CG CLAT Gurukul — Daily Practice Sheet — 10 November 2026

26 Qs · 40 Min
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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 — ADMINISTRATIVE LAW · NATURAL JUSTICE, THE RULE AGAINST BIAS AND THE LIMITS OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION (Q1–Q5)

Administrative authorities that decide matters affecting a person's rights must observe the principles of natural justice, unless a statute excludes them expressly or by necessary implication. The first principle, audi alteram partem, requires that the person be given notice of the case against him and a fair opportunity to answer it before an adverse decision is taken. In Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978), the Supreme Court held that impounding a passport without a hearing was unfair, while accepting that where urgent action is genuinely necessary, a prompt post-decisional hearing may satisfy the rule. The availability of an appeal later does not cure the absence of a hearing at the first stage. The second principle, nemo judex in causa sua, forbids a person to decide a matter in which he has an interest. The test is not whether bias is actually proved but whether there is a real likelihood, or a reasonable apprehension in the mind of a fair-minded observer, that the decision-maker was biased. Any pecuniary interest in the outcome, however small, disqualifies automatically. In A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India (1969), a selection was set aside because one member of the selection board was himself a candidate for the post; although he withdrew when his own name was considered, he took part in assessing his rivals, and his presence could influence the outcome. An authority to which a statute gives a discretion must exercise that discretion itself. It may not act under the dictation of another body, however senior; it may not fetter its discretion by a rigid rule that refuses every application of a class without considering the individual case; and it may not base its decision on considerations irrelevant to the purpose of the statute. A decision taken in breach of these rules may be quashed by a writ of certiorari issued by a High Court under Article 226 or by the Supreme Court under Article 32, while a writ of mandamus may compel an authority to perform a public duty that it has refused to perform.

1. The Municipal Commissioner, acting under a statute that is silent on hearings, cancelled Sunil's restaurant licence on a complaint of unhygienic kitchens, without telling him of the complaint. The statute lets him appeal to the Divisional Commissioner. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** The cancellation is valid, because the statute gives Sunil a full appeal at which he may answer the complaint
- ◯ **B.** The cancellation is invalid, because Sunil was given neither notice of the complaint nor a chance to answer it
- ◯ **C.** The cancellation is valid, because a statute that is silent on hearings must be read as excluding any form of hearing
- ◯ **D.** The cancellation is invalid, because the Municipal Commissioner was biased against Sunil by the complaint

2. Ravindra, a member of the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, decided a route-permit dispute in favour of Jet Coaches Ltd. It later emerged that he held 50 shares, worth Rs 6,000, in Jet Coaches. The losing operator challenges the decision. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** It stands, because a holding worth Rs 6,000 is too trivial to influence a reasonable member's judgment
- ◯ **B.** It stands, because the losing operator has not shown that Ravindra actually favoured Jet Coaches Ltd in the matter
- ◯ **C.** It falls only if Jet Coaches Ltd's profits will rise measurably as a direct result of the permit order
- ◯ **D.** It falls, because any pecuniary interest, however small, disqualifies him without proof of actual bias

3. A statute empowers the District Magistrate to grant arms licences 'if satisfied that the applicant needs one for self-protection'. He rejects Kiran's application, recording only: 'The Home Secretary has telephoned to direct that no licences be granted this year.' Decide.

- ◯ **A.** The rejection is invalid, because the Magistrate acted under dictation instead of exercising his own discretion
- ◯ **B.** The rejection is valid, because the Home Secretary is senior to the Magistrate within the same state administration
- ◯ **C.** The rejection is valid, because one uniform direction for the district treats all applicants alike and fairly
- ◯ **D.** The rejection is invalid, because the Home Secretary must personally hear Kiran before giving any direction

4. Of five members of a State Public Service Commission panel selecting a Deputy Registrar, Mehta's brother is a candidate. Mehta leaves the room while his brother is interviewed but grades the rivals and joins the final ranking; his brother is selected. A rival sues. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** The selection stands, because Mehta's absence while his brother was interviewed removed any possibility of bias
- ◯ **B.** The selection may be quashed, and a writ of mandamus will issue directing that the rival be appointed instead
- ◯ **C.** The selection may be quashed by certiorari, because a fair-minded observer would reasonably apprehend bias
- ◯ **D.** The selection falls only if the rival proves that Mehta in fact marked him down to help his own brother

5. A statute lets the State Scholarship Board 'award scholarships to deserving students having regard to financial need'. The Board resolves that no child of a government employee shall receive one, and rejects Lata, a peon's daughter, without examining her family's income. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** The rejection is valid, because a Board may adopt general guidelines so that its decisions remain consistent
- ◯ **B.** The rejection is invalid, because the Board fettered its discretion by refusing a whole class without examination
- ◯ **C.** The rejection is valid, because a government salary is a regular income and so shows that there is no real need
- ◯ **D.** The rejection is invalid, because the Board was bound to award her a scholarship once she showed she was deserving

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF TORTS · STRICT LIABILITY, ABSOLUTE LIABILITY AND THE EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY FOR EMPLOYEES (Q6–Q9)

Under the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher (1868), a person who brings on his land, for a non-natural use, something likely to do mi[illegible] if it escapes, and keeps it there, is answerable for the damage caused by its escape, even if he took every reasonable care to preve[illegible] liability is strict but not absolute. The defendant is not liable if the escape was caused by an act of God, by the deliberat[illegible]

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stranger over whom he had no control, by the plaintiff's own default, or with the plaintiff's consent, or if the thing was kept under statutory authority. In M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987), which arose from a leak of oleum gas from a factory in Delhi, the Supreme Court held that an enterprise engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous industry owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to the community to ensure that no harm results from its activity. If harm results to anyone on account of an accident in the operation of such an activity, the enterprise is liable to compensate all those affected, and none of the exceptions recognised in Rylands v. Fletcher is available to it. The court added that the measure of compensation should be correlated to the magnitude and capacity of the enterprise, so that it has a deterrent effect. Separately, an employer is vicariously liable for a tort committed by an employee in the course of employment, which includes a wrongful or unauthorised mode of doing an act the employee was authorised to do, but not an act done on a frolic of the employee's own. An express prohibition by the employer does not take an act outside the course of employment if it merely restricts the manner in which the employee performs the work he was engaged to do. The defence of volenti non fit injuria requires a free and voluntary agreement to run the risk; mere knowledge of a risk does not amount to consent.

6. Arun built a large reservoir on his land to supply water to his ice factory. One night a trespasser broke in and deliberately smashed the sluice gate. The water flooded Bhavna's neighbouring shop and ruined her stock. Bhavna sues Arun. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** Arun is not liable, since the escape was caused by the deliberate act of a stranger over whom he had no control
- ◯ **B.** Arun is liable, since the rule is strict and it is no answer that he took every reasonable care to prevent escape
- ◯ **C.** Arun is liable, since an ice factory with its own reservoir is a hazardous and inherently dangerous industry
- ◯ **D.** Arun is not liable, since the rule covers only noxious things such as gas or chemicals, and not mere water

7. Vayu Agro Ltd makes pesticides from toxic intermediates. Despite guards and alarms, a dismissed worker sneaked in at night and opened a storage valve; the gas injured villagers nearby. Vayu Agro pleads the act of a stranger and its own full care. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** Vayu Agro is not liable, since the leak was caused by the deliberate act of a stranger it could not control
- ◯ **B.** Vayu Agro is liable only if the villagers prove that its guards and alarms fell below a reasonable standard
- ◯ **C.** Vayu Agro is liable, since a hazardous enterprise cannot rely on any exception available under Rylands
- ◯ **D.** Vayu Agro is liable only to the villagers who lived within the boundary wall of its own factory premises

8. SafeHands Ltd employs Tariq as a security guard at a mall, with a written order never to use force, only to call the police. Told to remove a drunk, abusive shopper, Tariq instead shoved him down the steps, breaking his arm. The shopper sues SafeHands. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** SafeHands is not liable, since Tariq disobeyed an express written order, which puts his act outside his employment
- ◯ **B.** SafeHands is not liable, since shoving a shopper is a personal assault that amounts to a frolic of Tariq's own
- ◯ **C.** SafeHands is liable only if it failed to train Tariq properly in the safe methods of removing disorderly visitors
- ◯ **D.** SafeHands is liable, since Tariq used a wrongful mode of doing the very task he was employed and told to do

9. At Kaveri Chlor-Alkali, a hazardous plant, contract worker Rohit signed a form saying he 'knows the risks of chlorine'. A valve failed despite proper maintenance; gas injured Rohit and a passing cyclist. The plant pleads consent and due care. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** The plant is liable to the cyclist only, since Rohit's signed form amounts to his consent to the known risks
- ◯ **B.** The plant is liable to both, since no Rylands exception, consent included, is open to a hazardous enterprise
- ◯ **C.** The plant is liable to neither, since the valve failed despite proper maintenance and so no one was at fault
- ◯ **D.** The plant is liable to both, but only if the valve failure is traced to the breach of a statutory safety rule

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — INFERENCE · TRANSPONDERS, LANDING FEES AND THE AUCTION HALLS OF VARUNPUR (Q10–Q13)

In the coastal district of Varunpur, every fishing boat longer than twelve metres is required by law to carry a satellite transponder, and since January no boat without a working transponder has been allowed to sell its catch at any of the district's three government auction halls. All of the district's trawlers are longer than twelve metres. Some of the boats owned by the Matsya Cooperative are trawlers; all its other boats are canoes under six metres long. For October, the Fisheries Department reported that every boat that sold its catch at an auction hall had paid the new landing fee, and that no canoe had paid the landing fee. The Department also reported that the total quantity of fish sold at the auction halls in October was 18 per cent lower than in October last year, although the number of boats registered in the district was higher than a year earlier.

10. If the statements above are true, which of the following must also be true?

- ◯ **A.** Every trawler registered in Varunpur district paid the new landing fee for the month of October
- ◯ **B.** Every trawler owned by the Matsya Cooperative now carries a working satellite transponder on board
- ◯ **C.** No canoe sold its catch at any of the three government auction halls in Varunpur in October
- ◯ **D.** The transponder rule caused the fall in the quantity of fish sold at the auction halls in October

11. Suppose a boat owned by the Matsya Cooperative sold its catch at a government auction hall in October. Which of the following must be true of that boat?

- ◯ **A.** It was a trawler that carried a working transponder and that had paid the new landing fee for October
- ◯ **B.** It was a trawler that carried a working transponder, though it need not have paid the landing fee
- ◯ **C.** It was longer than twelve metres and had paid the landing fee, though it need not carry a transponder
- ◯ **D.** It was either a trawler or a canoe, provided that it carried a working transponder when it sold its catch

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

- ◯ **A.** The total quantity of fish caught by boats registered in Varunpur was lower this October than last October
- ◯ **B.** The transponder rule has reduced the number of boats that actually went out to fish from Varunpur's shores this year
- ◯ **C.** Fewer boats sold their catch at the government auction halls this October than in October last year
- ◯ **D.** The quantity of fish sold at the auction halls per registered boat was lower this October than last October

13. Each of the following could be true, given the statements in the passage, EXCEPT:

- ◯ **A.** Some trawlers registered in Varunpur did not sell any of their catch at an auction hall in October

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◯ **B.** A canoe owned by the Matsya Cooperative paid the new landing fee and sold its catch in October
◯ **C.** Some boats that carried working transponders in October did not pay the new landing fee at all
◯ **D.** Some boats longer than twelve metres sold their catch to private buyers outside the auction halls

LOGICAL REASONING — PARADOX · A CHEAPER STUDENT FARE AND FEWER STUDENT-PASS JOURNEYS (Q14–Q17)

In July 2025 the transport authority of Nirmalnagar cut metro fares for registered college students by 40 per cent, hoping to draw students away from two-wheelers. In the six months that followed, the number of metro journeys made on student passes fell by 12 per cent compared with the previous six months, even though college enrolment in the city rose slightly. Over the same six months, general ridership on the metro rose by 9 per cent, and sales of new two-wheelers to buyers aged 18 to 22 in the city fell. The authority's chairperson insists that the fare cut has worked and that the student-pass figures are misleading.

14. Which of the following, if true, best resolves the apparent discrepancy described in the passage?
◯ **A.** Petrol prices in Nirmalnagar fell steadily during the six months that followed the cut in student fares
◯ **B.** The metro opened new lines to outer suburbs where few colleges are located during the same six months
◯ **C.** Many students surveyed in the city said that they found the metro too crowded during the morning and evening peaks
◯ **D.** The discount applied only to a re-issued pass needing fresh checks, so many students kept using ordinary cards

15. Each of the following, if true, helps explain the fall in journeys made on student passes EXCEPT:
◯ **A.** Several large colleges in the city moved to a four-day teaching week from the very start of the new term
◯ **B.** The fare cut was publicised through a campaign of notices and orientation talks in every city college
◯ **C.** The later six-month period included a seven-week vacation, whereas the earlier period included none
◯ **D.** The new student pass had to be renewed every month in person at a single office in the city centre

16. Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support the chairperson's claim despite the student-pass figures?
◯ **A.** Rider surveys show that the share of all metro journeys made by college students, on any ticket, rose sharply
◯ **B.** Students who still hold student passes now travel longer distances on each journey than they did before
◯ **C.** General ridership on the metro has risen by about 9 per cent in each of the last five years in Nirmalnagar
◯ **D.** Sales of new two-wheelers fell by the same proportion among buyers of every age group, not just the young

17. Which of the following, if true, would make the discrepancy in the passage hardest to resolve?
◯ **A.** Students who give up a student pass usually switch to an ordinary card that is counted as general ridership
◯ **B.** Two-wheeler dealers in the city reported that most young buyers had postponed purchases to wait for the new season's models
◯ **C.** The discount was applied automatically to every existing student pass from the first day, with no new registration
◯ **D.** Many students in the city began sharing cars arranged through a ride-pooling app that offered student discounts

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — TECHNOLOGY & STARTUPS · DATA TABLE DI · REVENUE, USERS, BURN AND RUNWAY AT FIVE INDIAN STARTUPS (Q18–Q22)

The table below gives figures for five startups that were funded by the same venture fund. Revenue is shown for the financial years FY24 and FY25. Users are the number of paying users in FY25, in lakh. Monthly burn is the average net cash a startup spent each month in FY25 after counting its revenue, and cash is the money each startup held at the start of FY26. A startup's runway is the number of months its cash will last if its monthly burn stays the same and it raises no new money. Revenue per user is FY25 revenue divided by FY25 users. All money figures are in Rs crore (1 crore = 100 lakh).

Startup	Revenue FY24	Revenue FY25	Users FY25 (lakh)	Monthly burn FY25	Cash at start of FY26
KrishiLink	120	162	45	9	270
MedRoute	80	100	20	6	90
PaySetu	250	300	120	15	450
EduNova	60	81	27	4.5	81
ShipKart	150	165	50	10	200

18. Which startup or startups recorded the highest percentage growth in revenue from FY24 to FY25?
◯ **A.** KrishiLink and EduNova, equally
◯ **B.** PaySetu alone, by a clear margin
◯ **C.** KrishiLink alone, at the top
◯ **D.** EduNova alone, at the top

19. How many of the five startups have a runway of at least 20 months?
◯ **A.** Two of the startups
◯ **B.** Four of the startups
◯ **C.** Three of the startups
◯ **D.** All five of the startups

20. By how many rupees does the highest FY25 revenue per user among the five startups exceed the lowest?
◯ **A.** Rs 200
◯ **B.** Rs 250
◯ **C.** Rs 140
◯ **D.** Rs 170

21. Taking the five startups together, by what percentage did their combined revenue grow from FY24 to FY25?
◯ **A.** Exactly 25.0%
◯ **B.** About 18.3%
◯ **C.** Exactly 20.0%
◯ **D.** About 22.4%

22. ShipKart will cut its monthly burn by 10% and raise fresh money at the start of FY26. What is the lea funding that gives it a runway of 30 months?
◯ **A.** Rs 70 crore
◯ **B.** Rs 100 crore

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◯ **C.** Rs 50 crore ◯ **D.** Rs 90 crore

QUANT — PUBLIC FINANCE & BUDGETS · PIE CHART DI · WHERE EACH RUPEE OF A STATE BUDGET GOES (Q23–Q26)

A state government's budget for the coming year provides for total expenditure of Rs 3,60,000 crore. The finance department publishes a 'rupee goes to' pie chart, which divides this total among six heads. The table below gives each head's share of total expenditure and the central angle of its sector in the pie chart; the angles add up to 360 degrees. Committed expenditure means salaries and pensions together with interest payments, since a government cannot easily reduce either in the short run. Assume that every share applies to the full total of Rs 3,60,000 crore.

Head	Share (%)	Central angle (degrees)
Salaries and pensions	30	108
Interest payments	15	54
Capital expenditure	20	72
Subsidies	12.5	45
Grants to local bodies	10	36
Other revenue expenditure	12.5	45

23. How much does the state plan to spend on interest payments in the coming year?

◯ **A.** Rs 45,000 crore ◯ **B.** Rs 36,000 crore
◯ **C.** Rs 64,800 crore ◯ **D.** Rs 54,000 crore

24. Next year total expenditure rises by 10% and interest payments rise by 20%. What will be the central angle of the interest sector then?

◯ **A.** Exactly 64.8 degrees
◯ **B.** About 58.9 degrees
◯ **C.** Exactly 59.4 degrees
◯ **D.** Exactly 54.0 degrees

25. Capital expenditure is to be raised to equal salaries and pensions, total unchanged, the rise taken equally from subsidies and other revenue expenditure. What is the new angle for subsidies?

◯ **A.** 36 degrees ◯ **B.** 18 degrees
◯ **C.** 27 degrees ◯ **D.** 9 degrees

26. Next year the total rises by 12.5%, salaries and pensions rise by 15% and interest rises by Rs 9,000 crore. What share of the new total will committed expenditure be?

◯ **A.** About 46.2% ◯ **B.** Exactly 45.0%
◯ **C.** About 42.2% ◯ **D.** Exactly 52.0%

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

32 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. What does audi alteram partem require before an adverse decision?
2. Which 1978 case held that impounding a passport without a hearing was unfair?
3. When may a post-decisional hearing satisfy the hearing rule?
4. Does a later appeal cure the absence of a first-stage hearing?
5. What does nemo judex in causa sua forbid?
6. Must actual bias be proved to set aside a decision?
7. What is the effect of even a small pecuniary interest in the outcome?
8. In which 1969 case was a selection quashed because a board member was a candidate?
9. Did Kraipak's interested member escape by withdrawing for his own name?
10. Name the vice when an authority obeys another body instead of deciding itself.
11. What is it called when a rigid rule shuts out a class without examining each case?
12. May an authority rely on considerations irrelevant to the statute's purpose?
13. Which writ quashes a decision taken in breach of natural justice?
14. Which writ compels an authority to perform a public duty it has refused to perform?
15. Under which Article does a High Court issue writs?
16. Under which Article does the Supreme Court issue writs for fundamental rights?
17. Can a statute exclude natural justice?
18. Does silence in a statute exclude the right to a hearing?
19. In which year was Rylands v. Fletcher decided?
20. Under Rylands, what kind of use of land attracts strict liability?
21. Is reasonable care a defence under the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher?
22. Name the Rylands exception for a natural catastrophe.
23. Is a defendant liable under Rylands for a stranger's deliberate act?
24. Name two other Rylands exceptions besides act of God and stranger.
25. Does statutory authority excuse liability under Rylands?
26. Which 1987 case laid down absolute liability in India?
27. Which gas leaked in the M.C. Mehta case, and where?
28. What kind of duty does a hazardous enterprise owe under M.C. Mehta?
29. Which Rylands exceptions are open to a hazardous enterprise?
30. To what is compensation correlated under M.C. Mehta?
31. Why is compensation linked to the enterprise's capacity?
32. Is an employer liable for a wrongful mode of doing an authorised act?

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