

Daily Practice — Legal Reasoning · Logical Reasoning · Quantitative Techniques

Every question is passage-based, CLAT-2026 grade. Darken one bubble. Negative marking applies. Full solutions with examiner notes are in the companion answer sheet.

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SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW · DEFICIENCY, PRODUCT LIABILITY AND THE LOCKER BAILMENT (Q1-Q5)

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, 'deficiency' in service means any fault, imperfection, shortcoming or inadequacy in the quality or manner of performance that a provider is required to maintain by law or under a contract. The Act also recognises 'product liability', by which a product seller may be held accountable for harm caused by a defective product even without proof of negligence, provided the product was defective when it left the seller's control. A seller is, however, exempt where the harm arose because the buyer altered or misused the product against clear printed instructions. The Reserve Bank's revised locker directions treat a bank as a bailee for safe-deposit lockers: where loss of locker contents results from the bank's own negligence, fraud by its staff, fire, theft or building collapse, the bank's liability is capped at one hundred times the prevailing annual locker rent. But the bank bears no liability for losses due to natural calamities such as earthquake or flood, or where the loss is traceable solely to the customer's own fault, unless the bank failed to take a precaution it was duty-bound to observe.

1. Meera books a premium 'guaranteed same-day' document delivery. The courier, without informing her, quietly downgrades it to ordinary service and delivers two days late, causing her to miss a tender deadline. On these facts, her strongest claim is —

- ☐ A. No claim at all, because the sealed document eventually reached its destination fully intact
- ☐ B. A product-liability claim, since the courier effectively sold her one clearly defective product
- ☐ C. A deficiency-in-service claim, as performance fell short of the contracted premium standard
- ☐ D. No claim at all, because same-day delivery timelines are never part of any service contract

2. Rohan buys a pressure cooker whose gasket bursts and scalds him. The manufacturer proves the cooker left its factory sound, but that Rohan had replaced the original gasket with an incompatible one against the printed warning. Applying the passage, the manufacturer is —

- ☐ A. Not liable, because the harm followed the buyer's own alteration against the clear instructions
- ☐ B. Liable anyway, because product liability always attaches whatever the buyer may later have done
- ☐ C. Liable anyway, because a burst gasket is by itself conclusive proof of a manufacturing defect
- ☐ D. Not liable, because product liability first requires the injured claimant to prove negligence

3. A bank branch collapses because of the bank's own neglected maintenance, destroying the contents of Sunita's locker whose annual rent is Rs 4,000. Investigators also find the branch had ignored a structural-safety notice. Under the locker directions, the bank's maximum liability is —

- ☐ A. Nil, because any building collapse counts as a natural calamity lying outside the bank's control
- ☐ B. The full market value of the destroyed contents, since the bank had ignored a safety notice
- ☐ C. Rs 4,000 only, limited to a single year's locker rent as the measure of the compensation due
- ☐ D. Rs 4,00,000, being one hundred times the annual locker rent as the direction's stated cap

4. A flash flood that no forecast had predicted inundates a bank's strong-room and ruins locker contents. There is no evidence the bank neglected any precaution it was bound to take. On the passage, the bank's liability is —

- ☐ A. Capped at one hundred times the annual locker rent, exactly as with any other locker loss
- ☐ B. Nil, because the loss flowed from a natural calamity and no precautionary lapse has been shown
- ☐ C. Full compensation for the contents, because a bank effectively insures everything kept in a locker
- ☐ D. Nil, but only on the condition that the customer had separately insured the locker's contents

5. In the same flood scenario, which single additional fact would most likely make the bank liable despite the natural calamity?

- ☐ A. The bank had ignored a repair order to seal a known gap in the strong-room's outer wall
- ☐ B. The customer happened to have visited and opened the locker just one day before the flood
- ☐ C. The locker's annual rent had recently been increased by the bank by about ten per cent
- ☐ D. The flood was measured to be slightly larger than a similar flood recorded a decade earlier

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — ADMINISTRATIVE LAW · JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION (Q6-Q10)

When courts review administrative action they do not sit in appeal over the merits, but examine the legality, procedure and rationality of a decision. Three grounds recur. First, natural justice requires that no person be condemned unheard (*audi alteram partem*); an authority must give notice and a fair hearing before a decision that affects rights, subject to a narrow exception where a genuine emergency makes a prior hearing impracticable, in which case a post-decisional hearing may suffice. Second, under the *Wednesbury* principle a decision may be struck down if it is so unreasonable that no sensible authority, properly directing itself, could have reached it, or if the authority took into account legally irrelevant considerations or ignored plainly relevant ones. Third, the doctrine of legitimate expectation protects a person who, relying on a settled practice or a clear promise of the authority, expects a benefit or a hearing; but this expectation yields where an overriding public interest justifies a change of policy, provided the change is not *mala fide* and is not applied so as to defeat already-acrued rights arbitrarily.



6. A food-safety officer, acting on credible reports of contamination that had caused hospitalisations, seals a dairy plant the same day without a prior hearing and fixes a hearing for the following week. Challenged for breach of natural justice, the sealing is most defensible because —

- ☐ A. Natural justice simply never applies to any protective action taken by a food-safety officer
- ☐ B. The plant owner had waived his right to a hearing by not objecting before the sealing order
- ☐ C. The merits of an alleged contamination can never be reviewed by a court under any circumstances
- ☐ D. A genuine emergency can justify acting first, with a post-decisional hearing then held afterwards

7. A licensing authority rejects a bookshop's renewal solely because the owner had, years earlier, criticised the ruling party in a newspaper column. The best ground of review here is —

- ☐ A. Legitimate expectation, since the shop had over the years built a settled practice of renewal
- ☐ B. That the authority rested its refusal on a legally irrelevant consideration when it decided
- ☐ C. That the reviewing court should now re-examine the licence application afresh on its own merits
- ☐ D. Natural justice, because the owner was given no emergency post-decisional hearing before refusal

8. For fifteen years a port authority renewed short-term stevedore permits as a matter of course. It now, by a transparent and generally-applied policy, switches to competitive auction citing revenue and fairness, and declines to renew Firm X's permit. Firm X pleads legitimate expectation. The plea will most likely —

- ☐ A. Succeed, because any departure from a long-settled administrative practice is automatically unlawful
- ☐ B. Succeed, because a legitimate expectation will always outweigh a mere change in the public policy
- ☐ C. Fail, because an overriding public interest can justify a bona fide and transparent policy change
- ☐ D. Fail, because legitimate expectation is simply not a recognised ground of review in the passage

9. The same port authority then applies its new auction policy retrospectively to cancel a five-year permit already granted to Firm Y under a binding contract, expressly to favour a rival owned by the chairman's relative. On the passage, Firm Y's strongest argument is —

- ☐ A. The change is mala fide and arbitrarily defeats an already-accrued contractual right of the firm
- ☐ B. The court may now re-decide the whole auction on its merits to reach a fairer commercial outcome
- ☐ C. A prior hearing was required even during a genuine and wholly unforeseeable public-safety emergency
- ☐ D. Any auction policy at all is void, because revenue can never be a legally relevant consideration

10. Which one of the following would a reviewing court, on the passage, decline to do?

- ☐ A. Set aside a decision that was reached without the required notice and a fair prior hearing
- ☐ B. Quash a decision that had plainly ignored legally relevant considerations placed before it
- ☐ C. Strike down a decision that no sensible authority could rationally ever have arrived at
- ☐ D. Substitute its own view on the merits of a policy choice that was itself rationally taken

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — INFERENCE · BUS LANES, SIGNALS AND RIDERSHIP (Q11–Q14)

A city transport study found that on every corridor where a dedicated bus lane was added, average bus speeds rose within three months. On corridors where no bus lane was added but the traffic signals were re-timed, bus speeds also rose, though by a distinctly smaller margin. On corridors where neither change was made, bus speeds either stayed the same or fell. The study further noted that ridership increased only on those corridors where bus speeds had risen by more than fifteen per cent, and that no corridor ever achieved so large a rise from signal re-timing alone.

11. If Corridor P saw its ridership increase during the study, which of the following must be true?

- ☐ A. Corridor P had its traffic signals carefully re-timed at some stage during the study period
- ☐ B. Corridor P had no change whatsoever made to its road layout across the whole study period
- ☐ C. Corridor P had a dedicated bus lane added to it at some point over the course of the study
- ☐ D. Corridor P's average bus speeds rose by exactly fifteen per cent that year, and by no more

12. Which of the following can be validly inferred from the study?

- ☐ A. Every single corridor that added a dedicated bus lane went on to see its ridership increase
- ☐ B. A corridor whose ridership stayed completely flat may nonetheless have had faster buses
- ☐ C. Signal re-timing never produces any measurable rise in average bus speeds whatsoever anywhere
- ☐ D. Corridors at which no change at all was made always recorded a definite fall in bus speeds

13. Corridor Q had neither a bus lane added nor its signals re-timed. Which statement is necessarily consistent with the study?

- ☐ A. Corridor Q's average bus speeds did not rise at any point during the whole study period
- ☐ B. Corridor Q's ridership rose anyway, because of a surge in demand originating off the corridor
- ☐ C. Corridor Q's average bus speeds rose by more than fifteen per cent across the study period
- ☐ D. Corridor Q quietly gained a bus lane later on, and it was this that lifted its ridership

14. The study best supports which of the following general conclusions?

- ☐ A. Signal re-timing is a complete and adequate substitute for building dedicated new bus lanes
- ☐ B. Ridership on a corridor depends only on the total money a city chooses to spend on transport
- ☐ C. Bus speeds will fall on any corridor at all that does not receive some fresh signal re-timing
- ☐ D. Large speed gains, and not merely any speed gain at all, are what drive higher bus ridership

LOGICAL REASONING — PARADOX · FEWER VIOLATIONS, MORE CRASHES (Q15–Q18)

A state introduced steep fines for jumping red lights, and within a year the number of traffic-signal violations recorded at its intersections fell sharply. Yet over that same year, the total number of road accidents at those very intersections actually rose were puzzled: if far fewer drivers were breaking the signal, one would surely expect fewer collisions, not more. The fines were visibly enforced by cameras, and repeated roadside surveys confirmed that drivers were indeed far more anxious than been before about being caught crossing on a red light.



15. Which of the following, if true, best resolves the apparent paradox?

- ☐ A. The steep fines that were imposed for jumping a red light were collected promptly and in full
- ☐ B. Traffic-signal cameras had by now been installed at almost every one of the major intersections
- ☐ C. Drivers now brake so abruptly on seeing yellow that rear-end crashes at the intersections surged
- ☐ D. The overall number of vehicles using the roads fell slightly over the course of the same year

16. Which finding, if true, would most DEEPEN rather than resolve the paradox?

- ☐ A. Rear-end collisions caused by sudden hard braking rose very steeply over the course of the year
- ☐ B. Drivers approached the intersections noticeably more cautiously and at distinctly lower speeds
- ☐ C. Crash records from a newly opened nearby hospital were mistakenly merged into the intersection data
- ☐ D. Several of the intersections had been redesigned that year with confusing new lane markings

17. Assume the rise in accidents was genuine and was actually caused by the new fines. Which explanation is most consistent with that?

- ☐ A. Drivers ignored the new fines entirely and simply kept jumping the signals just as before
- ☐ B. The higher fines raised state revenue, which was then used to fund much safer road surfaces
- ☐ C. Accident reporting at the intersections happened to become far less accurate over this one year
- ☐ D. Fearful drivers slammed on their brakes at yellow, triggering pile-ups in the traffic behind them

18. Which single additional fact best explains BOTH the fall in violations AND the rise in accidents?

- ☐ A. Cameras made drivers stop hard for yellow lights, so rear-end crashes rose as violations fell
- ☐ B. The state had also lowered the posted speed limit on all the highways lying outside the city
- ☐ C. Most drivers turned out to be entirely unaware that the fines for violations had been increased
- ☐ D. The new fines in fact applied only to two-wheelers and did not apply to any four-wheelers at all

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — TRADE & INDUSTRY · BAR/LINE GRAPH DI · LRS OUTWARD REMITTANCES BY PURPOSE (US\$ MILLION) (Q19-Q22)

The table below records India's outward remittances under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS), in US\$ million, broken down by the purpose of remittance across four consecutive months. Read the figures carefully; each month's total is simply the sum of its five category rows. Several of the questions require you to distinguish a change in a category's share of the monthly total from a change in its absolute value, and to compare growth rates across the categories rather than merely their raw rupee amounts.

Purpose	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Travel	1200	1500	1800	1700
Studies abroad	250	300	480	520
Maintenance of relatives	400	420	450	460
Gift	300	330	360	390
Investment (equity/debt)	150	200	170	240

19. By how many percentage points did Travel's share of total LRS remittances change from April to June?

- ☐ A. A rise of about 5.2 percentage points in Travel's share of the monthly remittance total
- ☐ B. A fall of about 3.0 percentage points in Travel's share of the monthly remittance total
- ☐ C. A rise of about 3.0 percentage points in Travel's share of the monthly remittance total
- ☐ D. A rise of about 8.4 percentage points in Travel's share of the monthly remittance total

20. Suppose that in August the total LRS is projected to rise 12% over July while Studies-abroad rises 25% over July. To the nearest 0.1 percentage point, what will Studies-abroad's share of the total then be?

- ☐ A. About 15.7%, essentially unchanged from July since the two figures both grow together anyway
- ☐ B. About 17.5%, up from a July share of roughly 15.7% because the category outpaces the total
- ☐ C. About 19.6%, reflecting the full 25% growth applied straight onto the July share figure itself
- ☐ D. About 14.0%, because the base total grows distinctly faster than this particular category does

21. Which purpose recorded the highest PERCENTAGE growth from April to July?

- ☐ A. Travel, since it clearly shows the single largest absolute month-on-month rupee increase
- ☐ B. Investment (equity/debt), climbing from 150 up to 240 over the four consecutive months
- ☐ C. Gift remittances, which alone managed to rise by a steady amount every single month shown
- ☐ D. Studies abroad, which more than doubled across the four months from 250 up to 520

22. What was the average monthly Maintenance-of-relatives remittance over the four months?

- ☐ A. US\$ 432.5 million, that is, the ordinary mean of the four monthly figures for the category
- ☐ B. US\$ 430.0 million, that is, the median of the four monthly figures listed for the category
- ☐ C. US\$ 460.0 million, that is, the value equal to the single highest month for the category
- ☐ D. US\$ 1730 million, that is, the full running total across all four months for the category

QUANT — HEALTH & EDUCATION · PIE CHART DI · ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION BY WHO AWARE CATEGORY (MILLION DDD) (Q23-Q26)

The World Health Organization's AWaRe framework sorts antibiotics into Access (first-line, narrow-spectrum), Watch (higher-resistance-risk), Reserve (last-resort) and a residual group of not-recommended fixed-dose combinations. The table below gives a country's annual antibiotic consumption in million defined daily doses (DDD) across these four groups; the figures sum to a total of 12,000 million DDD. WHO guidance sets a target that Access antibiotics should form at least 60% of all consumption. Use the total to convert any category into a share, and remember that a pie-chart slice's angle is its share multiplied by 360 degrees.

AWaRe category	Consumption (million DDD)
Access	4200
Watch	6300



AWaRe category	Consumption (million DDD)
Reserve	350
Not-recommended fixed-dose combinations	1150

23. With the total held unchanged at 12,000 million DDD, by how much must Access consumption rise to just meet the WHO 60% Access target?

- ☐ A. By 1800 million DDD, which is the amount needed to reach a simple 50% majority share instead
- ☐ B. By 2100 million DDD, which is exactly one half of the current level of Access consumption
- ☐ C. By 3000 million DDD, lifting Access from its present 4200 up to the required target of 7200
- ☐ D. By 7200 million DDD, which is the full 60% target level of Access consumption taken by itself

24. What is the Watch category's share of total antibiotic consumption?

- ☐ A. 35.0%, a share which would make it only the second-largest of the four AWaRe categories
- ☐ B. 52.5%, a share which makes it comfortably the single largest of the four AWaRe categories
- ☐ C. 60.0%, a share which happens to match the level recommended under the WHO AWaRe guidance
- ☐ D. 48.0%, a share which sits just a little under one half of all the antibiotic consumption

25. On a pie chart of the four categories, the Reserve slice and the Not-recommended slice together subtend what angle (to the nearest degree)?

- ☐ A. About 11 degrees, an angle that is based on the small Reserve slice taken entirely on its own
- ☐ B. About 35 degrees, an angle that uses only the Not-recommended fixed-dose-combination slice
- ☐ C. About 45 degrees, the angle arising from a combined one-eighth share of the overall total
- ☐ D. About 90 degrees, a full right angle drawn across the pie chart for these two small slices

26. If a new policy cuts Watch consumption by one-third and shifts that entire volume into Access, with the total unchanged, what will Access's new share be?

- ☐ A. 52.5%, since Access absorbs the 2100 million DDD moved across to it out of the Watch category
- ☐ B. 35.0%, since underlying category shares simply cannot change at all without fresh new demand
- ☐ C. 60.0%, since the shift is just enough to immediately meet the WHO Access target of sixty percent
- ☐ D. 50.0%, since the move amounts to a straightforward halving of the country's total antibiotic use

