

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.

Free daily practice — clatgurukul.com/daily · Pass this sheet to a friend.

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF PROPERTY · LIS PENDENS: TRANSFERS MADE WHILE A SUIT IS PENDING UNDER SECTION 52 OF THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882 (Q1-Q5)

Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 codifies the doctrine of lis pendens, the old maxim that while litigation is pending nothing new should be introduced. During the pendency in any court in India of a suit or proceeding which is not collusive and in which any right to immovable property is directly and specifically in question, that property cannot be transferred or otherwise dealt with by any party to the suit so as to affect the rights of any other party under any decree or order which may be made in it, except under the authority of the court and on such terms as it may impose. The Explanation to the section fixes the period of pendency. It begins on the date on which the plaint is presented or the proceeding is instituted in a court of competent jurisdiction, and it continues until the suit or proceeding has been disposed of by a final decree or order and that decree or order has been completely satisfied or discharged, or has become unobtainable because a period of limitation has expired. The doctrine does not make a transfer pendente lite void. As the Supreme Court explained in Jayaram Mudaliar v. Ayyaswami (1972), such a transfer remains good between the transferor and the transferee, but the transferee takes the property subject to the result of the suit and is bound by the decree exactly as his transferor is. Because the rule rests on necessity and not on notice, it makes no difference that the transferee paid full value and knew nothing of the litigation. Nor does the section reach suits in which no right to immovable property is itself in issue: a creditor's suit for a sum of money does not freeze the debtor's land.

1. Meera sued Harish in a civil court at Indore for specific performance of his written agreement to sell her his house. While the suit was pending, Harish sold and conveyed the house to Kabir, who paid the full market price and knew nothing of the suit. The court later decreed specific performance in Meera's favour. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Kabir keeps the house, because he paid full value in good faith and had no notice of Meera's pending suit
- ☐ B. Kabir is bound by the decree, because a transfer made during the suit takes effect subject to its result
- ☐ C. The sale to Kabir was void from the start, so the title in the house never passed from Harish at any point
- ☐ D. Meera can now claim only damages from Harish, because the house has already passed to an outside buyer

2. A bank sued Rohan in a civil court at Pune to recover a loan of Rs 40 lakh. While the suit was pending, Rohan sold his farmland at Nashik to Sunita. The bank obtained a money decree and now seeks to attach the farmland as still belonging to Rohan. Under Section 52 alone, which is correct?

- ☐ A. The sale is caught by lis pendens, because the bank's money decree could have been executed against the farmland
- ☐ B. The sale is void, because Rohan transferred property of his own while a suit against him was still pending
- ☐ C. The sale is untouched by Section 52, because no right to the farmland was directly and specifically in question
- ☐ D. The sale binds the bank only if Sunita proves that she had no notice at all of the bank's pending money suit

3. In a partition suit between brothers Arjun and Dev over a family shop, Dev applied for leave to sell the shop to pay for their mother's surgery. The court allowed the sale on condition that the price be deposited in court. Dev sold the shop to Lata. The final decree allotted the shop to Arjun's share. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Lata must give up the shop, because every transfer made during a partition suit yields to the final decree
- ☐ B. Lata keeps the shop, because a sale to pay for a parent's medical treatment falls wholly outside Section 52
- ☐ C. Lata must give up the shop, because Arjun never consented in writing to his brother's sale of the shop
- ☐ D. Lata keeps the shop, because the sale was made under the court's authority and on the terms it imposed

4. Farida sued Gopal claiming that a plot registered in Gopal's name was in truth hers. While the suit was pending, Gopal sold the plot to Imran. Farida's suit was dismissed on the merits, and no appeal was filed within time. Farida now says the sale to Imran is void because it was made pendente lite. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Imran's title stands, because a transfer pendente lite is valid between the parties and the suit has failed
- ☐ B. Imran's title fails, because any transfer made while a suit is pending is void whatever the suit's outcome
- ☐ C. Imran's title stands only if he proves that he had no notice of Farida's suit on the date of the sale
- ☐ D. Imran's title fails, because Gopal needed the court's leave for every sale of the plot during the suit

5. Neha obtained a decree for possession of a flat against Vikram on 10 January 2025. The decree was not executed, and in March 2025, well within the limitation period for execution, Vikram sold the flat to Omkar. Omkar argues that the suit ended with the decree in January, so Section 52 cannot reach a sale made afterwards. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Omkar is right, because pendency ends on the date on which the court pronounces its final decree in the suit
- ☐ B. Omkar is right, because after a decree the decree-holder's only protection lies in executing it at once
- ☐ C. Omkar is wrong, because pendency continues until the decree is fully satisfied or becomes unobtainable
- ☐ D. Omkar is wrong, because any sale of decreed property is void even after the decree has been fully satisfied

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CONSTITUTIONAL LAW · ARTICLE 311: SAFEGUARDS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS AGAINST DISMISSAL, REMOVAL AND REDUCTION IN RANK (Q6-Q9)

Article 311 of the Constitution gives two safeguards to a person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or of a State, or who holds a civil post under either. Under clause (1), he cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to the one by which he was appointed. Under clause (2), he cannot be dismissed, removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he is informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges. The second clause (2) lists three situations in which the inquiry may be dispensed with: (a) where the penalty is imposed on the



conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge; (b) where the authority empowered to dismiss, remove or reduce him is satisfied that, for some reason to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to hold the inquiry; and (c) where the President or the Governor is satisfied that, in the interest of the security of the State, it is not expedient to hold it. In *Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel* (1985) the Supreme Court held that the reason under clause (b) must be recorded in writing, that the satisfaction must rest on objective facts, and that the courts may examine whether the reason is relevant. The safeguards protect only against penalties. In *Parshotam Lal Dhingra v. Union of India* (1958) the Court held that ending a probationer's or temporary servant's service in accordance with the terms of his appointment is not dismissal or removal; but where the order is in substance a punishment, as where it founds the termination on misconduct and so casts a stigma, Article 311 applies in full.

6. Pradeep was appointed an Upper Division Clerk by the Commissioner of Excise of a State. After an inquiry in which he was told of the charges and heard, he was dismissed by an order of the Deputy Commissioner, an officer subordinate to the Commissioner. Is the dismissal valid?

- ☐ A. No, because he was dismissed by an authority subordinate to the authority that had appointed him
- ☐ B. Yes, because a full inquiry with notice of the charges and a hearing was in fact held before the order
- ☐ C. No, because only the Governor of the State may dismiss a person holding a civil post in that State
- ☐ D. Yes, because the Deputy Commissioner was the head of the office in which Pradeep was actually serving

7. Seema, a teacher in a government school of the State, was convicted by a criminal court of accepting a bribe. Relying on that conviction, the competent authority dismissed her without holding any departmental inquiry. She challenges the dismissal under Article 311(2). Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Valid only if the Governor is satisfied that holding an inquiry would endanger the security of the State
- ☐ B. Invalid, because an inquiry with notice of the charges is required before every dismissal of a civil servant
- ☐ C. Invalid, because the authority did not record in writing why an inquiry was not reasonably practicable
- ☐ D. Valid, because the dismissal rests on conduct which has led to her conviction on a criminal charge

8. The Director of Health, who appoints and may dismiss pharmacists in a State's hospitals, dismissed pharmacist Rafiq without an inquiry. The order says only 'Inquiry dispensed with under Article 311(2)(b)'. No reason appears in the order or anywhere in the Director's file. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. The dismissal is valid, because the Director as the competent authority is the sole judge of practicability
- ☐ B. The dismissal is invalid, because the reason for dispensing with the inquiry was not recorded in writing
- ☐ C. The dismissal is valid, because clause (b) needs only the authority's satisfaction, which the order states
- ☐ D. The dismissal is invalid, because only the Governor may ever dispense with an inquiry under Article 311

9. Ankit was appointed a Sub-Inspector on two years' probation; his appointment letter allowed termination during probation without notice. Eight months later an order stated: 'The services of Ankit are terminated with immediate effect, as he was found to have tampered with case records.' No inquiry was held. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Valid, because a probationer whose letter permits termination has no protection under Article 311 at all
- ☐ B. Valid, because the order ends his service under the terms of appointment and is therefore not a dismissal
- ☐ C. Invalid, because the order founds termination on misconduct, so it is a punishment needing an inquiry
- ☐ D. Invalid, because a probationer's service cannot be ended at all before his period of probation expires

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — INFERENCE · THE LIBRARY THAT STOPPED CHARGING LATE FINES (Q10-Q13)

In April 2023 the Rampur District Library abolished fines on overdue books and wrote off every fine that members still owed. Under the old system, a member with an unpaid fine had his borrowing privileges suspended until he paid, and the librarian's records show that most such members simply stopped visiting. Members with unpaid fines were disproportionately schoolchildren and daily-wage workers. In the year after the change, compared with the year before it, the number of books returned late rose by about one-tenth, the number of members who borrowed at least one book rose by about one-third, and the number of books never returned at all fell slightly. Fines had brought in less than two per cent of the library's annual budget, while staff had spent several hours each week recording and collecting them. The library made no other change to its rules, opening hours or collection during the two years.

10. Which of the following can most properly be inferred from the passage?

- ☐ A. Abolishing fines will raise the number of borrowers at any public library that adopts the same policy
- ☐ B. Most of the members who began borrowing after April 2023 were schoolchildren and daily-wage workers
- ☐ C. Late fines had been the main reason why members returned their books on time before April 2023
- ☐ D. Some members whose borrowing had been suspended for unpaid fines became able to borrow again in 2023

11. Which of the following is most strongly supported by the information in the passage?

- ☐ A. Fines had not been an important source of money for meeting the library's running costs before 2023
- ☐ B. The rise in late returns after 2023 was caused entirely by members who joined the library after the change
- ☐ C. Without fines, the library will in time lose more books for good than it lost under the old system
- ☐ D. Schoolchildren and daily-wage workers return books late more often than the library's other members do

12. Each of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT:

- ☐ A. Under the old system, some members lost access to the library because of fines they never paid
- ☐ B. The rise in the number of borrowing members cannot be explained by new opening hours or new books
- ☐ C. A larger share of borrowed books was returned late in the year after the change than in the year before it
- ☐ D. Collecting fines imposed a cost on the library over and above the small sums of money that fines raised

13. Suppose it is also true that in both years each borrowing member borrowed, on average, the same number of books. Which of the following must then be true?

- ☐ A. The number of books returned late per borrowing member stayed the same in the year after the change
- ☐ B. A smaller proportion of the books lent was returned late in the year after the change than in the year before
- ☐ C. Members who joined after the change returned their books late less often than long-standing members did
- ☐ D. The library lent only about one-tenth more books in the year after the change than in the year before it



LOGICAL REASONING — PARADOX · CHEAPER SMALL CLAIMS, QUICKER SMALL CLAIMS (Q14–Q17)

In 2022 the State of Sahyadri halved the court fee for civil suits claiming less than Rs 1 lakh. Senior lawyers predicted that the cheaper fee would flood the civil courts with petty disputes and make delays worse. Filings of such small claims did rise sharply, by about 60 per cent over the next two years. Yet over the same two years the average time taken to dispose of a small claim fell from 31 months to 22 months. The number of civil judges in the State did not change, and the courts adopted no new technology for handling small claims. The average disposal time of larger civil suits, those claiming more than Rs 1 lakh, stayed roughly the same throughout the period.

14. Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent paradox described above?

- ☐ A. Many lawyers in the State had opposed the fee cut when it was first debated in the State legislature
- ☐ B. Filings of civil suits above Rs 1 lakh also rose over the two years, though far more slowly than small claims
- ☐ C. Most of the extra small claims were uncontested suits over unpaid bills, which courts decide at one hearing
- ☐ D. Before 2022, many people with small claims had settled their disputes informally without going to court

15. Each of the following, if true, helps to explain why small claims were disposed of faster EXCEPT:

- ☐ A. The same 2022 law sent small claims first to court-annexed mediation, where most settled within four months
- ☐ B. The fee cut was widely publicised in newspapers and on the radio throughout the State during 2022
- ☐ C. Facing a cheaper suit, more defendants paid the sum claimed soon after being served, ending the case
- ☐ D. Much of the increase was in claims below Rs 10,000, which the courts decided summarily on documents

16. Which of the following, if true, would deepen the apparent paradox rather than help to resolve it?

- ☐ A. The extra small claims were, on average, as complex and as hotly contested as those filed before 2022
- ☐ B. Most of the new small claims were filed by banks against borrowers who did not appear to contest them
- ☐ C. Judges began listing small claims every morning, before larger suits, so that each was heard in turn
- ☐ D. Many small claims filed after 2022 were dismissed at the first hearing for want of jurisdiction

17. Which of the following would be most useful in deciding whether the courts actually became quicker at handling the kind of small claims that were filed before 2022?

- ☐ A. The total number of small claims filed in Sahyadri in each year from 2015 to 2021, before the fee cut
- ☐ B. The number of civil judges serving in neighbouring States that did not reduce their court fees
- ☐ C. The share of the State's court-fee revenue that came from small claims before 2022 and after it
- ☐ D. The disposal time after 2022 of small claims similar in type and value to those filed before 2022

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**QUANT — TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE · BAR/LINE GRAPH DI · VEHICLES AND TOLL REVENUE AT THE SONEPUR TOLL PLAZA (Q18–Q21)**

The National Highways authority publishes a bar graph of the number of vehicles, in lakh, that crossed the Sonepur toll plaza in 2024 and in 2025, with one pair of bars for each of four vehicle categories; the table reproduces the plotted values together with the toll charged for a single crossing in each category. The toll rates were the same in both years. The toll revenue from a category equals its number of crossings multiplied by its toll per crossing; for example, 48 lakh car crossings at Rs 90 each yield Rs 4,320 lakh. The concessionaire that runs the plaza uses these figures to track how the mix of traffic is changing and what that change means for its revenue per vehicle.

Vehicle category	Toll per crossing (Rs)	2024 crossings (lakh)	2025 crossings (lakh)
Car / jeep	90	48	54
Light commercial vehicle (LCV)	145	12	15
Bus / truck	305	20	18
Multi-axle vehicle	470	10	13
Total	-	90	100

18. In 2025, what percentage of the plaza's total toll revenue came from multi-axle vehicles?

- ☐ A. 32.8% ☐ B. 13.0%
- ☐ C. 27.9% ☐ D. 30.0%

19. By what percentage did the plaza's total toll revenue rise from 2024 to 2025?

- ☐ A. 11.1% ☐ B. 9.5%
- ☐ C. 12.5% ☐ D. 10.5%

20. Which category's share of the plaza's total toll revenue changed by the largest number of percentage points from 2024 to 2025?

- ☐ A. Car / jeep
- ☐ B. Bus / truck
- ☐ C. Light commercial vehicle
- ☐ D. Multi-axle vehicle

21. How did the average toll collected per crossing (total revenue divided by total crossings) change from 2024 to 2025?

- ☐ A. Rose by about Rs 17.75
- ☐ B. Rose by about Rs 19.72
- ☐ C. Fell by about Rs 0.98
- ☐ D. Stayed exactly the same

QUANT — ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE · CASELET REASONING · REPLANTING MANGROVES ALONG THE KHARADI CREEK (Q22–Q26)

In June 2024 the Kharadi coastal panchayat planted mangrove saplings on three mudflat plots along the Kharadi creek. The table shows the area of each plot, the number of saplings planted on it and the percentage of those saplings that survived their first year. In



the panchayat replaced every sapling that had died, at a cost of Rs 40 for each replacement sapling, and it expects exactly 80 per cent of the replacements to survive. Foresters estimate that every surviving mangrove, once mature, removes 12 kg of carbon dioxide from the air each year, and a buyer has agreed to pay the panchayat Rs 1,500 for every tonne (1,000 kg) of carbon dioxide removed. Assume that no tree which survives its first year dies later.

Plot	Area (hectares)	Saplings planted (June 2024)	First-year survival (%)
North bank	6	12,000	70
Creek mouth	4	8,000	85
South bank	5	5,000	60

22. What percentage of all the saplings planted in June 2024 survived their first year?

- ☐ A. 71.7%
 ☐ B. 27.2%
- ☐ C. 75.0%
 ☐ D. 72.8%

23. What did the panchayat spend on replacement saplings in June 2025?

- ☐ A. Rs 2,00,000
 ☐ B. Rs 2,72,000
- ☐ C. Rs 7,28,000
 ☐ D. Rs 2,17,600

24. Once the replacements have had their expected first-year survival, how many surviving mangroves will the South bank plot have per hectare?

- ☐ A. 920
 ☐ B. 600
- ☐ C. 1,000
 ☐ D. 960

25. When every surviving mangrove, original and replacement, is mature, how much will the panchayat receive from the buyer each year?

- ☐ A. Rs 3,27,600
 ☐ B. Rs 4,50,000
- ☐ C. Rs 4,25,520
 ☐ D. Rs 42,55,200

26. Had the other two plots fared as they did, what is the lowest first-year survival rate on the South bank plot that would have made the overall first-year survival of all saplings exactly 80%?

- ☐ A. 96%
 ☐ B. 80%
 ☐ C. 85%
 ☐ D. Not possible even at 100%

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

46 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which section of the Transfer of Property Act codifies lis pendens?

2. Which Article bars dismissal by an authority below the appointing authority?

3. Sonepur: total toll revenue in 2024?

4. Kharadi: saplings that died in the first year?

5. Is a transfer pendente lite void under Section 52?

6. Which 1972 case explained that a transfer pendente lite binds the transferee to the decree?

7. Does lis pendens depend on the transferee's notice of the suit?

8. Does Section 52 apply to a collusive suit?

9. When does pendency begin under Section 52?

10. When does pendency end under Section 52?

11. Does a money suit freeze the debtor's land under Section 52?

12. Exception that lets a party transfer property during a suit?

13. Is a transfer pendente lite valid between transferor and transferee?

14. What kind of property does Section 52 cover?

15. What must be 'directly and specifically' in question for lis pendens?

16. Year of the Transfer of Property Act?

17. Which clause of Article 311 requires an inquiry before dismissal?

18. Three penalties covered by Article 311(2)?

19. Exception (a) to the inquiry in Article 311(2)?

20. Exception (b) to the inquiry in Article 311(2)?

21. Exception (c) to the inquiry in Article 311(2)?
22. Which 1985 case held reasons under 311(2)(b) are reviewable?

23. Must the reason under Article 311(2)(b) be in writing?

24. Who must be satisfied under Article 311(2)(c)?

25. Which 1958 case drew the line for probationers' termination?

26. Is ending probation under the appointment terms a 'dismissal'?

27. When does Article 311 apply to a probationer's termination?

28. Two rights in the Article 311(2) inquiry?

29. Rampur library: when were fines abolished?

30. Rampur: what happened to fines still owed?

31. Rampur: rise in books returned late?

32. Rampur: rise in members who borrowed at least once?

33. Rampur: change in books never returned?

34. Rampur: share of the budget raised by fines?

35. Rampur: which members most often had unpaid fines?

36. Sahyadri: by how much was the small-claim fee cut?

37. Sahyadri: rise in small-claim filings over two years?

38. Sahyadri: change in average small-claim disposal time?

39. Sahyadri: what happened to the number of civil judges?

40. What usually resolves 'more cases, faster average' paradoxes?

41. Sonepur: toll per crossing for a multi-axle vehicle?

42. Sonepur: total toll revenue in 2025?

43. Sonepur: growth in total crossings, 2024 to 2025?

44. Sonepur: growth in total revenue, 2024 to 2025?

45. Sonepur: bus/truck revenue in 2025?

46. Sonepur: average toll per crossing in 2024?

