across all five NLUs, weighted by the number of seats in each institution?

- ☐ A. 82 ☐ B. 84
☐ C. 78 ☐ D. 80

23. Which NLU has the highest absolute number of OBC students enrolled, and how many OBC students does it have?

- ☐ A. NLU-B with 60 OBC students
☐ B. NLU-D with 42 OBC students
☐ C. NLU-A with 30 OBC students
☐ D. NLU-B with 54 OBC students

24. NLU-A plans to expand its total intake by 25% from the current year, while keeping its SC/ST reservation percentage unchanged at 20%. How many additional SC/ST seats will this expansion create?

- ☐ A. 5 ☐ B. 7
☐ C. 8 ☐ D. 6

25. What is the ratio of the number of General-category students in NLU-B to the number of General-category students in NLU-D?

- ☐ A. 3 : 2 ☐ B. 5 : 4
☐ C. 9 : 7 ☐ D. 45 : 48

DATA SET 2 — STATE-WISE CLAT COACHING REVENUE & ENROLMENT SHARE (2021-22 TO 2023-24) (Q26-30)

A study commissioned by the All-India Legal Education Council tracked the aggregate revenue (₹ crore) of registered CLAT coaching centres across five states — Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, and Maharashtra — over three consecutive financial years: 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24. The report also measured each state's share of total pan-India CLAT enrolment in 2023-24. Delhi, home to the largest concentration of premium coaching institutes, dominates both revenue and aggregate enrolment. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh together account for exactly half the national enrolment share. Maharashtra, despite a low enrolment share of 10%, saw the sharpest revenue surge owing to rapid premium-tier expansion in Pune and Mumbai. The data is used by policymakers to assess geographic access disparities in CLAT preparation and to project coaching industry growth in under-served states.

State	Revenue 2021-22 (₹ Cr)	Revenue 2022-23 (₹ Cr)	Revenue 2023-24 (₹ Cr)	Enrolment Share 2023-24 (%)
Bihar	40	52	65	18
UP	80	100	130	32
Rajasthan	35	42	50	12
Delhi	120	150	180	28
Maharashtra	25	36	50	10

26. Which state recorded the highest percentage growth in revenue from 2021-22 to 2023-24, and what was that growth rate?

- ☐ A. Delhi with 50% growth
☐ B. Bihar with 62.5% growth
☐ C. UP with 62.5% growth
☐ D. Maharashtra with 100% growth

27. What was the total revenue (₹ crore) generated by all five states combined in the year 2022-23?

- ☐ A. ₹380 crore ☐ B. ₹370 crore
☐ C. ₹395 crore ☐ D. ₹360 crore

28. Delhi's revenue in 2023-24 constitutes approximately what percentage of the total revenue of all five states in 2023-24?

- ☐ A. 40.00% ☐ B. 31.58%
☐ C. 37.89% ☐ D. 33.33%

29. Assuming a uniform compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the two-year period 2021-22 to 2023-24, what is the approximate CAGR of UP's revenue? (Use: $CAGR = (End/Start)^{1/n} - 1$, where $n = 2$)

- ☐ A. Approximately 31.25%
☐ B. Approximately 27.5%
☐ C. Approximately 25.0%
☐ D. Approximately 22.5%

30. The combined 2023-24 revenue of Bihar and Rajasthan is what percentage of Delhi's 2023-24 revenue?

- ☐ A. 70.56% ☐ B. 63.89%
☐ C. 58.33% ☐ D. 75.00%

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31-32 · 2 Marks

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

31. If A is the brother of B, B is the sister of C, and C is the father of D, how is A related to D?

- ☐ A. Cousin ☐ B. Father
☐ C. Grandfather ☐ D. Uncle

32. Rahul walks 5 km North, turns East and walks 3 km, then turns South and walks 5 km. How far is he from the starting point?

- ☐ A. 3 km ☐ B. 5 km
☐ C. 8 km ☐ D. $\sqrt{34}$ km

