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 — CRIMINAL LAW (BNS) · MURDER AND CULPABLE HOMICIDE UNDER BNS (Q1–Q5)

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) draws a careful distinction between culpable homicide and murder. Section 99 defines culpable homicide as the act of causing death with (i) the intention of causing death, (ii) the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or (iii) knowledge that the act is likely to cause death. Section 100 defines murder as an aggravated form of culpable homicide, of which Clause (3) is most significant: an act done with intention to cause bodily injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. The Supreme Court in Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab (AIR 1958 SC 465) laid down four requirements for Section 100(3): (a) a bodily injury is present; (b) the injury was intentionally inflicted; (c) the injury is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death; and (d) the accused intended to inflict that particular injury. Section 101 provides five exceptions that reduce murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder: (1) grave and sudden provocation not sought by the accused; (2) genuine but excessive exercise of the right of private defence; (3) act by a public servant acting in good faith; (4) sudden fight without premeditation in the heat of passion; and (5) act done with the consent of a person above eighteen years who suffers death. Section 103 prescribes death or life imprisonment for murder; Section 104 prescribes imprisonment up to ten years for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

1. An accused strikes a victim on the head with a metal rod. Medical evidence establishes that the injury was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. The accused states he intended only grievous hurt, not death. Which provision of BNS most accurately governs this case?

◯ **A.** Culpable homicide under BNS Section 99 only, since the accused lacked specific intent to kill

◯ **B.** Murder under BNS Section 100(3); the accused intentionally inflicted an injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.

◯ **C.** Murder under BNS Section 100(4); striking the head with a metal rod is imminently dangerous with specific knowledge of probable death.

◯ **D.** No offence beyond grievous hurt; the accused had no intention to kill or cause likely death to this particular victim.

2. An accused administers a drug to the victim, knowing that the victim's pre-existing heart condition makes the dose lethal specifically for that person, although the same dose would not cause death in a healthy person. Which clause of BNS Section 100 most precisely applies?

◯ **A.** BNS Section 100(2), because the accused intended to cause bodily injury knowing it was likely to cause death of that particular person

◯ **B.** BNS Section 100(1), because administering a lethal dose demonstrates direct intention to cause death

◯ **C.** BNS Section 100(4), because administering a dangerous drug is imminently dangerous irrespective of victim-specific knowledge

◯ **D.** Only BNS Section 99; the accused lacked generalised intent to kill and possessed only contextual knowledge of the victim's vulnerability.

3. An accused genuinely believed the victim was about to attack him fatally, but the force used in self-defence was objectively excessive and resulted in the victim's death. What is the correct legal position under BNS?

◯ **A.** Full murder under BNS Section 103; any intentional killing is murder irrespective of the accused's stated motive or subjective belief.

◯ **B.** Complete acquittal, since genuine belief in the necessity of private defence is exculpatory under BNS

◯ **C.** Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Exception 2 to Section 101, attracting the lesser punishment under Section 104.

◯ **D.** Conviction for grievous hurt only, since the genuine defensive intent negates the homicide element entirely

4. Which of the following scenarios falls most clearly within Exception 4 (sudden fight without premeditation) to Section 101 of BNS?

◯ **A.** A professional boxer kills his opponent mid-bout when a sudden scoring dispute erupts into an unpremeditated heat-of-passion altercation.

◯ **B.** A homeowner struggles with an intruder who has broken into his house and kills the intruder while defending his property

◯ **C.** A soldier kills an insurgent pursuant to standing operational orders issued before engagement

◯ **D.** Two business partners spontaneously quarrel over accounts; a brief brawl erupts and one fatally strikes the other in the heat of passion.

5. An accused discovers his spouse's infidelity and kills the spouse three hours later after reflecting on the matter. He claims the benefit of Exception 1 (grave and sudden provocation) to Section 101, BNS. Which statement most accurately identifies the legal limitation on his claim?

◯ **A.** Exception 1 fully applies since spousal infidelity has historically been recognised as grave and sudden provocation warranting the exception

◯ **B.** Exception 1 fails if a cooling-off period elapsed between the provocation and the killing, or if provocation was self-induced.

◯ **C.** Exception 1 requires temporal suddenness only; the gravity of the provocation is irrelevant under the provision's sole operative test.

◯ **D.** Exception 1 is inapplicable; adultery is no longer a BNS criminal offence, so spousal-infidelity provocation lacks all legal validity.

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF EVIDENCE (BSA) · DYING DECLARATION UNDER BSA (Q6–Q9)

The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) governs the admissibility of dying declarations primarily through Section 27, which c
statements of persons who cannot be called as witnesses — the provision functionally equivalent to Section 32 of the Indian

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Act, 1872. A dying declaration is a statement made by a person who believes he or she is about to die, relating to the circumstances of the transaction that resulted in the injury from which the person is suffering. The statement need not be made in any particular form; it may be recorded by a magistrate, a police officer, a doctor, or any person present at the time. The foundational maxim applicable to dying declarations is nemo moriturus praesumitur mentire — no one is presumed to lie when facing death. The Supreme Court in Laxman v. State of Maharashtra (2002) held that a dying declaration, if found to be voluntary, truthful, and internally consistent, can by itself form the sole basis for conviction without any corroborating evidence. However, the court must first satisfy itself that the declarant was in a fit mental and physical state to make the statement. Where multiple dying declarations exist and are inconsistent with each other, the court is not required to reject all of them; instead, each must be evaluated independently on its own facts, circumstances, and reliability.

6. A burn victim makes a statement to a police officer identifying her husband as the person who set fire to her. She is subsequently treated and makes an unexpected full recovery. A trial court must decide whether the statement is admissible as a dying declaration. What is the correct position?

◯ **A.** The statement is inadmissible as a dying declaration because the declarant survived and death, which is the precondition, never occurred

◯ **B.** The statement is inadmissible since only a magistrate is competent to record a dying declaration under BSA

◯ **C.** The statement is admissible; admissibility depends on expectation of death at the time it was made, not on actual death.

◯ **D.** The statement is admissible but weight is substantially diminished; it functions as a prior inconsistent statement, not a dying declaration.

7. In a murder trial, the prosecution relies on two dying declarations: the first, recorded shortly after the attack, names the accused Ramesh; the second, recorded two hours later, names a different person, Suresh. How must the court proceed?

◯ **A.** Evaluate each dying declaration independently; convict on whichever the court finds truthful and reliable after examining both in context.

◯ **B.** Prefer the second declaration; it is chronologically closest to death and most proximate to the declarant's final reflective state.

◯ **C.** Reject both and acquit; two contradictory dying declarations cannot simultaneously be true, and their inconsistency destroys all dying-declaration reliability.

◯ **D.** Admit both only if independent corroborative evidence confirms one of them, because contradictory dying declarations by definition create reasonable doubt

8. Under BSA, which of the following correctly states the law on the corroboration requirement for a dying declaration?

◯ **A.** Corroboration is always mandatory; dying declarations lack the safeguards of oath and cross-examination and are inherently unreliable hearsay.

◯ **B.** Corroboration is mandatory whenever the declarant had an identifiable motive to falsely implicate the only accused named

◯ **C.** Corroboration is mandatory only if the dying declaration was recorded by a police officer rather than a judicial magistrate

◯ **D.** Corroboration is not mandatory under BSA; a court may convict solely on a dying declaration found to be voluntary and reliable.

9. A motorcyclist is injured in a road accident and, while being treated for fractures, signs a written statement identifying the driver of the car that struck him. The attending doctor certifies that the patient is in stable condition and is expected to make a full recovery. Is this statement a dying declaration under BSA?

◯ **A.** Yes, it qualifies under BSA Section 27; it directly relates to the circumstances of the transaction that caused the injury.

◯ **B.** No; the expectation-of-death requirement is not satisfied when the declarant has a medically certified expectation of recovery.

◯ **C.** Yes, it qualifies as a dying declaration because the cause of the accident is squarely in question in any subsequent prosecution

◯ **D.** Yes, but only retrospectively if the patient subsequently dies from a complication directly traceable to the original injury.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — STRENGTHEN · AI CONTENT LABELLING ARGUMENT (Q10–Q13)

The Indian government is currently deliberating a Digital Content Labelling Bill that would require all AI-generated images, videos, and text published on digital platforms to carry a standardised AI-disclosure watermark. Proponents of the Bill advance four arguments: first, the average user cannot distinguish synthetic media from authentic human-created content; second, a 2025 Oxford Internet Institute report documents that unrestricted AI-generated content has demonstrably influenced electoral outcomes in at least three countries; third, an analogy is drawn with nutritional labelling requirements — platforms must disclose food ingredients because consumers cannot independently verify them, and the informational asymmetry in AI content is even larger; fourth, the harm caused by unlabelled synthetic media is not merely individual but democratic and systemic in nature. On the strength of these arguments, the Bill's proponents conclude that mandatory labelling of all AI-generated digital content is both proportionate and necessary as a regulatory response.

10. Which of the following findings, if true, would MOST strengthen the argument that mandatory AI-content labelling is necessary and will reduce harm?

◯ **A.** Several democracies have issued voluntary AI-labelling guidelines; enforcement data from multiple jurisdictions confirms high compliance rates under voluntary schemes.

◯ **B.** A leading AI company has independently and voluntarily committed to labelling all content it generates, without any regulatory compulsion

◯ **C.** Experimental studies show users viewing an AI-disclosure watermark are 40% less likely to act on misleading synthetic content.

◯ **D.** AI-generated content has expanded more rapidly than any prior category of digital media over the past three years

11. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support specifically for the nutritional-labelling analogy used in the argument?

◯ **A.** Courts have upheld mandatory food-labelling; informational asymmetry — consumers cannot verify ingredient claims independently — is a sufficient legal basis.

◯ **B.** The same platforms regulated under the Labelling Bill already carry food advertisements subject to overlapping consum protection and advertising-standards guidelines.

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◯ **C.** AI-generated content is substantially cheaper and faster to produce than authentic human-created content, exacerbating the volume problem

◯ **D.** The Oxford Internet Institute has published multiple other studies on broader themes of digital misinformation beyond AI content

12. Which finding, if true, most strengthens the case for mandatory third-party verification of AI-labelling, as opposed to mere voluntary self-disclosure by platforms?

◯ **A.** Several major AI companies have already begun voluntarily labelling their output, demonstrating industry willingness to self-regulate

◯ **B.** A number of prominent platforms have agreed in principle to submit annual self-reported figures on the percentage of AI content they host

◯ **C.** The DPDP Act 2023 creates a data-fiduciary regime scholars argue already covers AI-generated content, making the Labelling Bill potentially duplicative.

◯ **D.** An IIT Bombay audit found participating platforms under-reported AI-generated content by 60%, demonstrating self-regulation is unreliable as an enforcement mechanism.

13. The argument as a whole rests on a critical unstated assumption about the effect of disclosure on user behaviour. Which finding would, if its opposite were true, most strengthen the argument's conclusion?

◯ **A.** That the 2025 Oxford Internet Institute report employed methodological approaches that have since been criticised by peer reviewers in the field

◯ **B.** That disclosure significantly reduces user trust in AI-generated content — the assumption on which the bill's entire policy rationale depends.

◯ **C.** That nutritional-labelling mandates have failed to alter consumer behaviour significantly — which would undermine the food-sector analogy the argument uses.

◯ **D.** That three countries is an insufficiently large sample on which to base a general conclusion about AI content and electoral influence

LOGICAL REASONING — WEAKEN · COAL PRODUCTION EXPANSION ARGUMENT (Q14–Q17)

A parliamentary committee has recommended that Parliament pass legislation enabling immediate coal block auctions in the Hasdeo Arand region of Chhattisgarh. The committee's argument proceeds as follows: India currently imports approximately 220 million tonnes of coal annually, incurring a foreign exchange outflow of ₹1.8 lakh crore. Geological surveys by India's Geological Survey of India confirm that proven coal reserves in Hasdeo Arand exceed 5 billion tonnes. Opening these reserves will (i) reduce coal import dependence by 35% within five years; (ii) generate 80,000 direct employment opportunities; and (iii) reduce the current account deficit by ₹60,000 crore annually. Moreover, the COP28 climate agreement's language explicitly acknowledged that developing nations may expand existing coal capacity to meet legitimate energy security needs, providing global legitimacy for the proposal. The committee therefore concludes that immediate legislation enabling coal block auctions in Hasdeo Arand is both globally permitted and economically imperative for India.

14. Which of the following, if true, MOST directly weakens the central economic case for the Hasdeo Arand coal expansion?

◯ **A.** An independent review finds extraction, rehabilitation, and restoration costs would exceed current-account savings over fifteen years, yielding net economic loss.

◯ **B.** India is already a signatory to the Paris Agreement on climate change, which commits India to progressive reduction of fossil fuel reliance

◯ **C.** Several tribal communities have filed Forest Rights Act petitions before the Supreme Court challenging Hasdeo Arand coal block auctions.

◯ **D.** EU members and the UK have formally announced coal phase-out timelines over the next decade.

15. Which of the following, if true, most directly undermines the committee's reliance on the COP28 provision to legitimise the proposal?

◯ **A.** The COP28 agreement was not ratified through India's Parliament and therefore has no binding force as domestic legislation

◯ **B.** India's per capita carbon emission figure exceeds the global average, weakening its claim to rely on developing-nation exemptions

◯ **C.** COP28 covers only expansion of already-operating mines, not new greenfield deposits; Hasdeo Arand is unextracted and categorically outside that permission.

◯ **D.** Several developed-nation delegations objected to COP28's coal-expansion language and do not recognise it as a basis for new greenfield projects.

16. Which of the following, if true, most specifically weakens the committee's claim that the Hasdeo Arand expansion will generate 80,000 direct employment opportunities?

◯ **A.** The central government's renewable energy programme for Chhattisgarh is projected to generate over 95,000 jobs over the same five-year horizon.

◯ **B.** The coal mining sector is heavily unionised, and labour unions have historically resisted workforce reductions even after mines are mechanised

◯ **C.** India has committed under international agreements to reduce fossil fuel sector subsidies progressively over the next decade

◯ **D.** Modern mechanised coal extraction generates only 12,000 direct jobs per mine — not 80,000 — because automation replaces the traditional workforce.

17. Which of the following, if true, most effectively undermines the foundational premise that the current 220-million-tonne coal import bill is the problem that domestic Hasdeo Arand production would solve?

◯ **A.** India has recently signed long-term coal import contracts with Australian suppliers, locking in import volumes for several years

◯ **B.** India's 220-million-tonne coal imports are almost entirely coking coal for steel; Hasdeo Arand produces only thermal coal, making substitution impossible.

◯ **C.** Utility-scale renewables under construction in Chhattisgarh will substantially reduce state thermal coal dependence wi[illegible] to five years.

◯ **D.** Multiple committee members who authored this recommendation have undisclosed financial interests in coal sector co[illegible] benefiting from the block auctions.

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SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — TECHNOLOGY & STARTUPS · RATIO & PROPORTION · INDIA STARTUP FUNDING Q1 2026 (Q18–Q21)

The Tracxn India Startup Funding Report for Q1 2026 tracked a total of 75 investment deals spanning five technology-adjacent sectors. Funding was notably concentrated at the later stages: Series B and above rounds accounted for the majority of capital deployed. The report observed significant variation in average deal size across sectors, reflecting the stage-maturity of each ecosystem. The table below records the number of deals closed and the aggregate funding raised for each sector during Q1 2026. All funding figures are expressed in Indian Rupees (crore).

Sector	Number of Deals	Total Funding (₹ crore)
FinTech	12	1800
AgriTech	18	900
HealthTech	15	1200
EdTech	20	800
CleanTech	10	500

18. What is the ratio of the average funding per deal in FinTech to the average funding per deal in EdTech in Q1 2026?

◯ **A.** 15:4 ◯ **B.** 9:4
◯ **C.** 12:5 ◯ **D.** 3:1

19. How many total startup deals were recorded across all five sectors combined in Q1 2026?

◯ **A.** 65 ◯ **B.** 70
◯ **C.** 75 ◯ **D.** 80

20. What is the ratio of the combined total funding of HealthTech and CleanTech to the total funding of AgriTech in Q1 2026?

◯ **A.** 17:12 ◯ **B.** 4:2
◯ **C.** 19:9 ◯ **D.** 17:9

21. By what percentage is FinTech's average funding per deal higher than AgriTech's average funding per deal in Q1 2026?

◯ **A.** 100% ◯ **B.** 200%
◯ **C.** 150% ◯ **D.** 300%

QUANT — TRADE & INDUSTRY · AVERAGES · INDIA–ASEAN BILATERAL TRADE FY2021–FY2025 (Q22–Q26)

India–ASEAN bilateral trade has grown steadily since the entry into force of the ASEAN–India Free Trade Agreement in Goods (AITIGA), which was signed in 2009. India's exports to the ASEAN bloc have expanded at a compound annual rate of approximately 12%, though India continues to run a persistent structural trade deficit with ASEAN. This deficit reflects India's higher import intake of electronics, machinery, and chemical products from the region. The table below records India's annual exports to and imports from the ASEAN bloc — aggregated across all ten member states — for the financial years FY2021 through FY2025, together with the computed trade deficit for each year. FY refers to the April–March financial year. All figures are in USD billion.

Financial Year	Exports (USD bn)	Imports (USD bn)	Trade Deficit (USD bn)
FY2021	30	48	18
FY2022	36	54	18
FY2023	42	63	21
FY2024	48	72	24
FY2025	54	81	27

22. What was India's average annual export to the ASEAN bloc over the five financial years FY2021 to FY2025?

◯ **A.** 38.4 ◯ **B.** 40.2
◯ **C.** 42.0 ◯ **D.** 44.0

23. In which financial year or years did India's imports from ASEAN equal exactly 1.5 times its exports to ASEAN?

◯ **A.** FY2022, FY2023, FY2024 and FY2025 only
◯ **B.** All five financial years from FY2021 through FY2025 without exception
◯ **C.** FY2023 and FY2024 only
◯ **D.** FY2022 and FY2023 only

24. What was India's average annual trade deficit with the ASEAN bloc over the five years FY2021 to FY2025?

◯ **A.** 22.0 ◯ **B.** 20.4
◯ **C.** 23.0 ◯ **D.** 21.6

25. By what percentage did India's exports to ASEAN increase from FY2021 to FY2025?

◯ **A.** 75% ◯ **B.** 80%
◯ **C.** 60% ◯ **D.** 90%

26. If India's exports to ASEAN continue to grow by the same average absolute annual increment observed over FY2021–FY2025, what would be the projected export figure for FY2027 (in USD billion)?

◯ **A.** 60 ◯ **B.** 64
◯ **C.** 66 ◯ **D.** 68

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