

Daily Practice — Legal Reasoning · Logical Reasoning · Quantitative Techniques

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SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF PROPERTY · TRANSFER OF PROPERTY: WHAT MAY BE TRANSFERRED, LIS PENDENS AND PART PERFORMANCE (Q1-Q4)

Section 5 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines a transfer of property as an act by which a living person conveys property, in present or in future, to one or more other living persons. Section 6 declares that property of any kind may be transferred, except as otherwise provided. Clause (a) bars the transfer of the chance of an heir apparent succeeding to an estate, called spes successionis; clause (c) bars a mere right of re-entry apart from the land affected; clause (d) bars an easement apart from the dominant heritage; clause (e) bars a mere right to sue. Section 52 enacts the doctrine of lis pendens: while a suit in which a right to immovable property is directly in question is pending, the property cannot be transferred so as to affect the rights of any other party under the decree. Such a transfer is not void; the transferee takes subject to the result, and his good faith and want of notice do not save him. Section 53A protects a transferee in part performance. Where a written contract for consideration, signed by the transferor, discloses the terms with reasonable certainty, and the transferee has taken possession and is willing to perform his part, the transferor, or any person claiming under him, is debarred from enforcing against the transferee any right in the property other than a right expressly provided by the contract. The section is a shield and confers no title. Section 54 defines sale as a transfer of ownership for a price, paid, promised, or part-paid and part-promised, and tangible immovable property of one hundred rupees or more passes only by a registered instrument; section 58 defines mortgage as the transfer of an interest in specific immovable property to secure a debt, ownership remaining with the mortgagor; section 105 defines a lease as a transfer of a right to enjoy property for a term, for rent or premium.

1. Arun, the only son of Devaki, expects to inherit her house. For four lakh rupees he executes a registered deed assigning to Bhavna whatever share he will take in the house when Devaki dies. Devaki is alive and in good health. The assignment is:

- ☐ A. Void, because the chance of an heir apparent is expressly excluded from transfer.
- ☐ B. Valid, because the Act permits a person to convey property in present or in future.
- ☐ C. Valid, because consideration passed and the deed is in writing and duly registered.
- ☐ D. Voidable at the option of Devaki, because her consent to the assignment was never taken.

2. While Ilyas is suing Kabir for a declaration of title to a plot, Kabir sells the plot to Meher. Meher inspects the revenue records, finds nothing about the suit, and pays the full market price. Ilyas then wins the suit. Meher's position is:

- ☐ A. The sale is void from the start, since property in litigation cannot be transferred at all.
- ☐ B. The sale stands in full, because Meher paid value without any notice of the pending suit.
- ☐ C. The sale is void, and Meher's only remedy is to sue Kabir for the price she paid.
- ☐ D. The sale stands, but Meher holds the plot subject to the decree obtained by Ilyas.

3. Nandini orally agrees to sell her shop to Omkar. Omkar pays the entire price, is put in possession, and spends a large sum on repairs. Two years later Nandini sues to evict him. Omkar relies on part performance. He:

- ☐ A. Succeeds, because he took possession and remains willing to perform his part of the bargain.
- ☐ B. Succeeds, because payment of the whole price makes the agreement enforceable against Nandini.
- ☐ C. Fails, because part performance requires a written contract signed by the transferor.
- ☐ D. Fails, because possession under an agreement to sell is always permissive and revocable.

4. Rukmini contracts in writing, signed by her, to sell land to Sarthak, who takes possession and pays. A creditor then sues her, putting a right to that very land directly in question, and during the suit she sells the land to Tarun by registered deed. Sarthak:

- ☐ A. Can recover possession from Tarun, because part performance vests the title in him.
- ☐ B. Can resist dispossession by Rukmini or Tarun, though part performance gives him no title.
- ☐ C. Can do nothing at all, because an unregistered agreement to sell creates no right of any kind in law.
- ☐ D. Can succeed only if Tarun is shown to have had actual notice of the earlier contract.

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LEGAL CURRENT AFFAIRS · THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS (PREVENTION OF UNFAIR MEANS) ACT, 2024 (Q5-Q8)

The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 came into force on 21 June 2024. It applies to public examinations conducted by authorities named in its Schedule, among them the Union Public Service Commission, the Staff Selection Commission, the Railway Recruitment Boards and the National Testing Agency. Section 3 lists the unfair means it forbids: leakage of a question paper or an answer key, unauthorised possession of either, solving a paper or assisting a candidate, tampering with an answer sheet or an optical mark reading sheet, manipulating the merit list, tampering with the examination computer network, and conducting a fake examination. Section 10 punishes a person committing any of these with imprisonment of not less than three years, extending to five years, and a fine of up to ten lakh rupees. Section 11 governs service providers engaged to conduct examinations. Such a provider is liable to a penalty of up to one crore rupees, the proportionate cost of the examination is recovered from it, and it is barred for four years from any public examination; its directors and senior management suffer imprisonment of three to ten years and a fine of one crore rupees only where they knowingly involved themselves. Section 12 treats an organised crime, committed by a person or group colluding with officials of the examination authority or a service provider, more severely: imprisonment of not less than five years extending to ten years, and a fine of not less than one crore rupees. Under section 9 every offence is cognizable, non-bailable compoundable. Section 13 requires investigation by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police or



Commissioner of Police. The Act creates no offence by a candidate; one who cheats remains subject to the rules of the body conducting the examination.

5. Yusuf, a candidate, is caught in the examination hall with a phone on which the question paper had been received an hour earlier. Nothing connects him to whoever sent it. Under the Act, Yusuf:

- ☐ A. Is liable to imprisonment of three to five years for unauthorised possession of a paper.
- ☐ B. Is liable to a penalty of up to one crore rupees, like anyone who assists a leak.
- ☐ C. Commits no offence under this Act, and is dealt with under the examining body's own rules.
- ☐ D. Is liable to imprisonment of five to ten years, the leak being an organised crime.

6. Chitragupta Systems, engaged by a Schedule authority to run an online examination, is found to have committed an offence under the Act. Its managing director is not shown to have known anything about it. The consequence is:

- ☐ A. A penalty up to one crore rupees, a four-year bar, and no imprisonment of the director.
- ☐ B. Imprisonment of three to ten years for the director and a fine of one crore rupees.
- ☐ C. A penalty up to ten lakh rupees on the firm and imprisonment of every employee involved.
- ☐ D. No liability whatever, because a company cannot be imprisoned for an offence under the Act.

7. Dhruv is arrested without a warrant for tampering with an optical mark reading sheet. He offers to compensate the examination body and have the case closed, and asks that a head constable be allowed to complete the inquiry. Under the Act:

- ☐ A. The arrest is bad, because an offence under the Act is not a cognizable offence.
- ☐ B. The compromise must be accepted, the examination body being the only party injured.
- ☐ C. The head constable may investigate, because the Act fixes no rank for the investigator.
- ☐ D. The arrest is good, the compromise is barred, and the investigator must be a senior officer.

8. A centre superintendent, the owner of a coaching institute and an employee of the printing press jointly arrange for a paper to reach forty candidates the night before. The court finds that they acted in collusion. The punishment prescribed is:

- ☐ A. Three to five years and a fine of up to ten lakh rupees for each of the three.
- ☐ B. Five to ten years and a fine of not less than one crore rupees for each of them.
- ☐ C. Three to ten years for the coaching owner and up to ten lakh rupees for the others.
- ☐ D. Liability of the superintendent alone, the other two not being examination authority officials.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — WEAKEN · THE LIBRARY BOARD AND THE LATE FEE (Q9-Q12)

The Vahini City Library Board abolished late fees in January, and the number of books borrowed over the following six months rose by thirty-four per cent. The chairperson, Ishita, concludes that removing late fees causes people to borrow more, and recommends that every library in the network do the same. The finance secretary, Jairam, objects on a different ground. He argues that since fee income had been only three per cent of the library's budget, abolishing fees cannot have damaged the library's finances. A third member, Kalpana, argues that because the number of overdue returns did not rise after the amnesty, borrowers evidently bring books back out of civic habit rather than out of fear of a penalty. Ishita adds a further claim of her own: the scheme will pay for itself, because every additional borrowing saves a resident the cost of buying a book, and those savings will reappear as higher municipal tax collections.

9. Which of the following, if true, most weakens Ishita's conclusion that removing late fees causes people to borrow more?

- ☐ A. Libraries in the network differ widely in the size and age of their collections.
- ☐ B. The rise of thirty-four per cent was measured against the same six months a year earlier.
- ☐ C. In the same January the Board opened four branch libraries in the most crowded neighbourhoods.
- ☐ D. A few borrowers kept books for several months during the six months after the change.

10. Which of the following, if true, most weakens Jairam's argument that abolishing the fees cannot have damaged the library's finances?

- ☐ A. Most other libraries in the country draw under five per cent of their budgets from fees.
- ☐ B. Books now stay out so much longer that the Board must buy many more copies of each title.
- ☐ C. The library's total budget has grown in every one of the last ten financial years.
- ☐ D. Fee income in the year before the amnesty was slightly higher than in the years before it.

11. Which of the following, if true, most weakens Kalpana's inference about why borrowers return books?

- ☐ A. A borrower who keeps a book past the date is now barred from borrowing until he returns it.
- ☐ B. The library treats a return as overdue only after a grace period of one full week.
- ☐ C. Kalpana herself returned two books after the due date during the six months in question.
- ☐ D. Several of the network's smaller libraries have never charged any late fee at all.

12. Which of the following, if true, most weakens Ishita's claim that the scheme will pay for itself?

- ☐ A. Book prices in the city have risen faster than prices generally for three years together.
- ☐ B. The library's collection holds a great many titles that no shop in the city stocks.
- ☐ C. The Board's six-month figures do not distinguish fiction borrowings from non-fiction ones.
- ☐ D. Readers who borrow more buy fewer books from shops that pay the city's trade tax.

LOGICAL REASONING — STRENGTHEN · THE COLD STORE AT AMALTAS (Q13-Q16)

Three years ago the Amaltas Farmers Cooperative built a cold store and began holding its members' onions for two months after harvest instead of selling them at once. Members' average income per acre has risen by eighteen per cent since. The secretary, Bimal, claims that the cold store caused the rise, and urges four neighbouring cooperatives to build their own. The treasurer, Chand, counters separately that the store will repay its loan on schedule, because the storage charges collected from members already exceed the interest.



instalment. A visiting economist, Devanshi, makes a different claim: holding stock off the market in the weeks just after harvest raises the price that every grower in the district receives, member and non-member alike. Bimal also maintains that the store has cut waste, pointing out that the quantity of onions the cooperative discards as spoiled each year has fallen by a third since the store opened.

13. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens Bimal's conclusion that the cold store caused the rise in income?

- ☐ A. Members of the cooperative farm plots that differ widely in size and in soil quality.
- ☐ B. The store was built with a loan from a bank that lends to many other cooperatives.
- ☐ C. Several growers joined the cooperative only after the cold store had been built and opened.
- ☐ D. Neighbouring cooperatives with no cold store saw no income rise over the same three years.

14. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens Chandni's argument that the store will repay its loan on schedule?

- ☐ A. The bank has offered to extend the repayment period if the cooperative asks it to.
- ☐ B. Storage charges are fixed afresh each year by a vote of the members who attend.
- ☐ C. Electricity and staff costs are met by a separate grant lasting the loan's full term.
- ☐ D. The store can hold about a third of the onions that the members grow in a year.

15. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens Devanshi's claim about the price received by growers across the district?

- ☐ A. Members of the cooperative sell their onions mainly in the district's own wholesale market.
- ☐ B. In the one year the store lay shut for repairs, district prices after harvest fell sharply.
- ☐ C. Non-member growers in the district outnumber the cooperative's members by four to one.
- ☐ D. The district's onion crop is larger in most seasons than the crop of the neighbouring districts.

16. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens Bimal's claim that the cold store has cut waste?

- ☐ A. Spoilage at members own homes, measured separately, has not risen since the store opened.
- ☐ B. The cooperative weighs the onions it discards once a month and records them in a register.
- ☐ C. Onions of the variety these members grow spoil faster than most other vegetables do.
- ☐ D. Two neighbouring cooperatives discard a larger share of their onions than Amaltas does.

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ELECTIONS & DEMOGRAPHICS · RATIO & PROPORTION · ARANYA NAGAR NIGAM: FOUR WARDS ON POLLING DAY (Q17-Q21)

Aranya Nagar Nigam holds elections to its four wards on a single day. The table shows, for each ward, the number of voters on the electoral roll, the number of votes actually polled, and the ratio in which the registered voters of that ward divide between men and women. The turnout of a ward means the number of votes polled in it expressed as a fraction of the number of voters registered in it. In Pampa ward the votes polled divided between Party X, Party Y and all other candidates in the ratio 7 : 5 : 3. No vote anywhere was rejected, and every voter appears on the roll of one ward only. The election committee uses these same figures when it decides where to open additional polling stations before the next election.

Ward	Registered voters	Votes polled	Men : Women (registered)
Kesari	48,000	30,000	5 : 3
Neelgiri	36,000	27,000	7 : 5
Pampa	60,000	39,000	8 : 7
Suryagarh	54,000	36,000	4 : 5

17. The number of men registered in Kesari bears what ratio to the number of women registered in Neelgiri?

- ☐ A. 3 : 2
- ☐ B. 2 : 1
- ☐ C. 5 : 3
- ☐ D. 7 : 5

18. The turnout of the ward with the highest turnout bears what ratio to the turnout of the ward with the lowest turnout?

- ☐ A. 6 : 5
- ☐ B. 5 : 6
- ☐ C. 15 : 13
- ☐ D. 8 : 7

19. In Pampa ward, by how many votes does Party X lead Party Y?

- ☐ A. 2,600
- ☐ B. 3,900
- ☐ C. 5,200
- ☐ D. 7,800

20. Before the next election Suryagarh enrolls 3,000 more men and 1,500 more women. Its registered men then bear what ratio to its registered women?

- ☐ A. 27 : 32
- ☐ B. 5 : 6
- ☐ C. 9 : 10
- ☐ D. 6 : 7

21. Suppose every ward had polled at the turnout Neelgiri actually achieved. How many more votes in all would have been polled across the four wards?

- ☐ A. 12,000
- ☐ B. 15,000
- ☐ C. 16,500
- ☐ D. 18,000

QUANT — PUBLIC FINANCE & BUDGETS · AVERAGES · VAIDEHIPUR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: FIVE YEARS OF ACCOUNTS (Q22-Q25)

Vaidehipur Municipal Council publishes a budget statement every year. The table gives, for each of five completed financial years, the council's revenue receipts and its total expenditure, both in crores of rupees. The council calls the excess of total expenditure over revenue receipts in a year the deficit of that year, and meets every deficit by borrowing from an urban development fund. It has no borrowing other than what it raises to meet these deficits, and no year's figures were revised after publication. The



committee is now preparing the estimates for the sixth year. Members of the committee are asked to work only from the table, since the annexures to the statement are not before them. Its standing instruction is that every comparison between years is to be made on the published figures alone, without adjusting any of them for inflation, and that an average always means the simple arithmetic mean of the yearly figures concerned.

Year	Revenue receipts (Rs crore)	Total expenditure (Rs crore)
Year 1	420	510
Year 2	465	540
Year 3	510	600
Year 4	555	645
Year 5	600	705

22. What is the average of the council's revenue receipts over the five years shown?

☐ A. Rs 510 crore
☐ B. Rs 487.50 crore

☐ C. Rs 600 crore
☐ D. Rs 520 crore
23. By how much does the deficit of Year 5 exceed the average of the five yearly deficits?

☐ A. Rs 10 crore
☐ B. Rs 20 crore

☐ C. Rs 15 crore
☐ D. Rs 30 crore
24. The committee wants the average revenue receipt over the six years, Year 1 to Year 6, to be Rs 540 crore. What must the receipts of Year 6 be?

☐ A. Rs 645 crore
☐ B. Rs 690 crore

☐ C. Rs 705 crore
☐ D. Rs 675 crore
25. If the year of highest expenditure is left out, by how much does the average expenditure of the remaining four years fall short of the five-year average expenditure?

☐ A. Rs 21.00 crore
☐ B. Rs 24.00 crore

☐ C. Rs 30.00 crore
☐ D. Rs 26.25 crore

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

48 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which clause of section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act bars the transfer of spes successionis? _____

2. Does a transfer made during the pendency of a suit become void under section 52? _____

3. Can a purchaser plead absence of notice to escape lis pendens? _____

4. Name the one requirement of section 53A that an oral agreement can never satisfy. _____

5. Is section 53A a sword or a shield? _____

6. Under section 58, who retains ownership after a mortgage is created? _____

7. Distinguish section 54 from section 105 in one line each. _____

8. When was the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 brought into force? _____

9. What is the punishment under section 10 of that Act for an individual offender? _____

10. What three consequences does section 11 impose on an errant service provider? _____

11. What does section 12 prescribe for an organised crime under the Act? _____

12. Are offences under the 2024 Act bailable or compoundable? _____

13. What is the minimum rank of the officer who may investigate under section 13? _____

14. What is the quickest way to weaken an argument that infers cause from a rise following a change? _____

15. Dropping the largest of n numbers lowers the mean by how much? _____

16. Two wards have the same men-to-women ratio. Are their ratio parts equal in size? _____

17. What does 'spes successionis' mean? _____

18. Is a right of re-entry on breach of a lease transferable apart from the land? _____

19. Can an easement be transferred apart from the dominant heritage? _____

20. Is a right to future maintenance transferable? _____

21. What is the doctrine of lis pendens meant to protect? _____

22. Name the three core requirements of part performance under s.53A. _____

23. In a sale, what passes to the buyer? _____

24. In a lease, what passes to the lessee? _____

25. What is a simple mortgage? _____

26. What is adverse possession, in one line? _____

27. Which Act does the 2024 exam-integrity law apply to - state or central examinations? _____

28. Can a candidate be prosecuted under the 2024 Act? _____

29. What does a Weaken answer have to do to a causal claim? _____

30. What does a Strengthen answer typically rule out? _____

31. Does a Strengthen answer have to prove the conclusion? _____

32. Adding a value equal to the current mean changes the mean how? _____

33. If a:b = 3:4 and b:c = 2:5, what is a:c? _____

34. Weighted average of two groups lies where? _____

35. Turnout percentage = ? _____

36. A ratio 15:13 and 6:5 - which is larger? _____

37. Who is a 'transferee for consideration without notice'? _____

38. What are the three kinds of notice in property law? _____

39. Does registration of a document amount to notice? _____

40. What is an actionable claim? _____

41. Can a mere right to sue be transferred? _____

42. What is a usufructuary mortgage? _____

43. What is an English mortgage? _____

44. Lease vs licence, in one line? _____

45. What is the difference between void and voidable? _____

46. What is an 'organised crime' under the 2024 exam law, in one line? _____

47. What is 'collusion' in an exam-leak case? _____

48. Assumption vs Strengthen - the key difference? _____

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