

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 — LAW OF CONTRACT · FREE CONSENT: COERCION, UNDUE INFLUENCE AND THE VOIDABLE BARGAIN (Q1-Q5)

Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 requires that an agreement be made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, and Section 14 declares that consent is free when it is not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake. Coercion, under Section 15, is the committing or threatening to commit any act forbidden by the penal law, or the unlawful detaining or threatening to detain any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing that person to enter into an agreement. Undue influence, under Section 16, arises where one party is in a position to dominate the will of another and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage; a person is in such a position where he holds real or apparent authority over the other, or stands in a fiduciary relation to him, or contracts with a person whose capacity is temporarily or permanently affected by age, illness or bodily distress. Where such a person so contracts and the transaction appears, on its face or on the evidence, to be unconscionable, Section 16(3) places on the dominant party the burden of proving that the contract was not induced by undue influence. Section 19 makes an agreement whose consent was caused by coercion, fraud or misrepresentation voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused, and Section 19A applies the same rule to undue influence, adding that the court may set the contract aside absolutely, or upon such terms as to it may seem just. A contract that is merely a hard bargain, struck without any of these vitiating factors, remains binding on both sides.

1. Ravi's consignment of machine parts reaches a transporter's warehouse. The transporter, who has no lien over the goods and to whom nothing is owed, refuses to release the consignment unless Ravi first signs a paper giving up a damages claim he holds against the transporter. Ravi signs and takes delivery. Which statement is correct?

- ☐ A. Coercion under Section 15: the goods were unlawfully detained to make Ravi agree, so the release is voidable at his option.
- ☐ B. There was no coercion: a transporter physically holding another's goods may attach any condition it likes to handing them over.
- ☐ C. Undue influence under Section 16: a carrier who holds another's goods is by that fact able to dominate the owner's will.
- ☐ D. The release is void from the very outset, since an agreement obtained by detaining property is a nullity nobody can enforce.

2. Kamla, aged eighty and bedridden, depends entirely on her nephew Deepak for her medicines, her food and the operation of her bank account. Deepak persuades her to sell him her only house at one-third of its market value. Kamla's daughter sues to have the sale set aside. How should the court proceed?

- ☐ A. The daughter must positively prove that Deepak applied pressure, since the burden of proving undue influence never shifts.
- ☐ B. The sale is automatically void, because a contract between an elderly person and the relative who cares for her cannot stand.
- ☐ C. Deepak could dominate Kamla and the price is unconscionable, so he must prove the sale was not induced by undue influence.
- ☐ D. The sale must be upheld, because Kamla was competent to contract and a party of sound mind is bound by the price she accepts.

3. A cold-storage owner runs the only such facility within two hundred kilometres. At the peak of the harvest he raises his storage charge to four times the usual rate. Growers, who have no alternative and cannot let their produce rot, sign at that rate and afterwards seek to avoid the contracts. Which is the best answer?

- ☐ A. Voidable for coercion, because a person who exploits another's want of any alternative thereby threatens him under Section 15.
- ☐ B. Voidable for undue influence, because a party enjoying a local monopoly is for that reason able to dominate the other's will.
- ☐ C. Void for mistake, because the growers agreed to the charge only under a false belief that no other cold storage existed near.
- ☐ D. Binding, because a harsh price extracted by ordinary commercial pressure is neither a penal act nor a relation of domination.

4. A spiritual preceptor obtains from his disciple, by undue influence, a deed transferring a plot of land. Before the disciple takes any step to avoid the deed, the preceptor sells the plot for its full value to a stranger who knows nothing of the circumstances. The disciple now sues the stranger to recover the plot. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. The disciple recovers the plot, because a deed obtained by undue influence is void from the outset and no title passed at all.
- ☐ B. The disciple cannot recover: the deed was only voidable, and a buyer for value without notice took good title before avoidance.
- ☐ C. The disciple recovers, because Section 19A lets the court set the contract aside absolutely, and that power binds later holders.
- ☐ D. The disciple cannot recover and has no claim against the preceptor either, since his delay in avoiding ended every remedy.

5. Sameer obtains Nita's signature on a supply contract by threatening to burn down her godown. Prices then move in Nita's favour, so that performance would now profit her. Nita wishes to hold Sameer to the contract, while Sameer, facing a loss, now wants to walk away from it. What is the legal position?

- ☐ A. Voidable at Nita's option alone, so she may affirm and enforce it, and Sameer cannot rely on his own coercion to escape it.
- ☐ B. Voidable at the option of either party, because a threat of this gravity destroys the consent of both and so binds neither.
- ☐ C. Void from the very beginning, so that neither Nita nor Sameer can enforce it, whatever either of them may now wish to do.
- ☐ D. Fully valid and binding on both of them, because Nita's later willingness to perform shows her consent was free when she signed.

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CONSTITUTIONAL LAW · ARTICLE 14: REASONABLE CLASSIFICATION AND THE BAR ON ARBITRARINESS (Q6-Q9)

Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees to every person equality before the law and the equal protection of the laws. It does not require that the same law apply to everybody: it forbids class legislation but permits reasonable classification. In *State of West Bengal v Anwar Ali Sarkar* the Supreme Court settled the twin test. First, the classification must rest on an intelligible differential, identifiable characteristic distinguishing those grouped together from those left out. Second, that differential must bear a rational relation with the object the law seeks to achieve. Both limbs must be satisfied, and a classification founded on a perfectly clear differential is valid.



fails if the difference has nothing to do with the statutory purpose. A law which hands an authority uncontrolled discretion to single out individuals for harsher treatment, laying down no policy to guide the choice, offends the Article, because the selection is then left to caprice rather than to any ascertainable principle. In *E.P. Royappa v State of Tamil Nadu* and in *Maneka Gandhi v Union of India* the Court added that equality is antithetical to arbitrariness, so that State action which is manifestly arbitrary violates Article 14 even where no comparison group is produced. At the same time, following *Ram Krishna Dalmia*, a legislature may recognise degrees of harm and proceed step by step, so a law is not bad merely because it could have gone further.

6. A State fixes the retirement age of doctors holding teaching posts in its medical colleges at sixty-five, and of doctors in its district hospitals at sixty-two, on the stated ground that teaching posts require a continuity of specialised faculty that takes many years to replace. A district hospital doctor challenges the rule under Article 14. Which is the best answer?

- ☐ A. Invalid, because Article 14 requires every person employed by the same State in one profession to have identical service terms.
- ☐ B. Valid, because Article 14 has no application at all to conditions of service, which are pure policy for the employer to settle.
- ☐ C. Valid: the nature of the post is an intelligible differentia, and continuity of specialised faculty is rationally related to it.
- ☐ D. Invalid, because a classification drawn within a single profession stands only if the excluded group is shown to suffer nothing.

7. A State announces a scholarship scheme whose stated object is 'to reward the highest academic performers in the State', but confines eligibility to candidates whose families own less than two hectares of agricultural land. A landowning candidate who topped the State examination challenges the scheme under Article 14. Which reasoning is soundest?

- ☐ A. Valid, because landholding is a precise and easily verified criterion, and so clear a differentia satisfies Article 14 itself.
- ☐ B. It fails the second limb: landholding, though an intelligible differentia, bears no nexus with the stated object of rewarding merit.
- ☐ C. It fails the first limb, because the size of a family's landholding is no real characteristic distinguishing one candidate from another.
- ☐ D. Valid, because a State may always prefer the economically weaker, and that preference answers any challenge under Article 14.

8. A statute empowers the State Government to direct that 'any case or class of cases' be tried by a special court which follows a shortened procedure and from which no appeal lies. The Act lays down no principle whatever to govern the choice of cases. A person whose case is so referred challenges the provision. What follows on the passage?

- ☐ A. It offends Article 14, because selection for harsher treatment rests on no stated principle, leaving the choice to caprice.
- ☐ B. Valid, because the speedier disposal of criminal cases is a legitimate object and the means chosen plainly serve that object.
- ☐ C. Valid, because Article 14 restrains only the legislature when it makes a law, and never the executive when it applies one.
- ☐ D. It offends Article 14 only if the person referred also shows some identically placed accused was left to the ordinary courts.

9. A State law caps the fees that private schools may charge, but applies only to schools with more than eight hundred pupils on their rolls. Petitioners demonstrate that several smaller schools charge fees just as high, and argue that leaving those schools untouched makes the law discriminatory. How should that argument be assessed?

- ☐ A. It must succeed, because a law leaving untouched others who cause the identical mischief is the class legislation forbidden.
- ☐ B. It must succeed, because the number of pupils on a school's rolls can never be an intelligible differentia for capping fees.
- ☐ C. It must fail, because Article 14 controls only laws imposing a burden, and a fee cap benefits parents rather than burdening.
- ☐ D. It should fail: a legislature may address the more acute part of a problem first, and under-inclusiveness alone is not fatal.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — ASSUMPTION · RATNA-9 AND THE AMRAVATI BLIGHT (Q10-Q13)

Every winter a fungal blight strips part of Amravati district's wheat crop. An agronomy institute has bred a seed variety, Ratna-9, which resisted that blight through three successive seasons of trials on the institute's own research farm, where the soil is deep loam and irrigation is assured from a canal that has never yet failed. On the strength of those trials the district agriculture officer has concluded that distributing Ratna-9 to Amravati's growers will raise the district's average wheat yield next season, and he has recommended that the whole of the district seed subsidy be moved off the older variety, Sona-4, and put behind Ratna-9 instead. Most of Amravati's wheat is grown on shallow black soil, and is watered by the rain alone.

10. The agriculture officer's conclusion about the district's average yield depends on which one of the following assumptions?

- ☐ A. Ratna-9 will resist the blight even more effectively on the growers' own fields than it did on the research farm.
- ☐ B. The blight accounts for a large enough share of Amravati's wheat losses that removing it would lift the average yield.
- ☐ C. No seed variety other than Ratna-9 has ever been bred anywhere in the country with any resistance to this blight.
- ☐ D. Growers in Amravati have in past seasons abandoned Sona-4 whenever a subsidy on some newer variety was offered to them.

11. Which one of the following is an assumption the officer must make in moving from the trial results to his conclusion about Amravati's fields?

- ☐ A. The institute's research farm is the only place in the district at which a controlled seed trial could sensibly be run.
- ☐ B. Sona-4 has been shown, in trials on that very research farm, to be wholly incapable of resisting the blight in any season.
- ☐ C. The canal irrigating the institute's research farm will shortly be extended to the shallow black soils of the district.
- ☐ D. Ratna-9's resistance to the blight does not depend on the deep loam and assured irrigation of the three trial seasons.

12. The officer's further recommendation, that the subsidy be moved entirely off Sona-4, requires which additional assumption?

- ☐ A. Ratna-9 does not yield so much less than Sona-4, where neither is struck by the blight, as to cancel out its resistance.
- ☐ B. Sona-4 has become substantially more expensive for the district to procure than Ratna-9 is expected to be over next season.
- ☐ C. Every grower in Amravati now planting Sona-4 will switch to Ratna-9 the moment the seed subsidy is transferred to it.
- ☐ D. The institute holds no commercial interest of any kind in the sale of Ratna-9 seed to growers in or near Amravati.

13. Which one of the following, if assumed, would do most to close the gap between the trial evidence and



officer's conclusion?

- ☐ A. A variety that has resisted a blight through three seasons of trials will resist it in a fourth season on the same plot.
- ☐ B. The district agriculture officer has no interest of his own in the choice between the two wheat varieties available.
- ☐ C. A variety's blight resistance carries over to shallow rainfed soils, and the blight chiefly causes Amravati's losses.
- ☐ D. Wheat on deep loam under assured canal irrigation yields more per hectare than wheat on shallow black soil fed by rain.

LOGICAL REASONING — FLAW · THE MEERUT SPEEDING LIST (Q14–Q17)

An editorial in a Meerut daily argues as follows. Three years ago the city police began publishing a weekly list of the roads on which the largest numbers of speeding tickets had been issued. Since publication began, the number of tickets issued on those very roads has fallen by a third. Publication has therefore made Meerut's drivers slow down. Critics of the scheme have produced no evidence whatever that publication fails to reduce speeding, which settles the matter in the scheme's favour. And what has worked in Meerut must work everywhere, so every district of the state should adopt it; for a district that declines is plainly indifferent to the lives of its own residents.

14. Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the editorial's reasoning that publication has made Meerut's drivers slow down?

- ☐ A. It treats a fall in the number of tickets issued as though it were the same thing as a fall in the amount of speeding.
- ☐ B. It assumes without any argument that the roads named on the weekly list must carry more traffic than the roads which that list leaves out.
- ☐ C. It relies on figures supplied by the police, who have an obvious interest in showing that a scheme of their own devising has succeeded.
- ☐ D. It fails to establish that the drivers who read the weekly list in the newspaper are the same drivers who actually use the roads named on it.

15. The editorial's appeal to the critics' failure to produce evidence is flawed because -

- ☐ A. the critics of the scheme are nowhere identified, so a reader has no way at all of judging how well informed their objections may be.
- ☐ B. the critics may well have produced evidence of exactly that kind at some point, without the writer of the editorial happening to learn of it.
- ☐ C. the absence of evidence that a scheme does not work is not evidence that it does work; the burden of proof is merely shifted.
- ☐ D. the editorial has already offered a positive causal reason for its conclusion, which makes the additional appeal to the critics entirely redundant.

16. 'A district that declines to adopt the scheme is plainly indifferent to the lives of its own residents.' This step is flawed because it -

- ☐ A. generalises to every one of the districts in the state from what has been observed in the single city of Meerut over three years.
- ☐ B. presents adopting the scheme and caring nothing for residents' lives as the only two possibilities open to a district.
- ☐ C. assumes that the residents of the other districts value their own safety exactly as highly as the residents of Meerut value theirs.
- ☐ D. offers no estimate at all of what it would cost a small rural district to publish a weekly list of its own worst roads.

17. Which one of the following arguments contains a flaw most closely parallel to the one in the editorial's inference from the fall in tickets?

- ☐ A. The new textbook must be a better book than the old one, since the publisher has sold four times as many copies of it in its first year.
- ☐ B. This clinic's treatment must be an effective one, because the patients who complete the whole course of it report feeling a great deal better.
- ☐ C. The dam cannot have weakened at all, because the engineers who inspected it last month found no crack anywhere along its upstream face.
- ☐ D. Crime in the town has fallen, because recorded offences have fallen since the police station cut its staff.

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ENERGY & POWER · DATA TABLE DI · THE PALLAVA BOARD'S POWER MIX (Q18–Q21)

The Pallava State Electricity Board publishes each year a table setting out, for every source from which it draws power, the capacity it has installed, the electricity it actually generated during the year, and what that generation cost it. The board's regulators read the table to see whether a source that occupies a large share of the installed capacity is in fact carrying a corresponding share of the load, and whether the sources that are cheapest to run are the ones being run hardest. Installed capacity is stated in megawatt, generation in million units, a million units being a million kilowatt-hours, and cost in rupees crore for the whole year.

Source	Installed capacity (MW)	Electricity generated (million units)	Cost of generation (Rs crore)
Coal-fired thermal	3,000	15,000	5,100
Large hydro	1,250	2,500	500
Solar	1,000	1,500	375
Wind	500	750	225
Gas-fired	250	250	200

18. How many million units of electricity did the board generate in the year from the five sources taken together?

- ☐ A. 19,000 million units
- ☐ B. 19,750 million units
- ☐ C. 20,250 million units
- ☐ D. 20,000 million units

19. At what cost per unit did the board generate its solar electricity during the year?

- ☐ A. Rs 2.00 per unit, the lowest figure of any of the five sources



- ☐ B. Rs 2.50 per unit, the second lowest figure of the five sources
☐ C. Rs 3.00 per unit, the third lowest figure of the five sources
☐ D. Rs 3.75 per unit, the second highest figure of the five sources

20. Which source generated its electricity at the highest cost per unit, and how did that cost compare with the cost per unit of the cheapest of the five sources?

- ☐ A. Coal-fired thermal, at four times the cost per unit of large hydro, which was the cheapest source of the five
☐ B. Gas-fired, at three and a half times the cost per unit of solar, which was the cheapest source of the five
☐ C. Gas-fired, at four times the cost per unit of large hydro, which was the cheapest of the five
☐ D. Gas-fired, at twice the cost per unit of coal-fired thermal, which was the cheapest source of the five

21. Next year the board expects total generation to stay at 20,000 million units, but plans to replace 2,000 million units of coal-fired generation with additional solar generation. If every source's cost per unit stays exactly what it was this year, what will the board's overall cost per unit be next year?

- ☐ A. Rs 3.11 a unit, nine paise below this year's overall figure
☐ B. Rs 3.02 a unit, which is eighteen paise below this year's overall figure
☐ C. Rs 3.20 a unit, unchanged, because total generation is itself unchanged
☐ D. Rs 2.90 a unit, which is thirty paise below this year's overall figure

QUANT — HEALTH & EDUCATION · PIE CHART DI · NALANDA DISTRICT'S HEALTH AND EDUCATION BUDGET (Q22-Q26)

Every year the Nalanda district council publishes two pie charts side by side, each dividing its combined health-and-education budget among the same six heads of expenditure. The council's combined budget was Rs 600 crore in 2024-25 and Rs 720 crore in 2025-26. The table below records, for every head, the slice it occupied in each of the two charts, expressed as a percentage of that year's combined budget. Councillors use the pair of charts to see not only how the priorities of the district have shifted, but also whether a head whose slice looks smaller has in fact received less money than before, since the size of the whole has itself changed between the two years.

Head of expenditure	2024-25 share of budget (%)	2025-26 share of budget (%)
School infrastructure	20	22
Teacher salaries	32	30
Primary health centres	16	18
District hospital	14	15
Medicines and vaccines	10	9
Training and administration	8	6

22. How much did the district council allocate to primary health centres in 2025-26?

- ☐ A. Rs 115.2 crore
☐ B. Rs 129.6 crore
☐ C. Rs 108.0 crore
☐ D. Rs 136.8 crore

23. Which head of expenditure actually received less money in 2025-26 than it had received in 2024-25?

- ☐ A. Teacher salaries, whose slice of the budget fell from 32 per cent to 30 per cent
☐ B. Medicines and vaccines, whose slice of the budget fell from 10 per cent to 9 per cent
☐ C. No head received less, because the combined budget itself grew by twenty per cent
☐ D. Training and administration, which received Rs 48 crore and then Rs 43.2 crore

24. Taking the three health heads together, that is primary health centres, the district hospital, and medicines and vaccines, how did total health spending change from 2024-25 to 2025-26?

- ☐ A. It rose by 26 per cent, from Rs 240 crore to Rs 302.4 crore
☐ B. It rose by 5 per cent, from Rs 240 crore to Rs 252 crore
☐ C. It rose by 20 per cent, from Rs 240 crore to Rs 288 crore
☐ D. It rose by 42 per cent, from Rs 213 crore to Rs 302.4 crore

25. Which statement about the ratio of spending on teacher salaries to spending on the district hospital is correct?

- ☐ A. The ratio rose from 2 : 1 to 16 : 7, because teacher salaries grew faster than hospital spending
☐ B. The ratio was unchanged at roughly 2 : 1, because both heads grew in step with the whole budget
☐ C. The ratio fell from 16 : 7 to 2 : 1, because district hospital spending grew faster than teacher salaries
☐ D. The ratio fell from 16 : 7 to 3 : 2, because district hospital spending more than doubled in the year

26. The council plans a 2026-27 budget 12.5 per cent larger than that of 2025-26, and wants medicines and vaccines to receive Rs 90 crore. What share of the 2026-27 budget must that head then take?

- ☐ A. About 9.0 per cent
☐ B. About 10.0 per cent
☐ C. About 11.1 per cent
☐ D. About 12.5 per cent

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

12 quick questions · not negatively marked

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|--|---|
| 1. Which section of the Contract Act defines coercion? _____ | 7. Which case held equality is antithetical to arbitrariness? _____ |
| 2. A contract caused by coercion is void or voidable? _____ | 8. Which case allows a legislature to proceed step by step? _____ |
| 3. Which sub-section shifts the burden in undue influence? _____ | 9. What does the negation test identify? _____ |
| 4. Which section makes an undue-influence contract voidable? _____ | 10. Name the flaw: no proof against, so it must be true. _____ |
| 5. Which case settled the Article 14 twin test? _____ | 11. Name the flaw: adopt the scheme or you do not care. _____ |
| 6. Name the two limbs of that twin test. _____ | 12. One million units equals how many kilowatt-hours? _____ |

