CG CLAT Gurukul — Daily Practice Sheet — 23 October 2026

23 Qs · 40 Min
+1 / −0.25

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 — CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019 — PRODUCT LIABILITY · CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW (Q1–Q4)

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (COPRA 2019) introduces a dedicated chapter on product liability (Sections 82–93), marking a departure from the caveat emptor regime. Section 2(10) defines 'defect' as any fault or shortcoming in quality, potency, purity, or standard. Section 84 grounds manufacturer liability on three heads: (a) a manufacturing defect rendering the product unreasonably dangerous; (b) a design defect where a safer alternative existed; and (c) failure to provide adequate instructions about foreseeable harm. Section 87 provides a defence where harm results from misuse or modification after the product left the manufacturer's control, provided that modification is causally linked to the defect. Section 86 protects sellers who neither knew nor could have known of the defect and passed the product on unchanged. Section 91 empowers the CCPA to file class complaints before the National Commission; remedies are confined to recall, replacement, refund, and compensation — punitive damages are not available.

1. Reena purchases a domestic blender from an authorised retailer. During completely routine blending of soft fruits, the blade assembly snaps and injures her hand.

◯ **A.** The product seller alone is liable under Section 86 because it had physical custody of the blender and delivered it directly to Reena.
◯ **B.** The manufacturer is liable under Section 84(1)(a); blade failure in routine use is a manufacturing defect, and a warning about non-routine use
◯ **C.** No liability arises because COPRA 2019 addresses only financial loss and service deficiencies; physical injuries from domestic appliances fall
◯ **D.** The delivery platform bears exclusive liability as the last commercial actor with physical custody before the product reached Reena's household, and

2. The Central Consumer Protection Authority files a class complaint under Section 91 of COPRA 2019 before the National Commission against a pharmaceutical company for systemic defects in a widely distributed medicine.

◯ **A.** A Section 91 class action is maintainable only if the CCPA individually verifies at least 500 named consumers' claims before filing before the
◯ **B.** The CCPA must obtain prior High Court sanction before filing any class complaint where aggregate consumer claims exceed rupees one crore.
◯ **C.** Individual consumers whose claims form the basis of the CCPA's class complaint are permanently barred from filing separate individual complaints
◯ **D.** Directions in a Section 91 class action are confined to recall, replacement, refund, and compensation; punitive damages are not available.

3. Sanjay purchases a refrigerator with a three-year warranty on the compressor. Fourteen months into the warranty, the compressor fails entirely.

◯ **A.** No — Section 87 requires a causal nexus between the modification and the defect; a door-seal repair with no link to the compressor failure
◯ **B.** Yes — Section 87 applies whenever any component is touched by an unlicensed third party after delivery, regardless of whether that intervention
◯ **C.** Yes — engaging an unlicensed technician constitutes misuse per se under Section 87 and defeats any product liability claim regardless of which
◯ **D.** No — but Sanjay's claim is better framed as breach of express warranty; COPRA 2019's product liability chapter is inapplicable where a written

4. A consumer purchases a pressure cooker from an e-commerce marketplace. The product listing prominently displayed and described a locking safety valve. The cooker delivered had no safety valve. On first use the cooker exploded, causing serious injuries.

◯ **A.** The marketplace bears no liability — COPRA 2019 categorises all e-commerce platforms as passive intermediaries; product liability attaches
◯ **B.** The marketplace is liable as a product seller because it published a description materially misrepresenting the safety features, causally
◯ **C.** The marketplace is not liable — product liability under COPRA follows physical custody; a digital intermediary that never warehoused the product
◯ **D.** The marketplace is liable, but only under Section 86 and not Section 84, because only the manufacturer who produced the defective product introduced

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — NATURAL JUSTICE — AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM AND NEMO JUDEX · ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Q5–Q7)

Natural justice comprises two foundational principles. Nemo judex in causa sua disqualifies any person from adjudicating a matter in which they have a personal interest or a reasonable apprehension of partiality. Audi alteram partem requires that a person whose interests are adversely affected be given adequate notice and a genuine opportunity to respond. In Maneka Gandhi v Union of India (1978), the Supreme Court held that any procedure affecting fundamental rights must be fair, just, and reasonable. Ridge [1964] confirmed that audi alteram partem applies to all decisions affecting rights or legitimate expectations. In high-stak personal oral hearing may be required; in lower-stakes decisions written submissions may suffice. A 'speaking order' that

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reasons is a well-recognised requirement enabling meaningful appellate review. Four exceptions to pre-decisional hearing exist: express statutory exclusion, genuine urgency, administrative impracticability, and futility where the outcome is predetermined. Breach of natural justice renders an order void ab initio.

5. A senior government officer is served with a termination order without any prior show-cause notice.

◯ **A.** The termination is valid — audi alteram partem requires only documentary access; once evidence is provided, natural justice is satisfied without a

◯ **B.** The termination is valid under the futility exception — where documentary evidence was conclusive, courts will not set aside a decision for a

◯ **C.** The termination is invalid — audi alteram partem requires a genuine opportunity to make a meaningful representation; the authority cannot

◯ **D.** The termination is valid — natural justice applies only to quasi-judicial bodies; executive employment decisions by government departments fall

6. An investigating officer gathered all evidence in a disciplinary inquiry against a government employee, recorded witness statements, and then also presided as the final disciplinary authority to adjudicate the same matter and pass the punishment order.

◯ **A.** Yes — an officer who formed conclusions through investigation cannot adjudicate impartially; combining roles creates institutional bias sufficient

◯ **B.** No — combining roles is permissible when authorised by statute; the employee must show actual malice or personal animosity before challenging the

◯ **C.** No — nemo judex applies only where the adjudicating officer has a direct financial interest; a mere overlap of investigative and adjudicative roles

◯ **D.** Yes — but only if the employee proves the officer personally witnessed the alleged misconduct; an officer who gathered evidence through third

7. A licencing authority revokes a food-business licence with immediate effect, citing an 'imminent threat to public health posed by unsanitary conditions,' without affording the licence-holder any pre-decisional hearing.

◯ **A.** The revocation is void — Maneka Gandhi made livelihood an Article 21 right; any order affecting one's means of livelihood requires a full

◯ **B.** The revocation is entirely valid — a licensing authority has plenary discretion; every licence carries an implied condition it may be revoked

◯ **C.** The revocation is permissible now but natural justice requires a post-decisional hearing within seven days, failing which the order lapses and the

◯ **D.** The revocation may be upheld under the urgency exception, but only if the authority proves the threat was genuine and immediate and that a

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — INFERENCE · LOGICAL REASONING — INFERENCE (Q8–Q11)

Municipal transport departments in several cities reduced per-kilometre subsidies to public buses over five fiscal years. Average commute times for low-income workers rose 34%, while car ownership among upper-income residents rose 18%. Three cities that restored subsidies recorded a 14% decline in commute times within two years. Ridership data confirms subsidised bus routes primarily serve outer-urban zones where wage workers are concentrated. Environmental economists note that every 1% increase in bus ridership correlates with a 0.6% reduction in peak-hour congestion. No corresponding commute-time decline was recorded in cities that kept reduced subsidies.

8. Based strictly on the information provided in the passage, which of the following can be most strongly inferred?

◯ **A.** Upper-income residents directly benefited from road space freed when low-income bus users could no longer afford public transport and were forced to

◯ **B.** Governments that reduced transport subsidies acted out of deliberate indifference to low-income workers' mobility, motivated by political rather

◯ **C.** Environmental economists studying bus ridership focus exclusively on environmental outcomes and ignore equity or income-distribution implications of

◯ **D.** Reducing public bus subsidies disproportionately burdens low-income workers on subsidised outer-urban routes, while upper-income private vehicle

9. Which of the following, if true, would MOST directly strengthen the argument that restoring bus subsidies caused the observed 14% decline in commute times — rather than the improvement being attributable to other factors coincidentally occurring at the same time?

◯ **A.** All three cities that reversed subsidy cuts are geographically clustered in the same coastal zone with comparable road infrastructure, confirming

◯ **B.** During the two-year period, the three cities showed no significant changes in road construction, car ownership, employment, or population — yet

◯ **C.** All three cities that reversed subsidy cuts are governed by the same political coalition whose platform includes public investment in mass transit.

◯ **D.** After subsidies were restored, bus fares in the three cities fell below the national average, making public transport more attractive across income

10. The passage's argument connecting subsidy cuts to increased commute times for low-income workers would be MOST weakened if which of the following were established?

◯ **A.** The 34% commute-time rise is primarily due to a sharp increase in the outer-urban wage-worker population, which wou extended commute times

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◯ **B.** Several economists whose data the passage cites are affiliated with institutes funded by organisations that advocate expanded public transport

◯ **C.** The 14% commute-time decline in subsidy-restoring cities applied only to newly extended bus routes, not to existing routes that had operated before

◯ **D.** Car ownership among upper-income residents continued growing even in cities that restored subsidies, though the rate slowed compared to cities that

11. The passage implicitly relies on which of the following assumptions in drawing its comparative inference about subsidy levels and commute times?

◯ **A.** Low-income workers in every city earned wages below the national median throughout the observation period, ensuring they constitute a comparably

◯ **B.** The environmental economists who produced the ridership-congestion data had no institutional or financial interest in the policy outcomes their

◯ **C.** Factors other than subsidies — road construction, population density, employment location, and economic cycles — were broadly comparable, so

◯ **D.** The 14% commute-time reduction in subsidy-restoring cities has been certified statistically significant at the 95% confidence level by an

LOGICAL REASONING — PARADOX · LOGICAL REASONING — PARADOX (Q12–Q15)

A metropolitan police department doubled street patrol density across a high-crime district over 18 months, deploying 240 additional officers. Yet official crime statistics rose 22%. Opposition leaders cited this as evidence that patrol presence fails to deter crime. However, the department's data showed formal crime reports rose 31% — attributed to a community-outreach campaign encouraging victims to file formal complaints. Prior surveys found fewer than 40% of crime victims in the district ever filed formal reports; 18 months later, the formal reporting rate had climbed to 61%. This shift in reporting behaviour, rather than any increase in actual incidents, explains the apparent paradox.

12. Which of the following BEST resolves the apparent paradox between the increase in patrol density and the simultaneous rise in official crime statistics?

◯ **A.** The 22% rise in recorded crime may reflect improved reporting completeness — if under-reported events are now formally documented, statistics can

◯ **B.** Police record incidents they themselves provoke during patrol operations, artificially inflating the official crime count unconnected to civilian

◯ **C.** Doubling patrol density is insufficient; research shows only a tripling of patrol hours produces a meaningful deterrence effect in high-crime

◯ **D.** The district suffered a sudden economic contraction from closure of its principal industrial employer, independently raising crime rates regardless

13. Which additional finding, if true, would make the apparent paradox MOST difficult to resolve using the passage's own preferred explanation?

◯ **A.** The community-outreach campaign encouraging crime reporting was funded entirely by an external NGO rather than by the police department.

◯ **B.** Several other cities that did not increase patrol density also reported modest increases in recorded crime over the same 18 months, suggesting a

◯ **C.** Forensic analysis of physical crime-scene evidence independent of victim-reported data shows distinct criminal incidents also rose approximately

◯ **D.** The community survey on formal reporting rates carried a margin of error of ±8 percentage points, meaning the shift from 40% to 61% could partially

14. If the passage is entirely correct in all of its factual claims, which of the following MUST be true?

◯ **A.** The 22% rise in official statistics and the 31% rise in formal reports are produced by two entirely separate causal mechanisms that operate

◯ **B.** The 22% rise in official statistics does not establish that actual incidents increased; the figures are consistent with a stable incident

◯ **C.** The district was essentially crime-free before the patrol programme since fewer than 40% of victims filed formal reports — residents did not

◯ **D.** The opposition leaders' claim is confirmed because official statistics unambiguously record a 22% rise in criminal activity during the period of

15. The opposition leaders' claim that 'more police cause more crime' relies on which of the following questionable assumptions?

◯ **A.** Crime rates are determined solely by law enforcement intensity and cannot be influenced by socio-economic conditions, employment levels, or any

◯ **B.** Opposition leaders have access to the same community-outreach data and victim-reporting surveys as the police and assessed and rejected those data

◯ **C.** Official crime statistics are systematically manipulated downward by police seeking to project competent performance; the rise under increased

◯ **D.** A rise in officially recorded incidents necessarily and exclusively reflects a genuine increase in actual criminal events, rather than improved

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE · BAR/LINE GRAPH DATA INTERPRETATION · QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES — ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE (Q16–Q19)

The table below presents India's sector-wise carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (in million metric tonnes, MMT) for the ye 2022, and 2024. These figures are derived from India's national greenhouse gas inventory, prepared in alignment with the



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Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) commitments under the Paris Agreement. India has pledged to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030 relative to 2005 levels, and to achieve approximately 50% of its cumulative installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. Key policy drivers include accelerated solar and wind capacity addition, a phased rationalisation of older coal-fired thermal plants, and the National Electric Vehicle Mission aimed at transitioning 30% of new vehicle sales to electric by 2030. Study the sector-wise data carefully before answering the questions that follow.

Sector	2020 (MMT)	2022 (MMT)	2024 (MMT)
Power	960	1020	1090
Transport	320	355	390
Industry	580	610	650
Agriculture	180	185	188
Buildings	120	132	148

16. What was the approximate percentage increase in India's total CO_2 equivalent emissions from 2020 to 2024?

◯ **A.** Approximately 10.2%
◯ **B.** Approximately 12.1%
◯ **C.** Approximately 14.2%
◯ **D.** Approximately 18.6% (NDC base)

17. Which sector recorded the smallest absolute increase in CO_2 equivalent emissions between 2020 and 2024?

◯ **A.** Agriculture
◯ **B.** Buildings sector
◯ **C.** Transport
◯ **D.** Industry

18. If the Transport sector continues to grow at the same average annual rate (in MMT per year) observed from 2022 to 2024, what will Transport sector emissions be in 2028?

◯ **A.** 425 MMT/year
◯ **B.** 442 MMT
◯ **C.** 451 MMT
◯ **D.** 460 MMT

19. In 2024, the Power sector's emissions as a percentage of total national CO_2 equivalent emissions were approximately:

◯ **A.** Approximately 39.8%
◯ **B.** Approximately 44.2%
◯ **C.** Approximately 47.5%
◯ **D.** Approximately 51.3% (revised)

QUANT — TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE · CASELET REASONING · QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES — TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE (Q20–Q23)

The Rapid Transit Corporation (RTC) operates a Bus Rapid Transit network across four corridors in a metropolitan area. Corridor A runs 200 buses per day with an average occupancy of 60 passengers per bus; Corridor B runs 150 buses per day with an average occupancy of 75 passengers per bus; Corridor C runs 100 buses per day with an average occupancy of 80 passengers per bus; and Corridor D runs 80 buses per day with an average occupancy of 45 passengers per bus. For all four corridors, the average ticket revenue per passenger per journey is ₹12. The daily operating cost per bus is ₹8,000 for Corridors A and B, and ₹6,000 for Corridors C and D. The RTC board has authorised an expansion of the single highest-revenue corridor by 25% additional buses, to be implemented immediately at the same average occupancy and the same fare. Use these figures to answer the questions below.

20. What is the total number of passengers carried daily across all four corridors?

◯ **A.** 32,500 approx.
◯ **B.** 34,850
◯ **C.** 36,200
◯ **D.** 38,600

21. What is the combined daily operating cost for Corridors C and D together?

◯ **A.** ₹8.4 lakh
◯ **B.** ₹9.6 lakh
◯ **C.** ₹10.8 lakh
◯ **D.** ₹12.0 lakh daily

22. On which corridor will the RTC implement its 25% bus expansion, and what is that corridor's current daily revenue?

◯ **A.** Corridor A — ₹1,44,000
◯ **B.** Corridor B — ₹1,35,000/day
◯ **C.** Corridor C — ₹96,000
◯ **D.** Corridor D — ₹43,200

23. After adding 25% more buses to the identified corridor at the same average occupancy and fare, what is the cost-recovery ratio (daily revenue ÷ daily operating cost) for that corridor, expressed as a percentage?

◯ **A.** Approximately 8.0% (pre-expansion)
◯ **B.** Approximately 8.5%
◯ **C.** Approximately 8.8%
◯ **D.** Approximately 9.0%

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