Daily Practice Sheet — 16 July 2026

26 Qs · 40 Min
+1 / −0.25

Daily Practice — Legal Reasoning · Logical Reasoning · Quantitative Techniques
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SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CONSTITUTIONAL LAW · ARTICLE 14: REASONABLE CLASSIFICATION (Q1–Q5)

Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees to every person equality before the law and the equal protection of the laws. This guarantee does not require that every law apply uniformly to all persons; the State may classify persons, objects or transactions into groups and treat them differently. What Article 14 forbids is class legislation, while it permits reasonable classification. A classification is reasonable only if it satisfies a twin-test laid down in State of West Bengal v. Anwar Ali Sarkar and refined in E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu: first, the classification must be founded on an intelligible differentia which distinguishes the persons or things grouped together from those left out; and second, that differentia must bear a rational nexus to the object sought to be achieved by the statute. If the basis of the grouping has no rational connection to the law's purpose, the classification is arbitrary and violates Article 14, even where an intelligible differentia otherwise exists. The object itself must also be legitimate; a discriminatory object cannot save an otherwise neat classification.

1. A State law exempts co-operative societies from a debt-recovery tribunal that adjudicates every other creditor's claim, reasoning that co-operatives finance rural credit. A commercial bank challenges the exemption. Which reasoning best defends the classification under the twin-test?

◯ **A.** The exemption is valid simply because co-operative societies happen to be fewer in number than the commercial banks operating in the State.
◯ **B.** The exemption must fail because, once persons are all creditors, no further classification among them is ever constitutionally permissible.
◯ **C.** Co-operatives financing rural credit form an intelligible group, and that basis bears a rational nexus to giving them a distinct recovery forum.
◯ **D.** The exemption is valid only if the co-operative societies additionally pay a higher tribunal filing fee than the commercial banks do.

2. A statute grants maternity benefit only to women employed in establishments with 50 or more workers, excluding smaller units, so that tiny enterprises are not crushed by compliance costs. A worker in a 20-person unit challenges the cut-off. The most defensible position is:

◯ **A.** The 50-worker threshold is an intelligible differentia and administrative feasibility supplies a rational nexus, so the cut-off can be sustained.
◯ **B.** Any numerical cut-off chosen by the legislature is, without exception, inherently arbitrary and must therefore be treated as automatically void under Article 14.
◯ **C.** The law must fail because a maternity benefit is, by its very nature, incapable of being confined by any classification.
◯ **D.** The law is valid purely because women together constitute a natural and self-evident class deserving protection.

3. A statute empowers the Government to direct that any case it selects be tried by a special court following a truncated procedure, without laying down any principle to guide the selection. Following State of West Bengal v. Anwar Ali Sarkar, the provision is:

◯ **A.** Valid, because ensuring a speedy trial is always, in itself, a legitimate legislative object to pursue.
◯ **B.** Valid, because the executive must be presumed to exercise such a power honestly and in good faith.
◯ **C.** Invalid, because special courts applying a truncated procedure are per se unconstitutional in every conceivable case.
◯ **D.** Invalid, because the statute supplies no intelligible differentia and leaves selection to unguided executive discretion.

4. A municipal by-law levies a licence fee only on shops selling milk-based sweets, exempting shops selling exclusively dry sweets, to fund testing for milk adulteration. A shop that mainly sells dry sweets but stocks one milk-based item is charged and challenges the levy. Applying the twin-test, the by-law is:

◯ **A.** Invalid, because levying any licence fee at all on sweet-shops can serve no conceivable public purpose whatsoever.
◯ **B.** Valid, because the adulteration risk of milk-based sweets is an intelligible differentia rationally connected to funding milk-testing.
◯ **C.** Invalid, because grouping a mostly-dry-sweet shop together with pure milk-sweet shops makes the classification impermissibly over-inclusive.
◯ **D.** Valid, because a municipality enjoys an unlimited and unreviewable power to impose any licence fee whatsoever that it may wish.

5. A rehabilitation statute confers benefits on every 'displaced person' who migrated from Territory X before a fixed date, and separately empowers the Government, under an open-ended clause, to reclassify particular migrants and withhold benefits. Two persons who migrated on the very same day are treated differently under that clause. The sharpest Article 14 objection is:

◯ **A.** The fixed migration date is bad because every possible date the legislature could have picked is equally arbitrary.
◯ **B.** The statute is immune from Article 14 altogether because rehabilitation is a benevolent and welfare-oriented object, and a court will never scrutinise any classification drawn by a statute that pursues so benevolent a purpose.
◯ **C.** Even if the date-based grouping is valid, the open-ended reclassification clause lets identically-situated migrants be treated unequally with no rational basis, breaking the nexus limb.
◯ **D.** The statute is void for the sole reason that it identifies a particular named territory rather than speaking in general terms.

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — FAMILY LAW · RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS — SECTION 9, HMA 1955 (Q6–Q1

Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for restitution of conjugal rights. Where either spouse has, without reasonable excuse, withdrawn from the society of the other, the aggrieved party may petition the district court, which may decree restitution if satisfied of the truth of the statements and that there is no legal ground why relief should be refused. The Explanation to Section 9 places the burden of proving reasonable excuse for the withdrawal on the person who has withdrawn. 'Withdrawal from society' means a total repudiation of cohabitation and of the marital obligation to live together; a mere physical separation compelled by employment, illness, or the other spouse's own cruelty is not a withdrawal 'without reasonable excuse'. A restitution decree does not use force; its practical effect is that if the parties have not resumed cohabitation for one year after the decree, that non-compliance becomes a ground for divorce under Section 13(1A), available to either spouse. The remedy thus tests the willingness of each spouse to honour the shared obligation of consortium.

6. W leaves the matrimonial home because H persistently subjects her to cruelty. H petitions for restitution of conjugal rights under Section 9. On these facts, the court should hold that:

◯ **A.** The decree must issue automatically, since W has in fact physically left the matrimonial home she once shared.
◯ **B.** W had a reasonable excuse — the husband's persistent cruelty — so restitution of conjugal rights should be refused.
◯ **C.** W must establish the cruelty beyond reasonable doubt, exactly as though it were being tried as a criminal charge.
◯ **D.** Restitution follows as a matter of right once one year of continuous separation between the spouses has elapsed.

7. H is transferred to another city for his employment and consequently lives apart from W, who stays at the matrimonial home. W petitions under Section 9 for restitution. The correct application is:

◯ **A.** H's absence from the matrimonial home necessarily amounts to a withdrawal without reasonable excuse, so a decree of restitution should ordinarily follow as a matter of course.
◯ **B.** Restitution must be granted because W herself has plainly not withdrawn from the society of her husband.
◯ **C.** The petition is barred outright, because the remedy under Section 9 is in law available only to a wife, not a husband.
◯ **D.** Employment-compelled separation is not a repudiation of the marital obligation, so it is not a withdrawal without reasonable excuse.

8. W has withdrawn from H's society. In H's Section 9 petition, H proves the fact of withdrawal, but W leads no evidence at all to explain why she left. On the Explanation to Section 9, the court should:

◯ **A.** Grant the decree, because once withdrawal is shown the burden of proving a reasonable excuse lies on W, and she offered none.
◯ **B.** Refuse the decree, since the burden of proving withdrawal-without-excuse rests throughout the case on the petitioning husband.
◯ **C.** Adjourn the matter indefinitely until such time as W eventually chooses on her own to explain her conduct.
◯ **D.** Dismiss the petition outright, because a decree of restitution cannot in any event be physically enforced against W.

9. A restitution decree is passed in H's favour, but the spouses do not resume cohabitation. Eighteen months later W petitions for divorce, relying on the non-resumption. Under the statutory scheme:

◯ **A.** Only H, being the decree-holder in whose favour restitution was originally ordered by the court, may seek a divorce founded on the subsequent non-compliance with that decree.
◯ **B.** W is absolutely barred from relying on the non-resumption, because she is the very spouse who declined to return.
◯ **C.** Non-resumption of cohabitation for one year after the decree is a ground for divorce under Section 13(1A) available to either spouse, so W may petition.
◯ **D.** The restitution decree may now be executed by physically compelling W to return to and remain in the matrimonial home.

10. H procured his restitution decree by concealing that he had deserted W first, and that W withdrew only in response. H now relies on the year-long non-compliance to claim divorce under Section 13(1A). The strongest doctrinal objection to H succeeding is that:

◯ **A.** Section 13(1A) admits of no exceptions whatever in its plain language, so H is straightforwardly and fully entitled to the decree of divorce that he now seeks.
◯ **B.** A spouse may not take advantage of his own wrong, so H's concealed prior desertion can bar the relief flowing from the decree he thus obtained.
◯ **C.** A restitution decree, being unenforceable by physical compulsion, can never in law ripen into a decree of divorce at all.
◯ **D.** W's only remedy lay in appealing against the restitution decree within the limitation period, and that time has now expired.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — ASSUMPTION · THE EDITOR AND THE DIGITAL MIGRATION (Q11–Q14)

The editor of a city daily argues: 'Our print circulation has fallen for three straight years, while our website's readership has doubled. Clearly, our readers have not abandoned us — they have simply migrated online. We should therefore stop printing the paper altogether and publish only on the website. The money we save on newsprint and delivery can be poured into digital journalism, and not a single reader will be lost in the transition.' The editor treats the online growth as proof that everyone who dropped the print edition is now reading the very same paper on the web, and builds the whole plan on that single inference.

11. Which of the following is an assumption on which the editor's conclusion — that no reader will be lost by going fully digital — depends?

◯ **A.** The readers who stopped buying the print edition are, by and large, the same people who are now reading the website.
◯ **B.** Digital journalism is, as a form, inherently of a higher editorial quality than traditional print journalism ever was.
◯ **C.** Newsprint and delivery together are the single largest category of cost that the newspaper incurs in each year.
◯ **D.** No rival newspaper anywhere in the city has yet launched a competing website of its own to draw readers away.

12. The editor assumes print readers who do not currently visit the website will be able to follow the paper online after print stops. Which assumption is NECESSARY for the plan to lose 'not a single reader'?

◯ **A.** Every current print reader positively prefers reading the news on a screen rather than reading it on paper.
◯ **B.** The website will additionally attract brand-new readers who had never once read the earlier print edition.
◯ **C.** Advertisers will reliably pay more for the digital advertisements than they had previously paid for print advertisements.
◯ **D.** Print-only readers who do not yet use the website have the means and the willingness to access the paper online once p

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13. **Which statement, if it turned out to be FALSE, would most damage the editor's conclusion — thereby revealing it as an unstated assumption?**

- ◯ **A.** The website's own advertising rates have, on the whole, been climbing steadily and reliably in each of the last several successive years.
- ◯ **B.** The newspaper's newsprint supplier has, quite recently, sharply raised the prices that it charges the paper.
- ◯ **C.** The doubling of website readership was driven mainly by the paper's former print subscribers rather than by wholly new visitors.
- ◯ **D.** The city's total newspaper-reading population has remained roughly constant across the same three-year period.

14. **The editor's reasoning would collapse unless one of these is taken for granted. Which is that assumption?**

- ◯ **A.** Losing the print edition will not, by itself, drive away readers who are attached specifically to a physical newspaper.
- ◯ **B.** The website already carries more articles in each day's edition than the print paper ever managed to carry.
- ◯ **C.** The editor personally reads the newspaper both in its print form and on the website every single morning.
- ◯ **D.** Digital subscriptions cost readers distinctly less money than the old print subscriptions used to cost them.

LOGICAL REASONING — STRENGTHEN · DISTANCE-BASED BUS FARES (Q15–Q18)

A transport economist contends: 'The city should replace its flat-fare bus system with distance-based fares. Under the present flat fare, short-distance riders subsidise long-distance riders, and buses are overcrowded on short inner-city hops that people could easily walk. Charging by distance would price short trivial trips fairly, nudge nearby commuters to walk or cycle, and free up seats for those travelling far. Revenue would stay stable because the higher fares paid by long-distance riders would offset the fares lost from discouraged short-trip riders. The result would be a less crowded, fairer, and financially sound bus network.' The proposal therefore rests on riders actually changing their behaviour once the fare structure changes.

15. **Which finding, if true, would most strengthen the economist's argument that distance-based fares will reduce overcrowding?**

- ◯ **A.** Long-distance riders consistently report that they would simply continue using the bus regardless of any changes that might be made to the fares.
- ◯ **B.** Surveys show that a large share of short-distance riders would switch to walking once charged even a small distance-based fare.
- ◯ **C.** The city's existing fleet of buses was manufactured more than a decade ago and is now visibly ageing.
- ◯ **D.** Distance-based bus fares are already in regular use in several other countries elsewhere around the world.

16. **The economist claims revenue will stay stable. Which fact would most strengthen specifically that revenue claim?**

- ◯ **A.** Short-distance riders currently outnumber long-distance riders by a wide margin on the affected city bus routes.
- ◯ **B.** The city government plans to spend any eventual surplus revenue on building better and safer bus shelters.
- ◯ **C.** Walking short distances is, for most short-trip commuters, considerably healthier than riding the city bus.
- ◯ **D.** The extra fares from long-distance riders would, on the modelling, closely match the fares lost from departing riders.

17. **Which additional premise would most strengthen the economist's fairness argument that flat fares make short riders subsidise long riders?**

- ◯ **A.** Long-distance riders, taken as a broad group across the network, tend to have noticeably and consistently higher incomes than the short-distance riders do.
- ◯ **B.** Bus fares across the whole city have not been formally revised or reviewed by anyone for several years now.
- ◯ **C.** Under the flat fare, the cost of carrying a rider rises with the distance travelled, yet every rider pays the identical amount.
- ◯ **D.** Most riders on the network buy monthly travel passes rather than paying separately for each single ticket.

18. **Which of the following, if established, would most strengthen the economist's overall conclusion that the network will become less crowded, fairer, AND financially sound?**

- ◯ **A.** A pilot on one busy route showed short-trip ridership fell, seats freed up for long-distance riders, and total fare revenue held steady.
- ◯ **B.** Passengers right across the city have, in repeated surveys, reported a general and vocal dissatisfaction with the current flat-fare system now in place.
- ◯ **C.** The bus operator has, quite recently, hired a number of additional ticket inspectors to work across the whole network.
- ◯ **D.** Several neighbouring towns have debated the idea of distance-based fares at length but have not yet adopted it anywhere.

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ELECTIONS & DEMOGRAPHICS · PERCENTAGE CHANGE · MARUDHARA TURNOUT, 2019 VS 2024 (Q19–Q22)

The Election Commission's summary for the fictional region of Marudhara compares the last two general elections. For each of four States it records the size of the electoral roll and the number of votes actually polled, both in lakh, for 2019 and 2024. Turnout for a State is the votes polled expressed as a percentage of its electors. Between the two elections every State's electoral roll expanded as new voters came of age, but the votes polled grew at differing rates, so that turnout rose sharply in some States and stagnated in others. Analysts use these figures to judge where voter mobilisation genuinely improved rather than merely tracking a larger roll.

State	Electors 2019 (lakh)	Votes Polled 2019 (lakh)	Electors 2024 (lakh)	Votes Polled 2024 (lakh)
Ashvara	200	130	260	182
Bhoomika	150	90	180	108
Chandrapur	400	260	520	390
Devgarh	100	60	125	75

19. **By what percentage did the votes polled in Chandrapur change from 2019 to 2024?**

- ◯ **A.** An increase of 30%, tracking the growth of its roll
- ◯ **B.** An increase of 50% over the 2019 figure
- ◯ **C.** An increase of about 33.3% on the newer figure
- ◯ **D.** An increase of 40% over the 2019 figure

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20. **Turnout is votes polled as a percentage of electors. Which State saw the greatest rise in turnout between 2019 and 2024, and by how many percentage points did it rise?**

- ◯ **A.** Ashvara, by 5 percentage points overall
- ◯ **B.** Bhoomika, by 10 percentage points overall
- ◯ **C.** Ashvara, by 10 percentage points overall
- ◯ **D.** Chandrapur, by 10 percentage points overall

21. **By what percentage did Ashvara's electoral roll grow from 2019 to 2024?**

- ◯ **A.** 30%, on a base of 200 lakh electors
- ◯ **B.** 25%, on a base of 240 lakh electors
- ◯ **C.** 40%, matching its votes-polled growth
- ◯ **D.** 60%, equal to the absolute rise in lakh

22. **Which State recorded the SMALLEST percentage increase in votes polled between the two elections, and what was that increase?**

- ◯ **A.** Devgarh, at an increase of 25%
- ◯ **B.** Ashvara, at an increase of 40%
- ◯ **C.** Bhoomika, at an increase of 20%
- ◯ **D.** Chandrapur, at an increase of 50%

QUANT — ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE · RATIO & PROPORTION · HIGHLAND ECO-REGIONS: FOREST, EMISSIONS, PEOPLE (Q23–Q26)

The State climate authority tabulates four eco-regions of the highland belt, recording each region's forest cover in square kilometres, its annual carbon-dioxide emissions in million tonnes (mt), and its population in lakh. Planners use these figures to allocate a carbon-credit fund and to enforce emission caps that are pegged to a region's forested area. Because forests act as carbon sinks, a region with abundant forest but heavy emissions is treated very differently from one with little forest yet modest output. The ratios between forest cover, emissions and population therefore drive both the penalties a region faces and the share of relief funds it may claim.

Region	Forest Cover (sq km)	Annual CO_2 Emissions (mt)	Population (lakh)
Nilgiri	12000	48	80
Suvarna	8000	40	80
Aravali	6000	24	60
Tamas	4000	18	45

23. **What is the ratio of the combined forest cover of Nilgiri and Aravali to the combined forest cover of Suvarna and Tamas?**

- ◯ **A.** 2 : 3, taking the two pairs in that order
- ◯ **B.** 3 : 2, in simplest whole-number form
- ◯ **C.** 4 : 3, after pairing the regions differently
- ◯ **D.** 5 : 3, from the sum of the four figures

24. **A new norm caps each region's annual CO_2 emissions (in mt) at three times its forest cover measured in thousands of sq km. By how many mt must Suvarna reduce its current emissions to comply?**

- ◯ **A.** 8 mt, equal to its forest figure in thousands
- ◯ **B.** 24 mt, which is its permitted emissions ceiling
- ◯ **C.** 12 mt, being half of the compliance gap
- ◯ **D.** 16 mt, the shortfall it must actually cut

25. **Measured as CO_2 emissions per lakh of population, which region emits the most, and at what rate?**

- ◯ **A.** Nilgiri, at 0.6 mt per lakh of population
- ◯ **B.** Suvarna, at 0.5 mt per lakh of population
- ◯ **C.** Aravali, at 0.4 mt per lakh of population
- ◯ **D.** Tamas, at 0.4 mt per lakh of population

26. **If the four regions together share a carbon-credit fund in proportion to their forest cover, what fraction of the fund does Aravali receive?**

- ◯ **A.** 1/6 of the total fund available
- ◯ **B.** 1/4 of the total fund available
- ◯ **C.** 1/5 of the total fund available
- ◯ **D.** 3/10 of the total fund available

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