Daily Practice Sheet — 25 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 LAW · UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES UNDER THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 (Q1–Q4)

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (CPA 2019) defines 'unfair trade practice' under Section 2(47) as any trade practice which, for the purpose of promoting sale, use, or supply of goods or services, adopts any unfair or deceptive method. Enumerated acts include: making any statement — orally, in writing, or by visible representation — that falsely represents the standard, quality, or grade of goods; representing that a product has performance efficacy not supported by adequate testing; creating the impression that something is offered free when its cost is fully or partly included in the amount charged; and permitting misleading advertisements. The E-Commerce Rules, 2020 additionally prohibit marketplace platforms from manipulating search results or nudging consumers toward particular sellers. The Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) may issue directions for withdrawal of misleading advertisements and impose penalties.

1. A mobile phone company runs a nationwide advertisement claiming its new handset has a battery life of '48 hours continuous usage' based solely on a simulated lab test that no independent agency has verified. A consumer files a complaint under the CPA 2019. Under which limb of Section 2(47) is this practice MOST precisely captured?

- ◯ **A.** Making a false representation about the standard or quality of goods
- ◯ **B.** Giving a warranty or guarantee of performance not based on an adequate or proper test
- ◯ **C.** Publishing an advertisement at a bargain price for goods not intended to be offered at that price
- ◯ **D.** Offering gifts or prizes with the intention of not providing them as offered

2. An e-commerce platform algorithmically ranks a seller's products at the top of search results because that seller pays a premium listing fee, without disclosing this arrangement to consumers. The platform claims this is merely a 'featured listing' and not deceptive. Which of the following correctly identifies the applicable legal consequence under the CPA 2019 framework?

- ◯ **A.** No liability arises; marketplace entities are not sellers and bear no responsibility for individual seller listings
- ◯ **B.** The platform is liable under CCPA powers: undisclosed algorithmic ranking in exchange for payment is an unfair trade practice under CPA 2019 and E-Commerce Rules, 2020
- ◯ **C.** The platform escapes liability if its terms of service prohibit deceptive practices, establishing a due-diligence defence
- ◯ **D.** Liability arises only where the consumer suffers actual financial loss, not merely from the act of manipulated ranking

3. A food delivery app offers 'Buy 3, get 1 FREE' but charges ₹1 for the 'free' item — a fact disclosed only in fine print visible after payment — and redefines 'free' as 'discounted.' A consumer files a Section 2(47) CPA 2019 complaint. The trader argues ₹1 is genuine consideration. Which outcome is most defensible?

- ◯ **A.** The argument succeeds: the Act requires complete non-payment for 'free'; charging even ₹1 is a legitimate discount, not an unfair trade practice
- ◯ **B.** The argument succeeds: the fine print was accessible before checkout, satisfying disclosure requirements
- ◯ **C.** The argument fails: representing an item as 'free' when any portion of its cost is charged in the aggregate amount is expressly an unfair trade practice under Section 2(47)
- ◯ **D.** The argument succeeds: CCPA jurisdiction is limited to advertisement withdrawal and does not extend to pricing representations at point of sale

4. A jewellery brand's brochure claims ornaments are '22 karat hallmarked' though they are uncertified and actually 18 karat. CCPA issues a direction under Section 88 CPA 2019. The brand argues 'hallmarked' is a colloquial trade term with no statutory definition under CPA 2019. Which finding is most legally defensible?

- ◯ **A.** The brand's argument is defensible because Section 2(47) covers only formal advertisements, not informational brochures distributed to existing customers after purchase
- ◯ **B.** The brand's argument is defensible because CPA 2019 liability requires proof of dishonest intent at the time of sale, which has not been established
- ◯ **C.** The brand's argument fails: Section 2(47) covers representations beyond formal advertisements, including brochures; falsely describing uncertified goods as 'hallmarked' violates its anti-misrepresentation provisions regardless of the term's colloquial usage.
- ◯ **D.** The brand's argument succeeds: the karat discrepancy constitutes a product defect under the Act's quality-deficiency provisions, not an unfair trade practice under Section 2(47), which requires intentional misrepresentation in a formal commercial advertisement.

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — ADMINISTRATIVE LAW · PROPORTIONALITY AND LEGITIMATE EXPECTATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION (Q5–Q7)

The doctrine of proportionality requires that administrative action must not be excessive in relation to its objective — a rational nexus must exist between means and aim, and the burden imposed on the individual must be no greater than necessary. The Wednesbury standard (Associated Provincial Picture Houses v. Wednesbury Corporation, 1948) traditionally allowed judicial review only where a decision was so outrageous that no reasonable authority could have reached it. The Supreme Court in Om Kumar v. Union of India (2001) distinguished between two standards: where administrative action affects a fundamental right, proportionality applies (was it the least restrictive means?); where it does not affect a fundamental right, the Wednesbury standard governs. The doctrine of legitimate expectation holds that a public authority must not frustrate a reasonable expectation — arising from a promise, consis

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practice, or established policy — without sufficient justification. Such expectation may be substantive (a right to a particular outcome) or procedural (a right to be heard first).

5. Under Om Kumar v. Union of India (2001), a government servant dismissed for a single instance of inadvertent reporting delay — no financial loss, enquiry found only minor negligence — challenges the penalty as disproportionate. Which standard of judicial review applies, and what is the likely outcome?

◯ **A.** Wednesbury applies: courts interfere only where no reasonable authority could have reached the decision; dismissal for a single negligent act does not meet this high threshold and must stand.

◯ **B.** Proportionality applies because dismissal restricts the right to livelihood under Article 21; a single minor lapse likely fails the least-restrictive-means test under Om Kumar.

◯ **C.** Proportionality applies but only to procedure, not quantum of punishment, which remains exclusively within executive discretion

◯ **D.** No judicial review is available: Om Kumar confined proportionality to criminal punishment, not administrative disciplinary action

6. A municipal corporation had, for ten years, renewed licences for hawkers in a designated zone without any preconditions. The corporation then issues a sudden circular refusing all renewal applications on grounds of 'urban aesthetics' without giving hawkers any opportunity to be heard. The hawkers argue legitimate expectation. Which of the following most accurately states the legal position?

◯ **A.** Legitimate expectation is inapplicable: the corporation's statutory discretion to refuse renewal cannot be fettered by past conduct

◯ **B.** The hawkers have a procedural legitimate expectation — the right to be heard before departure from established practice — even if the corporation retains power to deny renewal

◯ **C.** The corporation is substantively bound: ten years of consistent renewal crystallises a vested right that cannot be overridden without primary legislation

◯ **D.** Legitimate expectation requires a specific individual promise; a general past practice creates no enforceable expectation in law

7. A High Court applies Wednesbury to an administrative penalty that curtailed a licensee's right to carry on a lawful profession under Article 19(1)(g), dismissing proportionality as a 'foreign import.' The Supreme Court hears the appeal. Which position is constitutionally correct post-Om Kumar?

◯ **A.** The High Court erred: where a penalty restricts a fundamental right, proportionality — not Wednesbury — must be applied; the court must test whether the measure is the least restrictive means to the legitimate aim.

◯ **B.** The Supreme Court should affirm the High Court: applying proportionality would require courts to substitute their judgment for executive disciplinary discretion, which the separation of powers forbids in administrative service matters.

◯ **C.** The High Court erred, but the remedy is only procedural: if fair hearing was given, the penalty's severity cannot be judicially revised

◯ **D.** The High Court erred: Article 21 procedure-established-by-law governs; if statute permits dismissal, proportionality is irrelevant

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PRINCIPLE APPLICATION · FAIRNESS IN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS (Q8–Q11)

STATED PRINCIPLE: In any competitive examination administered by a public body, a candidate shall be deemed to have committed misconduct ONLY IF it is established by clear and documented evidence that the candidate actively engaged in the prohibited act. Mere proximity to another candidate who commits misconduct, or physical possession of permissible materials that could theoretically be misused, does not constitute misconduct. However, if the examination authority establishes that the candidate knowingly facilitated another's prohibited act — even without personal benefit — that candidate shall be treated on par with the candidate who committed the primary act.

8. During a national entrance exam, a chit bearing Priya's handwriting was found in co-candidate Rohan's possession. Priya denies passing it; no video records the transfer. The stated principle bars actively engaging in or knowingly facilitating prohibited conduct. Applying it, which outcome is most defensible?

◯ **A.** Priya should be held liable because the chit was in her handwriting, which establishes a prima facie link she must rebut with affirmative evidence

◯ **B.** Priya is jointly liable because mere proximity and a written connection satisfy the 'knowingly facilitated' threshold; the principle does not require proof of direct participation in the prohibited act alone

◯ **C.** Priya is liable because possessing materials capable of facilitating misconduct satisfies the principle's facilitation threshold even absent explicit intent

◯ **D.** Priya is not liable: the principle requires evidence of active participation or knowing facilitation; her handwriting on a chit found in Rohan's possession, without proof of transfer, fails it.

9. Candidate Aakash, aware that his friend Dev was carrying a mobile phone — a prohibited item — into the examination hall, chose not to report it but also did not assist Dev in any way. Dev later used the phone to search for answers. The examination authority seeks to penalise Aakash. Applying the principle, the most accurate conclusion is:

◯ **A.** Aakash is liable at Dev's level: the principle treats deliberate non-reporting of a known violation as passive facilitation equivalent in culpability to the primary prohibited act.

◯ **B.** Aakash is not liable: the principle requires a positive act of enabling the prohibited conduct; mere knowledge of another candidate's infraction without any enabling act does not satisfy it

◯ **C.** Aakash bears lesser liability: failure to report known violations is itself a form of secondary facilitation

◯ **D.** Aakash is liable because proximity to a violating candidate is itself a disqualifying ground

10. Meena smuggled an answer sheet out of the hall and gave it to her friend Neha, who is not a candidate, for Neha to fill in correct answers and pass them back. Neha completed the sheet and handed it back to Meena inside the hall. The examination authority takes action against both. Applying the principle, which of the following is MOST accurate regarding Neha's liability?

◯ **A.** Neha cannot be held liable under the principle because she is not a candidate and the principle governs candidates only

◯ **B.** Neha is treated on par with Meena under the stated principle because she knowingly facilitated Meena's prohibited act, personal benefit in the examination is not required for the principle to apply.

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◯ **C.** Neha cannot be held liable because she did not participate in the examination herself and so cannot have 'committed misconduct' in the examination context

◯ **D.** Neha is fully liable as the primary wrongdoer because she actually provided the answers, making Meena merely a conduit; the principle's 'on

11. An exam authority cancels the candidature of all 30 students seated in one row of an exam hall, reasoning that impersonation was detected in that row and it is impossible to identify the specific impersonator; therefore, 'collective cancellation ensures examination integrity.' The students challenge this. Applying the principle, which assessment is correct?

◯ **A.** The collective cancellation is valid: exam authorities have broad discretion in integrity matters, and the principle does not prohibit precautionary group action where individual identification is impossible

◯ **B.** The collective cancellation is valid because where individual identification is impossible, the principle must yield to the practical necessity of protecting the examination process

◯ **C.** Invalid: the principle requires documented evidence against each individual; group cancellation without it is impermissible

◯ **D.** Valid only if at least one student is established to have knowingly facilitated the impersonation

LOGICAL REASONING — ANALYTICAL (IN-PASSAGE) · TRADE-OFFS IN FISCAL POLICY: STIMULUS VERSUS CONSOLIDATION (Q12–Q15)

Fiscal policy works through stimulus — increasing expenditure or cutting taxes to revive demand — and consolidation — reducing deficits to restore stability. Premature consolidation during fragile recovery can trigger a contractionary spiral: lower government spending depresses private confidence, causing tax revenues to fall and paradoxically worsening the deficit — the IMF calls this 'fiscal multiplier reversal.' Proponents of stimulus argue government spending multiplies through the economy; critics note that in open economies with high import propensity, much stimulus leaks through imports. Optimal policy depends on the output gap, import propensity, sovereign debt risk, and fiscal rules. No single prescription fits all conditions.

12. Which of the following can be VALIDLY INFERRED from the passage?

◯ **A.** The IMF universally recommends stimulus over fiscal consolidation for all developing economies experiencing a GDP decline

◯ **B.** Fiscal consolidation always improves the deficit, because lower expenditure definitionally reduces the gap between revenues and spending

◯ **C.** High import propensity reduces the domestic multiplier effect of government stimulus compared to a relatively closed economy

◯ **D.** Stimulus spending invariably widens the current account deficit and raises the debt-to-GDP ratio, regardless of the initial macroeconomic conditions

13. The passage introduces the concept of 'fiscal multiplier reversal.' The argument that premature consolidation can worsen the fiscal deficit rests on which core assumption?

◯ **A.** That government expenditure is always more productive than private investment in stimulating economic growth

◯ **B.** That reduced government spending before private investment revives causes a fall in revenues large enough to outweigh the direct saving from lower spending

◯ **C.** That lower consolidation sovereign risk premiums make borrowing costs fall even as the deficit temporarily widens

◯ **D.** That the fiscal multiplier in open economies is negative, meaning every rupee of government spending reduces total economic output by more than one rupee

14. A government official argues: 'Since stimulus increases aggregate demand and a higher aggregate demand always raises tax revenues, stimulus packages are self-financing — they eliminate the need for any fiscal consolidation.' Identify the most significant analytical flaw in this argument.

◯ **A.** The argument assumes all taxes are consumption-based; income taxes are profit-linked, so higher demand does not automatically raise proportionate government revenue

◯ **B.** The argument assumes that stimulus-generated demand produces sufficient tax revenue to cover the full stimulus cost, ignoring the multiplier's size, import leakage, and the timing gap between spending and revenue recovery.

◯ **C.** The argument only holds below full capacity; once full capacity is reached, additional stimulus generates inflation rather than output or revenue

◯ **D.** The argument correctly establishes the demand-revenue link but conflates fiscal self-financing with the inflation-management rationale for consolidation — these are distinct policy objectives requiring separate justification.

15. The passage concludes that 'no single prescription fits all conditions.' Which of the following, if true, would MOST SERIOUSLY challenge this conclusion?

◯ **A.** Several advanced economies have successfully used fiscal stimulus during recessions while others have relied on consolidation, producing mixed outcomes across different contexts

◯ **B.** Every economy with debt-to-GDP above 90% contracted under stimulus while those below 60% uniformly recovered, making the debt threshold the sole policy determinant

◯ **C.** The IMF regularly revises country-specific prescriptions, confirming that international institutions themselves reject a one-size-fits-all approach to fiscal policy.

◯ **D.** Open economies with high import propensity showed lower fiscal multipliers than standard models predicted, confirming that structural features matter

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE · BAR/LINE GRAPH DI · INDIA'S INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY (2021–2024) (Q16–Q19)

The table below presents India's installed renewable energy capacity (in Gigawatts, GW) across five major states for three source types — Solar, Wind, and Hydropower — as reported by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for the years 2021 and 2024. India has set an ambitious target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel installed capacity by 2030. The data captures progress across the [illegible] most renewable-energy-intensive states. Use only the data in the table to answer the questions that follow. Assume all f[illegible] exactly as stated; round final answers to two decimal places where required.

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State	Solar 2021 (GW)	Solar 2024 (GW)	Wind 2021 (GW)	Wind 2024 (GW)	Hydro 2021 (GW)	Hydro 2024 (GW)
Rajasthan	10.8	22.5	4.2	5.6	0.1	0.1
Gujarat	7.6	14.8	8.4	10.2	0.9	0.9
Tamil Nadu	5.2	11.4	9.8	13.5	2.1	2.3
Himachal Pradesh	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.5	11.8
Karnataka	8.6	18.2	5.4	7.1	3.6	3.8

16. What is the approximate percentage increase in Rajasthan's total installed renewable energy capacity (Solar + Wind + Hydro combined) from 2021 to 2024?

◯ **A.** Approximately 74%
◯ **B.** Approximately 95%
◯ **C.** Approximately 87%
◯ **D.** Approximately 108%

17. In 2024, which state had the highest share of Wind energy as a percentage of its total renewable energy capacity (Solar + Wind + Hydro)?

◯ **A.** Maharashtra
◯ **B.** Tamil Nadu
◯ **C.** Karnataka
◯ **D.** Rajasthan

18. Among all five states, by how many GW did total installed Solar capacity (across all five states combined) increase from 2021 to 2024?

◯ **A.** 35.5 GW total
◯ **B.** 33.1 GW
◯ **C.** 37.3 GW
◯ **D.** 30.7 GW

19. If Himachal Pradesh's solar capacity continues to grow at the same absolute annual increment it achieved between 2021 and 2024, by approximately which year will its solar capacity first exceed 2.5 GW?

◯ **A.** 2029
◯ **B.** 2027
◯ **C.** 2026
◯ **D.** 2027-28

QUANT — TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE · CASELET REASONING · DELHI METRO NETWORK: RIDERSHIP AND OPERATIONAL COSTS (Q20–Q23)

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) operates a network across four phases. Phase I (65 km) and Phase II (125 km) together constitute the legacy network of 190 km. Phase III added 160 km. In financial year 2023–24, the combined legacy network (Phase I + II) carried a daily average of 28,00,000 (28 lakh) passengers and incurred a total annual operating cost of ₹2,280 crore. The Phase III corridor carried 12,00,000 (12 lakh) daily passengers and incurred ₹1,440 crore in annual operating costs due to elevated maintenance costs on newer infrastructure. DMRC's fare box revenue for the entire network in 2023–24 was ₹2,850 crore. Each passenger on the legacy network paid an average fare of ₹35 per trip. DMRC received a government viability gap funding (VGF) grant of ₹600 crore that year. For the purpose of this caselet, treat 1 year = 365 days and all figures as exact.

20. What was the total annual operating cost per km for the Phase III corridor?

◯ **A.** ₹8.00 crore per km
◯ **B.** ₹9.00 crore per km
◯ **C.** ₹10.00 crore per km
◯ **D.** ₹7.50 crore per km

21. What was the total fare box revenue contributed by passengers on the legacy network (Phase I + II) for the entire year 2023–24 (in ₹ crore)?

◯ **A.** ₹3,577.75 crore
◯ **B.** ₹3,430.25 crore total
◯ **C.** ₹3,650.00 crore
◯ **D.** ₹3,211.50 crore

22. Taking the entire network (Phase I + II + III) together, what is DMRC's net surplus or deficit for 2023–24 after accounting for fare box revenue, total operating costs, and VGF? (Ignore capital costs and depreciation.)

◯ **A.** Net surplus of ₹270 crore
◯ **B.** Deficit of ₹90 crore
◯ **C.** Surplus of ₹90 crore
◯ **D.** Deficit of ₹270 crore

23. The DMRC plans to extend the legacy network by 40 km (Phase IV). If Phase IV maintains the same operating cost per km per year as the legacy network (Phase I + II), and is expected to carry 5,00,000 daily passengers from Day 1, what would be the annual operating cost per passenger-trip on Phase IV (in ₹, rounded to two decimal places)?

◯ **A.** ₹32.875
◯ **B.** ₹24.00
◯ **C.** ₹26.30
◯ **D.** ₹21.62

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