

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 — LEGAL CURRENT AFFAIRS · THE 50% CEILING ON RESERVATION: INDRA SAWHNEY, KARNATAKA HC JUDGMENT (OCT 2026) (Q1-Q4)

The Karnataka High Court on 12 October 2026 struck down the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation) Act, 2022, which raised SC reservation from 15% to 17% and ST reservation from 3% to 7%, taking total State reservation to 56%. The Division Bench (Chief Justice Vibhu Bakhru and Justice K.S. Hemalekha) held that the increase violated the 50% ceiling on reservations established by the Supreme Court in *Indra Sawhney v Union of India* (1992), and therefore contravened Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution. The Bench struck down Section 3 insofar as it pushed aggregate reservation above 50%, and struck down Section 4 in its entirety. The 32% OBC quota was not challenged and was left untouched. Under *Indra Sawhney*, States may exceed 50% only for communities in genuinely remote or geographically isolated areas; exceeding the ceiling in ordinary circumstances constitutes an unreasonable classification violating Article 16(4) and Article 14's guarantee of equality.

1. The State of Varunachal Pradesh raises aggregate reservation from 48% to 53%, arguing that historically disadvantaged communities remain under-represented. A constitutional challenge is filed. Applying *Indra Sawhney*, which outcome is most likely?

- ☐ A. The court upholds it — Article 16(4) grants legislatures plenary discretion to set reservation percentages and the 50% ceiling is only
- ☐ B. The court strikes it down — *Indra Sawhney*'s 50% ceiling is a binding constitutional rule, not waivable by mere long-standing
- ☐ C. The court remands to a legislative committee — courts cannot decide reservation constitutionality without an empirical factual inquiry
- ☐ D. The court upholds with a sunset clause — Article 16(4) implicitly requires periodic reassessment of whether the quota has served its

2. In which scenario does *Indra Sawhney* itself contemplate that reservation may constitutionally exceed 50%?

- ☐ A. Where a Backward Classes Commission report shows the community exceeds 50% of the State population and remains grossly
- ☐ B. Where the President issues a proclamation under Article 356 exempting a State in President's Rule from the 50% ceiling
- ☐ C. Where the community resides in a geographically remote or socially isolated area such that ordinary 50%-ceiling reservation yields
- ☐ D. Where Parliament enacts by a two-thirds majority a declaration that the ceiling shall not apply to a particular State on grounds of

3. The Karnataka HC held that exceeding 50% reservation violates Article 14 as well as Article 16. Which statement BEST explains why Article 14 is independently implicated?

- ☐ A. Disproportionate reservation makes the unreserved category the exception rather than the rule, failing the reasonable-nexus test under
- ☐ B. Article 14's equal treatment clause prohibits any group from receiving preferential treatment exceeding 50% of appointments,
- ☐ C. Article 14 is violated only when reservation benefits a constitutionally unrecognised group — SC/ST communities being recognised,
- ☐ D. Article 14 requires a direct proportional relationship between the reservation percentage and the measured representation deficit;

4. After *I.R. Coelho* (2007), if Karnataka were to include its 2022 reservation law in the Ninth Schedule, what would be the MOST ACCURATE consequence?

- ☐ A. Full protection — *Coelho* applies only to laws included after the 44th Amendment (1978); Karnataka's 2022 law is a post-1978 enactment
- ☐ B. Protected against Article 14/16 review but not Article 15 — *Coelho* held that only equality rights forming the Basic Structure are
- ☐ C. Full protection — Article 31B provides a blanket bar on Part III review for Ninth Schedule laws regardless of inclusion date,
- ☐ D. Not protected — under *Coelho*, a post-1973 Ninth Schedule addition is reviewable if it damages the Basic Structure, and the equality

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF CONTRACT · FORMATION AND VALIDITY OF CONTRACTS: OFFER, ACCEPTANCE, CONSIDERATION AND VOID AGREEMENTS UNDER THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872 (Q5-Q9)

Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a contract requires a proposal accepted by the other party. Section 2(a) defines a proposal as willingness to do or refrain from doing something to obtain assent. Displaying goods with a price tag is an invitation to treat, not an offer. Section 7 requires acceptance to be absolute and unqualified; a conditional reply is a counter-offer that extinguishes the original offer. Section 2(d) defines consideration as an act, forbearance, or promise at the promisor's desire. Past consideration is generally not valid, but Section 25(2) saves it where the act was done voluntarily for the promisor and a promise to compensate is subsequently made. Section 16 addresses undue influence: a person dominates another when holding real or apparent authority, standing in a fiduciary relationship, or dealing with someone whose mental capacity is impaired by age or illness. Section 23 renders an agreement void if its consideration or object is forbidden by law, is fraudulent, injures a third person, or is opposed to public policy.

5. Rohan picks up a price-tagged book (₹450) in a bookshop and says 'I'll take this.' The shopkeeper refuses, saying the tag was a mistake and the price is ₹900. Rohan insists he has 'accepted the offer.' Who is legally correct?

- ☐ A. The shopkeeper — a price-tagged display is an invitation to treat; Rohan's act of picking it up and declaring willingness
- ☐ B. Rohan — displaying goods with a price tag constitutes a specific offer to sell at that price, and Rohan's absolute accepta

a



- ☐ C. Rohan — Section 7 requires absolute and unqualified acceptance, and his immediate acceptance of the displayed price satisfied that
- ☐ D. Neither — under Section 2(a) both parties made proposals, and a contract arises only when the shopkeeper issues an invoice as final

6. Malika offers to sell her car to Preethi for ₹8 lakh. Preethi replies: 'I accept, but only if you include the spare tyre set.' Malika does not respond. The next day Preethi sends an unconditional acceptance. Malika refuses. Is a contract formed?

- ☐ A. Yes — Preethi's conditions were only a request for additional terms, not a counter-offer; her later unconditional letter is a valid
- ☐ B. No — Preethi's conditional reply was a counter-offer that extinguished Malika's original offer; the subsequent unconditional
- ☐ C. Yes for the car at ₹8 lakh without the tyres — Section 7 permits acceptance that differs from the offer only in non-material
- ☐ D. No, but Preethi is entitled to reliance damages under promissory estoppel for her good-faith unconditional acceptance letter sent the

7. Nisha repaired neighbour Suresh's roof during a cyclone without being asked. Next morning Suresh said, 'I'll pay you ₹20,000 for what you did.' He later refuses, citing past consideration. Is Suresh's argument valid?

- ☐ A. Yes — Nisha acted before any promise, and spontaneous past acts without the promisor's prior request are not consideration under
- ☐ B. Yes — Section 25 requires consideration to move simultaneously with the promise; a night's gap between Nisha's act and Suresh's
- ☐ C. No — Section 25(2) expressly validates a promise to compensate someone who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor,
- ☐ D. No — Indian law treats moral obligation from emergency assistance as implied consideration, a recognised exception to the

8. Dr. Arvind, treating 78-year-old bedridden Mr. Gopal, persuades him to sign a ₹10 lakh promissory note in his favour, claiming Gopal 'owes' him for years of care. Gopal later sues to rescind. What is the most likely outcome under Section 16?

- ☐ A. Enforceable — Section 16 covers only persons with legal disabilities such as minority; a mentally competent bedridden patient can
- ☐ B. Enforceable — undue influence requires actual threats or coercion; persuasion by a trusted physician is insufficient to engage the
- ☐ C. Voidable only on proof of express threats — Section 16 requires an overt act of domination; a professional relationship and persuasion
- ☐ D. Voidable — Dr. Arvind's fiduciary position over a physically dependent patient raises a Section 16(2) presumption of undue influence;

9. Kiran agrees to invest ₹5 lakh with Arjun in a venture that (i) imports a prohibited product, (ii) will partly bribe a customs officer, and (iii) was induced by Arjun's misrepresentation that an import licence already exists. What is the MOST ACCURATE legal conclusion?

- ☐ A. Void under Section 23 on three independent grounds — illegal object, fraudulent purpose, and misrepresentation; also voidable at
- ☐ B. Voidable under Section 19 only — the prohibited import and bribery are collateral, since Kiran's consent was not directly 'caused by'
- ☐ C. Void on the illegal-object ground alone — courts apply the most prominent ground of invalidity and do not examine secondary elements
- ☐ D. Unenforceable but technically valid — Section 23 voids only agreements where illegality appears on the face of the written instrument,

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PARALLEL REASONING · RIGHTS, CONSTRAINTS, AND LEGAL SYSTEMS (Q10-Q13)

All legal systems that place individual rights above collective authority limit the power of the state to detain citizens without judicial oversight. India's constitutional framework explicitly places individual rights — particularly the right to personal liberty under Article 21 — above the ordinary authority of the state apparatus. Therefore, in India, the state's power to detain a citizen without judicial oversight is constitutionally constrained. This means that any law that authorises prolonged detention without recourse to a court necessarily creates a structural tension with the Constitution's commitment to individual rights, regardless of the law's stated purpose.

10. Which of the following is the MAIN CONCLUSION of the passage?

- ☐ A. Individual rights and state authority are in permanent opposition in all constitutional legal systems worldwide
- ☐ B. Any Indian law permitting detention without judicial oversight is automatically and immediately unconstitutional
- ☐ C. In India, the state's power to detain a citizen without judicial oversight is constitutionally constrained
- ☐ D. Article 21 is the supreme Part III provision; no detention law can be enacted without prior judicial authorisation from a

11. Which argument is MOST STRUCTURALLY PARALLEL to the passage's reasoning?

- ☐ A. Market economies prioritising consumer sovereignty develop strong consumer protection laws. The EU prioritises it. Therefore the EU
- ☐ B. Rights-based systems limit detention. India limits detention. So India prioritises rights — meaning courts will always rule for
- ☐ C. Rights-based systems restrict detention powers. India has UAPA. Therefore some Indian detention laws are not rights-based and should
- ☐ D. Administrative systems prioritising procedural fairness guarantee applicants the right to be heard. India's administrative law

12. The argument would be MOST STRENGTHENED if which of the following were established as true?

- ☐ A. The Constituent Assembly explicitly studied rights-prioritising systems and borrowed provisions directly from the United States Bill
- ☐ B. Courts and scholars confirm that Article 21 places individual liberty above ordinary state administrative power, satisfying the
- ☐ C. Every country with a justiciable bill of rights has been classified as rights-prioritising by international bodies, and India has held
- ☐ D. Preventive detention laws have been historically misused in India, proving that the constitutional constraints on detention power have

13. A critic argues: 'Your reasoning would prohibit any law allowing detention without full judicial authority yet AFSPA and UAPA have been upheld by the Supreme Court. Therefore your conclusion cannot be co



Which response BEST uses the passage's logic to defeat this objection?

- ☐ A. 'Constrained' means subjected to judicial scrutiny and limits — not prohibited; the Supreme Court's review of AFSPA and UAPA is itself
- ☐ B. The critic is correct — valid detention laws prove India does not truly prioritise individual rights, or the major premise is false,
- ☐ C. AFSPA and UAPA operate only in extraordinary security contexts that fall outside the scope of the passage's ordinary civil-detention
- ☐ D. The passage uses 'necessarily' in its final sentence, which is too strong; substituting 'may' would make the argument consistent with

LOGICAL REASONING — METHOD / BOLD-FACE FUNCTION · ELECTRIC VEHICLES, SUBSIDIES AND URBAN EQUITY (Q14–Q17)

The central government has proposed channelling all EV subsidies exclusively through formal-sector employers, on the ground that this maximises administrative efficiency and reduces subsidy leakage. ****This proposal would meaningfully reduce urban carbon emissions over a five-year horizon.**** Critics contend that a flat fuel-tax increase on petrol and diesel would incentivise a broader modal shift across all income groups while simultaneously generating public revenue. ****A fuel-tax increase, however, would impose a disproportionate burden on informal workers who rely on petrol-driven two-wheelers as their primary livelihood instrument.**** The government must weigh both approaches against their social equity impact, not merely their environmental efficiency.

- 14. The function of the FIRST bolded statement — 'This proposal would meaningfully reduce urban carbon emissions over a five-year horizon' — is BEST described as:**
- ☐ A. The main conclusion the rest of the passage develops, compared against the critics' alternative approach which the author ultimately
 - ☐ B. A counter-consideration the author concedes to critics before pivoting to the government's preferred policy, acknowledging partial
 - ☐ C. The passage's opening premise introducing the major assumption that the critics' counter-proposal is designed to defeat by offering an
 - ☐ D. A supporting premise for the government's EV subsidy proposal — it gives an environmental efficiency rationale before the author
- 15. The function of the SECOND bolded statement — 'A fuel-tax increase, however, would impose a disproportionate burden on informal workers who rely on petrol-driven two-wheelers as their primary livelihood instrument' — is BEST described as:**
- ☐ A. A counter-premise against the critics' alternative — it introduces an equity-based objection to the fuel-tax approach that grounds the
 - ☐ B. The main conclusion — the author sides with the government's subsidy proposal by showing that the critics' preferred fuel-tax path
 - ☐ C. A background factual concession by the critics themselves, acknowledging that their proposal may have distributional effects that the
 - ☐ D. A restatement of the first bolded sentence — both sentences make the same point that any carbon-reduction policy must account for
- 16. Which of the following BEST describes the logical relationship between the two bolded statements?**
- ☐ A. Both are parallel supporting premises for the same main conclusion — jointly proving that EV subsidies reduce carbon emissions while
 - ☐ B. They support rival policy positions — the first favours the EV subsidy on environmental grounds; the second undercuts the critics'
 - ☐ C. The first makes a carbon-reduction claim that the second directly refutes — a carbon-focused approach necessarily harms informal
 - ☐ D. They form a cause-and-effect chain — the EV subsidy's success (first) will over time create regulatory pressure phasing out petrol
- 17. The author's main point, taken together with both bolded statements, is BEST expressed as:**
- ☐ A. The government's EV subsidy is environmentally correct but should be widened to include informal workers; the critics' fuel-tax
 - ☐ B. Neither approach is constitutionally valid — both impose financial burdens on specific income groups without parliamentary
 - ☐ C. Both the EV subsidy and the fuel-tax have genuine merits and costs; government policy must be evaluated on distributional impact
 - ☐ D. The first bold is the conclusion and the second is its limiting condition — implement EV subsidies but only after creating a

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — SPORTS & TOURNAMENTS · MENSURATION IN CONTEXT · STATE VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIP 2026: COURT DIMENSIONS AND RESULTS (Q18–Q22)

The Andhra Pradesh State Volleyball Championship 2026 was held at the Visakhapatnam Sports Complex. A standard volleyball court measures 18 metres in length and 9 metres in width, divided at the midline by a net. An attack zone of 3 metres in length runs on each side of the net. Four teams — Tigers, Eagles, Lions, and Sharks — each played three matches in a round-robin format. Each match was contested as a best-of-five sets, with each set requiring 25 points to win (with a two-point advantage rule). The final venue for the championship play-off required a safety margin of 3 metres on each side of the court (along the width) and 5 metres at each end (along the length), which was carpeted. Tournament ranking: first by match wins, then by sets won if tied.

Team	Matches Played	Matches Won	Sets Won	Sets Lost	Total Points Scored
Tigers	3	2	7	4	378
Eagles	3	2	8	3	392
Lions	3	1	5	6	350
Sharks	3	1	4	7	329

- 18. What is the area of the standard volleyball court (playing surface only) used in this championship?**
- ☐ A. 146 sq.m — court length plus width multiplied by four structural sections accounting for the net and attack zone subdiv
 - ☐ B. 162 sq.m — product of the court's length (18m) and width (9m), giving the total rectangular playing surface
 - ☐ C. 189 sq.m — 162 sq.m court area plus the two 3-metre attack zones added beyond the standard rectangular boundary
 - ☐ D. 108 sq.m — two attack zones (2×27=54 sq.m) plus central area (54 sq.m), minus net-width allowance of 0.1m per side



- 19. Based on the ranking rule (match wins first, then sets won), which team is ranked FIRST overall?**
- ☐ A. Eagles — Eagles and Tigers are tied on match wins (2 each) but Eagles won 8 sets against Tigers' 7, placing Eagles first on the
 - ☐ B. Tigers — in tie-breaking situations the team with the lower total points conceded ranks higher as the superior defensive team
 - ☐ C. Eagles and Tigers share first position — both won 2 matches and combined won exactly 15 sets, half each, creating a statistical tie at
 - ☐ D. Eagles, provisionally — head-to-head record between Eagles and Tigers would supersede the sets-won criterion if Tigers won the direct
- 20. A padded ribbon is placed along the outer boundary of the COMBINED attack zone (both zones together, forming one 6m×9m rectangle across the full court width). Padding costs ₹150 per running metre. What is the total cost?**
- ☐ A. ₹5,400 — one zone's perimeter (24m) less one shared net-edge (6m) × ₹150, doubled for both zones
 - ☐ B. ₹7,200 — each attack zone padded independently on all four sides: $2 \times 24\text{m} = 48\text{m}$ at ₹150 each
 - ☐ C. ₹6,300 — combined 6m×9m rectangle perimeter (30m) × ₹150 × 1.4 championship quality premium
 - ☐ D. ₹4,500 — combined zone forms one 6m×9m rectangle; outer perimeter = $2(6+9) = 30\text{m}$; $30 \times ₹150 = ₹4,500$
- 21. What is the ratio of Lions' total points scored (350) to Eagles' total points scored (392), in its SIMPLEST FORM?**
- ☐ A. 5:7 — dividing both values by 70, their apparent common factor (but 70 does not divide 392 evenly)
 - ☐ B. 175:196 — dividing both values by 2, stopping one step short of the full GCD simplification
 - ☐ C. 25:28 — GCD of 350 and 392 is 14; $350 \div 14 = 25$ and $392 \div 14 = 28$, giving the fully reduced ratio
 - ☐ D. 7:8 — approximate ratio obtained by rounding $350 \div 50 = 7$ and $392 \div 50 \approx 8$, discarding the exact relationship
- 22. The championship court (18m×9m) must have a safety margin of 3m on each width-side and 5m at each length-end. The safety margin area is to be carpeted at ₹85 per sq.m. What is the total carpeting cost?**
- ☐ A. ₹19,380 — outer perimeter × average margin width × ₹85 ÷ 2, doubled, less a standard 10% championship procurement discount
 - ☐ B. ₹21,930 — total enclosed area ($28 \times 15 = 420\text{ sq.m}$) minus court area (162 sq.m) = 258 sq.m ; $258 \times ₹85 = ₹21,930$
 - ☐ C. ₹24,480 — combined margin strips ($90 + 168 = 258\text{ sq.m}$) × ₹85 × 1.07 GST ≈ ₹24,480
 - ☐ D. ₹20,910 — end strips (90) + side strips (108) + corners (60) = 258 sq.m × ₹85 = ₹21,930, less 5% contractor discount

QUANT — ELECTIONS & DEMOGRAPHICS · TIME-SPEED-DISTANCE · STATE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY RESULTS AND RETURNING OFFICER'S JOURNEY (Q23-Q26)

The 2026 State Assembly election results for two constituencies are given below. Each constituency had a single returning officer who must travel between them. Constituency Aravali (A) has 80,000 registered voters with 72% turnout. Constituency Bharat Nagar (B) has 65,000 registered voters with 68% turnout. Three candidates — Candidate X, Candidate Y, Candidate Z — contested both constituencies. The road distance between the two constituency offices is 120 km. The returning officer must make a round trip between the two offices to complete the documentation.

Constituency	Registered Voters	Turnout (%)	Candidate X Votes (%)	Candidate Y Votes (%)	Candidate Z Votes (%)
Aravali (A)	80,000	72	42	35	23
Bharat Nagar (B)	65,000	68	38	44	18

- 23. What is Candidate X's winning margin over Candidate Y in Constituency Aravali (A) where 80,000 voters are registered, 72% turned out, and X got 42% of votes cast while Y got 35%?**
- ☐ A. 3,456 — calculated by applying the 6% vote-share differential directly to registered voters and adjusting for the turnout differential
 - ☐ B. 3,792 — 7% (X-Y) of registered voters ($80,000 \times 0.07 = 5,600$) reduced by 32% non-turnout adjustment
 - ☐ C. 4,320 — 7% of votes cast (=4,032) adjusted upward by 7.14% rounding premium on Candidate X's stated percentage
 - ☐ D. 4,032 — votes cast = $80,000 \times 0.72 = 57,600$; X's votes = $57,600 \times 0.42 = 24,192$; Y's votes = $57,600 \times 0.35 = 20,160$; margin = 4,032
- 24. The returning officer drives from Constituency A to B (120 km) at 60 km/h, then returns at 80 km/h. What is his average speed for the entire round trip (to one decimal place)?**
- ☐ A. 70.0 km/h — arithmetic mean of the two speeds, correctly applied when equal distances are covered at different speeds
 - ☐ B. 72.0 km/h — required overall average ($120 \div (100/60) = 72\text{ km/h}$) recast through the harmonic complement formula
 - ☐ C. 68.6 km/h — harmonic mean for equal-distance round trip: $2 \times 60 \times 80 / (60 + 80) = 9,600 / 140 \approx 68.6\text{ km/h}$
 - ☐ D. 65.0 km/h — geometric mean $\sqrt{60 \times 80} \approx 69.3$ reduced by a road-gradient correction for the B-to-A direction
- 25. If ALL of Candidate Z's votes in Constituency A are transferred to Candidate Y (X and Z's vote shares are 42% and 23% of 57,600 votes cast), what is the new outcome in Constituency A?**
- ☐ A. Y wins — Z's 13,248 votes added to Y's 20,160 gives Y 33,408 against X's unchanged 24,192; a Y majority of 9,216 votes
 - ☐ B. X still wins — the transfer is significant but structurally insufficient to overcome X's dominant position as the leading candidate in
 - ☐ C. Y wins with 29,760 votes — Z's tally reduced by a standard 11% historical vote-transfer abstention rate before being added to Y
 - ☐ D. A tie — X approximates one-third of total votes, and Y's transferred tally statistically rounds to an effective deadlock under recount
- 26. The officer travels at 70 km/h for the first 60 km of the 120 km journey. He must complete the full journey in exactly 100 minutes. At what speed must he travel for the remaining 60 km?**
- ☐ A. 70.0 km/h — the first half was fixed at 70, so the second must also be 70 for a uniform average to meet the 100-minute constraint
 - ☐ B. 74.0 km/h — required average = $120 / (100/60) = 72\text{ km/h}$; second-leg speed via harmonic complement: $2(72) - 70 = 74\text{ km/h}$
 - ☐ C. 74.1 km/h — time for first 60 km at 70 km/h = $6/7\text{ h} \approx 51.43\text{ min}$; remaining = 48.57 min; speed = $60 / (48.57/60) \approx 74.1\text{ km/h}$
 - ☐ D. 76.5 km/h — the 2.86-minute shortfall from completing 120 km at constant 70 is compensated via a speed-increase cushion factor

