Daily Practice Sheet — 31 October 2026

26 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 — LEGAL CURRENT AFFAIRS · SUB-CLASSIFICATION, DEMOLITIONS, MINERAL TAXATION AND WRITTEN GROUNDS OF ARREST: FOUR RECENT SUPREME COURT PRINCIPLES (Q1–Q5)

Four recent decisions of the Supreme Court of India have reshaped everyday constitutional practice. In State of Punjab v Davinder Singh (August 2024), a seven-judge Bench held by majority that States may sub-classify Scheduled Castes for the purpose of reservation, because the Scheduled Castes are not a homogeneous class; but sub-classification must rest on quantifiable, empirical data showing inadequate representation, and a State cannot reserve the entire quota for a single sub-group. In its demolition directions (November 2024), the Court required a show-cause notice giving at least fifteen days to reply, sent by registered post and also displayed on the structure, followed by a personal hearing and a reasoned final order; these directions do not cover unauthorised structures on roads, streets, footpaths, land abutting a railway line or water bodies, or demolitions ordered by a court. In Mineral Area Development Authority v Steel Authority of India (July 2024), a nine-judge Bench held that royalty under the mining law is not a tax, and that States may tax mineral rights and mineral-bearing land under Entries 50 and 49 of List II, with the quantity extracted as a permissible measure, Entry 50 being subject to any limitation Parliament imposes by law relating to mineral development. In Pankaj Bansal v Union of India (2023), the Court held that grounds of arrest under the money-laundering law must be furnished to the arrestee in writing, as a matter of course and without exception.

1. A State divides its Scheduled Castes quota in teaching posts, giving half of it to Caste Q, the least represented Scheduled Caste, on the strength of a commission's report analysing twenty years of recruitment data across departments. Caste P challenges the decision solely on the ground that sub-classification of Scheduled Castes is impermissible. On the passage, the challenge

- ◯ **A.** is likely to fail, because sub-classification backed by quantifiable data on inadequate representation is permissible
- ◯ **B.** is likely to succeed, because the Scheduled Castes are a homogeneous class that a State cannot divide without Presidential action
- ◯ **C.** is likely to succeed, because only Parliament may decide how a reservation is divided within the Scheduled Castes of a State
- ◯ **D.** is likely to fail, because a State may sub-classify whenever it believes a group deserves help, whatever the data show or omit

2. On 1 November a municipal officer pastes a notice on the front wall of Hari's house, built without sanction on a private plot, asking him to reply within seven days. On 6 November, with no hearing and no reasoned order, the corporation demolishes the house. On the passage's directions,

- ◯ **A.** the demolition is valid, because the house was an unauthorised structure and unauthorised structures fall outside the directions altogether
- ◯ **B.** the demolition is valid, because a notice displayed on the structure itself satisfies the requirement of service in every case
- ◯ **C.** the demolition breaches the directions, because the notice gave under fifteen days and no hearing or reasoned order followed
- ◯ **D.** the demolition breaches the directions only for want of a hearing, since a notice period of seven days is itself sufficient

3. State M levies a tax on mineral-bearing land, measured by the quantity of mineral extracted. Lessee L, who already pays royalty under the central mining law, argues that royalty is itself a tax, so the State taxes the same thing twice and only Parliament may tax minerals. Parliament has imposed no limitation by any law relating to mineral development. On the passage, the best view is that

- ◯ **A.** L succeeds, because royalty is a tax and a State may not impose a second tax on the same mineral activity of a lessee
- ◯ **B.** L succeeds, because Entry 50 removes mineral rights from the States once Parliament has legislated on mining at all, even with no limitation
- ◯ **C.** L fails on double taxation, but the levy is void because a State may tax only the land and never measure the tax by output
- ◯ **D.** L fails, because royalty is not a tax and the State may tax until Parliament limits that power by a mineral law

4. An enforcement officer arrests Meera under the money-laundering law. He reads the grounds of arrest aloud in her presence but refuses to hand over a written copy, saying that the statute requires only that she be informed. Applying the principle in the passage,

- ◯ **A.** the arrest stands, because oral communication of the grounds satisfies the statutory requirement that the arrestee be informed
- ◯ **B.** the arrest is open to challenge as illegal, because the grounds had to be furnished to her in writing as a matter of course
- ◯ **C.** the arrest is open to challenge only if Meera proves that she was actually prejudiced by not receiving the grounds in writing
- ◯ **D.** the arrest stands, because the written-grounds rule governs preventive detention and not arrest in a criminal investigation

5. Which of the following statements is NOT supported by the passage?

- ◯ **A.** A State must rely on empirical data about inadequate representation before it sub-classifies Scheduled Castes
- ◯ **B.** A demolition notice must be sent by registered post and also displayed on the structure concerned
- ◯ **C.** Royalty under the mining law is not a tax, so a State levy on mineral rights is not a second tax on the same thing
- ◯ **D.** The fifteen-day notice and hearing requirement also protects a shanty built on land abutting a railway line

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CRIMINAL LAW (BNS) · CULPABLE HOMICIDE, MURDER AND DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE UNDER THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023 (Q6–Q10)

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, in force from 1 July 2024, defines culpable homicide in Section 100: causing death by an act done with the intention of causing death, or of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that the act is likely to cause death. Culpable homicide is murder under Section 101 when the act is done with the intention of causing de[illegible] of causing bodily injury which the offender knows to be likely to cause the death of the person harmed, or bodily injury suffici[illegible] ordinary course of nature to cause death, or with knowledge that the act is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probabi[illegible]

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death. Among the exceptions, culpable homicide is not murder if it is committed on grave and sudden provocation, or without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion, without undue advantage or cruel or unusual conduct. Section 102 provides that if a person, by an act which he intends or knows to be likely to cause death, causes the death of someone whose death he neither intends nor knows to be likely, the offence is of the description it would have been had he killed the person intended. Murder is punishable under Section 103(1) with death or imprisonment for life and fine; under Section 103(2), where a group of five or more persons acting in concert commits murder on the ground of race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief or any similar ground, each member is punishable with death or imprisonment for life and fine. Section 105 punishes culpable homicide not amounting to murder: with imprisonment for life, or for five to ten years, and fine, where the act is done with the intention of causing death or likely fatal injury; and with imprisonment up to ten years, or fine, or both, where it is done only with knowledge. Section 106(1) punishes death by a rash or negligent act with imprisonment up to five years and fine, and up to two years where the act is done by a registered medical practitioner during a medical procedure.

6. During a land dispute, Ravi strikes Sunil on the head with an iron rod, intending to cause an injury which he knows is likely to cause Sunil's death. Sunil dies on the spot and no exception applies. Ravi is liable for

◯ **A.** culpable homicide not amounting to murder, punishable under Section 105 with imprisonment of up to ten years only
◯ **B.** murder under Section 101, punishable under Section 103(1) with death or imprisonment for life and fine
◯ **C.** death by a rash or negligent act under Section 106(1), punishable with imprisonment of up to five years and fine
◯ **D.** murder under Section 101, but punishable under Section 103(2) because a heavy weapon was used in the attack

7. At a tea stall, Arun and Bhim, each armed with a wooden stick, quarrel suddenly over a parking spot and begin to fight in the heat of passion. Without premeditation, Arun strikes Bhim once on the head, intending to cause an injury likely to cause death. Bhim dies. Arun took no undue advantage and acted in no cruel or unusual manner. Arun is liable for

◯ **A.** murder under Section 101, punishable under Section 103(1), because he intended an injury likely to cause death
◯ **B.** death by a rash or negligent act under Section 106(1), because a single blow cannot show an intention to cause death
◯ **C.** culpable homicide not amounting to murder, punishable under Section 105 with life imprisonment or five to ten years, and fine
◯ **D.** culpable homicide not amounting to murder, punishable under Section 105 with up to ten years or fine or both, as only knowledge exists

8. Five men acting in concert beat a trader to death because of his community. Which single change in the facts would take the killing out of Section 103(2), while leaving each participant liable for murder under Section 103(1), all sharing the intention?

◯ **A.** Only four men acted together, though the motive remained the trader's community
◯ **B.** One of the five only stood guard and struck no blow, the motive remaining the trader's community
◯ **C.** The trader died in hospital two days later and not at the spot, the group and motive remaining unchanged
◯ **D.** The motive was the trader's place of birth and not his community, the group remaining five men acting together

9. Dr Kiran, a registered medical practitioner, performs a surgery without checking the patient's allergy chart, through gross carelessness. The patient dies. Dr Kiran neither intended nor knew that death was likely. The maximum imprisonment is

◯ **A.** five years, with fine, as for any death caused by a rash or negligent act without exception
◯ **B.** two years, with fine, as the act was done by a registered medical practitioner in a procedure
◯ **C.** ten years, with fine, because carelessness this gross amounts to culpable homicide done with knowledge
◯ **D.** life imprisonment, because a death occurred during an act that the doctor was fully in control of

10. Deepak, under grave and sudden provocation from Eshan's insult, fires at Eshan intending to kill him. The shot misses Eshan and kills Farhan, a bystander whose death Deepak neither intended nor knew to be likely. There was no time for passions to cool. Deepak is liable for

◯ **A.** murder under Section 101, punishable under Section 103(1), because his intention to kill Eshan simply carries over to Farhan's death
◯ **B.** no offence in respect of Farhan's death, because Deepak neither intended nor knew that Farhan's death was likely, so no mental state exists
◯ **C.** culpable homicide not amounting to murder, punishable under Section 105, as Section 102 carries the provocation reduction to Farhan's death
◯ **D.** death by a rash or negligent act under Section 106(1), punishable with up to five years, because Farhan's death was unintended and accidental

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — INFERENCE · DEDICATED BUS LANES AND JOURNEY TIMES IN MERAPURAM (Q11–Q14)

In the coastal town of Merapuram, the council introduced dedicated bus lanes on three of its seven arterial roads in January. A report issued in July states that average bus journey times on those three roads fell by 22 per cent, while average car journey times on the same roads rose by 9 per cent. On the four arterial roads without bus lanes, average car journey times were unchanged. Town-wide bus ridership, counted across all roads in the town, rose by 6 per cent, but ridership on the three bus-lane roads rose by 14 per cent. The report adds that a road receives a bus lane only if its bus routes carry more than 20,000 passengers a day, that total vehicle registrations in the town rose by 3 per cent over the period, and that the council changed neither bus fares nor bus frequencies on any road.

11. Which one of the following must be true on the basis of the passage?

◯ **A.** Bus ridership on each of the four arterial roads without a bus lane grew by less than 6 per cent over the period
◯ **B.** Bus ridership on the four arterial roads without a bus lane did not grow at all between January and July
◯ **C.** More than half of the town's bus passengers travel on the three arterial roads that received a bus lane
◯ **D.** Bus ridership on all roads other than the three bus-lane roads grew, taken together, by less than 6 per cent

12. Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the passage?

◯ **A.** The rise in ridership on the three bus-lane roads cannot be explained by cheaper fares or more frequent buses
◯ **B.** The rise of 3 per cent in vehicle registrations was caused by the introduction of the bus lanes in January

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◯ **C.** Every bus passenger on the three bus-lane roads saved time on every journey after the lanes opened in the town
◯ **D.** Car owners on the three bus-lane roads moved to buses because their own journeys had become slower than before

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

◯ **A.** On the three bus-lane roads, the changes in journey times favoured bus passengers over car users
◯ **B.** Average car journey times across all seven arterial roads rose by 9 per cent
◯ **C.** Town-wide bus ridership in July was higher than before the bus lanes were introduced
◯ **D.** The council made bus travel more attractive on the lane roads without lowering fares or raising frequencies

14. Which one of the following must be true on the basis of the passage?

◯ **A.** Every arterial road whose bus routes carry more than 20,000 passengers a day has been given a bus lane
◯ **B.** Each of the four arterial roads without a bus lane has bus routes carrying 20,000 passengers a day or fewer
◯ **C.** Each of the three arterial roads with a bus lane has bus routes carrying more than 20,000 passengers a day
◯ **D.** The three arterial roads with bus lanes are also the three arterial roads with the heaviest car traffic

LOGICAL REASONING — PARADOX · FINING PHARMACIES AND THE RISE IN RESISTANT INFECTIONS IN DHANAPUR (Q15–Q18)

After the Dhanapur district administration began fining pharmacies for selling antibiotics without a doctor's prescription, antibiotic sales at the district's licensed pharmacies fell by 35 per cent within a year. Health officials had expected the rule to reduce drug-resistant infections, since the misuse of antibiotics is a recognised driver of resistance. Yet hospital admissions in Dhanapur for infections resistant to standard antibiotics rose by 20 per cent over the same year. Laboratory reports show that no new resistant strain was detected anywhere in the state, and the district's population and age profile did not change over the period.

15. Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent paradox?

◯ **A.** Many patients unable to buy antibiotics freely at pharmacies turned to unlicensed sellers, whose loose tablets are taken in incomplete courses
◯ **B.** Pharmacies in the neighbouring district also reported a fall in antibiotic sales during the same year, though no such rule applied there at all
◯ **C.** Fines under the new rule were collected from fewer than ten of the licensed pharmacies in the district over the whole year of the rule
◯ **D.** Resistant infections generally require longer hospital stays than infections that respond to the standard antibiotics in common use

16. Which of the following, if true, would make the apparent paradox even harder to explain?

◯ **A.** Many patients turned from pharmacies to unlicensed sellers, who supply incomplete courses of antibiotics
◯ **B.** The state began requiring hospitals to report every resistant-infection admission, which earlier went unrecorded
◯ **C.** Admissions for infections that respond to standard antibiotics rose in the district during the year as well
◯ **D.** Surveys show that total antibiotic use in Dhanapur from all sources, licensed or not, fell by about a third

17. Each of the following, if true, would help to resolve the apparent paradox EXCEPT:

◯ **A.** The rule led many pharmacies to stock less, so patients holding prescriptions could buy only part of a prescribed course
◯ **B.** Pharmacists in Dhanapur said that completing the paperwork required by the new rule was time-consuming for their staff
◯ **C.** Hospitals, anticipating the rule, began routinely testing admitted patients for resistance, so infections earlier left unclassified were now recorded as resistant
◯ **D.** Patients who could not easily buy antibiotics began to stockpile and later self-medicate with leftover tablets, usually in doses too low to clear an infection

18. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the explanation that patients turned to unlicensed sellers who supply incomplete courses?

◯ **A.** Unlicensed antibiotic sellers operate openly in every district of the state, including districts without any such rule or enforcement
◯ **B.** Several unlicensed sellers in Dhanapur were prosecuted by the district administration in the course of the year under the rule
◯ **C.** Hospital records show most of the additional resistant patients had completed full courses bought at licensed pharmacies
◯ **D.** Unlicensed sellers in Dhanapur charge lower prices for antibiotics than the licensed pharmacies in the district do for the same drugs

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — PUBLIC FINANCE & BUDGETS · DATA TABLE DI · SECTOR-WISE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AND ACTUAL SPENDING OF A STATE GOVERNMENT (Q19–Q22)

The table gives the budget allocation of a state government to five sectors for 2024-25 and 2025-26, together with the amount actually spent on each sector in 2025-26. All amounts are in Rs crore. Utilisation of a sector is the amount spent as a percentage of that sector's allocation for the same year. Unspent money in a sector lapses to the state's general fund unless the finance department reallocates it to other sectors. Use the table to answer the questions that follow, and give percentages correct to the number of decimal places shown in the options.

Sector	Allocation 2024-25	Allocation 2025-26	Actual spending 2025-26
Education	18400	20240	19640
Health	9600	11520	11040
Roads	14000	12600	11340
Agriculture	8000	8800	8360
Social welfare	6000	7500	7125

19. Which sector recorded the highest utilisation in 2025-26, and what was it?

◯ **A.** Health, 95.8%
◯ **B.** Social welfare, 95.0%
◯ **C.** Education, 97.0%
◯ **D.** Roads, 90.0%

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20. By what percentage did the total allocation across the five sectors increase from 2024-25 to 2025-26, correct to one decimal place?

◯ **A.** 8.3% ◯ **B.** 7.79%
◯ **C.** 9.25% ◯ **D.** 8.93%

21. What is the ratio of the unspent amount in Education to the unspent amount in Social welfare in 2025-26?

◯ **A.** 5 : 8 ◯ **B.** 16 : 9
◯ **C.** 4 : 3 ◯ **D.** 8 : 5

22. Suppose the amount unspent on Roads in 2025-26 had been shared between Education and Health in the ratio of their 2025-26 allocations, and spent. By roughly what percentage would Education's actual spending of 2025-26 have been higher?

◯ **A.** 6.42% ◯ **B.** 4.1%
◯ **C.** 2.33% ◯ **D.** 3.25%

QUANT — HEALTH & EDUCATION · PIE CHART DI · OUTPATIENT LOAD AND ONWARD REFERRALS ACROSS GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITIES IN A DISTRICT (Q23–Q26)

A pie chart shows how the 48,000 outpatient (OPD) patients treated on an average day in the government health facilities of a district are distributed among five types of facility. Because the pie cannot be printed here, its sectors are given as shares in the table, and the full circle of 360 degrees represents all 48,000 patients. The last column gives the percentage of each facility type's OPD patients who are referred onward to a higher facility. Each sector's central angle is its share of 360 degrees. Use the table to answer the questions that follow.

Facility type	Share of daily OPD patients (%)	Patients referred onward (% of that facility's OPD)
Sub-centre	10	40
Primary health centre (PHC)	25	32
Community health centre (CHC)	20	25
District hospital	30	10
Medical college hospital	15	10

23. How many more daily OPD patients does the facility type whose sector subtends 108 degrees treat than the facility type whose sector subtends 54 degrees?

◯ **A.** 14,400 ◯ **B.** 4,800
◯ **C.** 9,600 ◯ **D.** 7,200

24. How many patients are referred onward each day from the PHCs and the CHCs together?

◯ **A.** 6,240 ◯ **B.** 5,760
◯ **C.** 8,160 ◯ **D.** 10,320

25. What percentage of all daily OPD patients in the district are referred onward from some facility?

◯ **A.** 20.0% ◯ **B.** 23.4%
◯ **C.** 21.5% ◯ **D.** 18.75%

26. Next year, the total daily OPD load is expected to rise by 25 per cent, the district hospitals' share to rise to 35 per cent, and the referral percentage from district hospitals to be halved. By what percentage will the daily number referred onward from district hospitals fall, correct to one decimal place?

◯ **A.** 41.67% ◯ **B.** 72.9%
◯ **C.** 18.75% ◯ **D.** 27.1%

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

8 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which seven-judge Bench decision of August 2024 allowed States to sub-classify Scheduled Castes? _____
2. What is the minimum notice period for demolition under the Supreme Court's November 2024 directions? _____
3. Which BNS section defines murder? _____
4. Which BNS section punishes murder? _____
5. What is the minimum size of a group for Section 103(2) of the BNS? _____
6. Which BNS section covers transferred intention in culpable homicide? _____
7. Which BNS section punishes death by a rash or negligent act? _____
8. In which case did the Supreme Court hold that grounds of arrest under the money-laundering law must be given in writing? _____

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