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.

Free daily practice — clatgurukul.com/daily · Pass this sheet to a friend.

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — FAMILY LAW · MAINTENANCE OF WIVES, CHILDREN AND PARENTS: SECTION 144 OF THE BNSS AND SECTION 20 OF THE HINDU ADOPTIONS AND MAINTENANCE ACT (Q1–Q5)

Indian law treats the duty to maintain one's dependants as a legal obligation, and it offers two routes for enforcing it. The first is section 144 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, which replaced section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and applies to persons of every religion. If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife who is unable to maintain herself, his minor child who is unable to maintain itself, his child who has attained majority but is unable to maintain itself by reason of physical or mental abnormality or injury, or his father or mother who is unable to maintain himself or herself, a Magistrate of the first class may order him to pay a monthly allowance. 'Wife' includes a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband and has not remarried. Courts treat an able-bodied man who is capable of earning as a person having sufficient means, even if he is unemployed by choice. If the husband offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him and she refuses, the Magistrate considers her grounds; his marriage to another woman, or his keeping a mistress, is a just ground for her refusal. No wife is entitled to an allowance if she is living in adultery, if she refuses without sufficient reason to live with her husband, or if they live separately by mutual consent. 'Living in adultery' means a continuing adulterous life, not a single lapse that has ended. The second route is section 20 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, enforced in a civil court. A Hindu is bound to maintain his or her children and aged or infirm parents; a child may claim maintenance from the father or mother while the child is a minor; and the obligation to maintain an unmarried daughter continues so long as she is unable to maintain herself out of her own earnings or other property.

1. Harish, a qualified electrician in good health, resigns his job and stays at home. His wife Leela, who has no income, applies under section 144. Harish pleads that, having no salary, he lacks sufficient means. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** Harish is not liable, because a person who earns no salary at all cannot be said to have sufficient means
- ◯ **B.** Harish is not liable unless Leela first proves that he resigned only to defeat her claim for an allowance
- ◯ **C.** Harish is liable, because an able-bodied man capable of earning is treated as having sufficient means
- ◯ **D.** Harish is liable only if Leela shows that he holds savings or property from which an allowance can be paid

2. Meera obtained a divorce from Arjun in 2024 and has not remarried. She has no income of her own. Arjun, a bank officer, argues that a former wife cannot claim under section 144. Which statement is correct?

- ◯ **A.** Meera may claim, as 'wife' includes a woman who has obtained a divorce and has not remarried
- ◯ **B.** Meera cannot claim, as the divorce ended the marriage and with it every duty of maintenance owed to her
- ◯ **C.** Meera may claim only if the divorce was granted on Arjun's petition, since she did not end the marriage
- ◯ **D.** Meera cannot claim under section 144, but she may sue under section 20 of the 1956 Act as a Hindu wife

3. Sunita leaves the matrimonial home after quarrels; her husband Vikram then marries another woman. Sunita, who has no income, seeks maintenance. Vikram offers to maintain her if she returns to live with him and his new wife. She refuses. Is she entitled?

- ◯ **A.** No, because a wife who refuses her husband's offer to maintain her in his own home loses her claim
- ◯ **B.** No, because she left the home first, so she refuses without sufficient reason to live with her husband
- ◯ **C.** Yes, but only if she proves that Vikram's second marriage is void under the law governing their marriage
- ◯ **D.** Yes, because Vikram's marriage to another woman is a just ground for her refusal to live with him

4. Rekha had a brief affair four years ago, which ended within months. Her husband Mohan later turned her out of the house, and she now lives alone with no means of support. Mohan pleads that the affair bars her claim under section 144. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** She is barred, because a wife who has ever committed adultery is treated as living in adultery
- ◯ **B.** She is not barred, because a single lapse that has ended is not 'living in adultery' under the provision
- ◯ **C.** She is barred, because she and Mohan now live apart, and the law treats every such separation as mutual
- ◯ **D.** She is not barred, but her allowance must be cut in proportion to the misconduct that she once committed

5. Ananya, a Hindu aged 22, is unmarried, in good health and a full-time student with no income. Her father, a doctor, refuses to support her. Which statement is correct?

- ◯ **A.** She can get a monthly allowance under section 144, because she is his child and cannot maintain herself
- ◯ **B.** She has no remedy at all, because a parent's duty to maintain a child ends when the child attains majority
- ◯ **C.** She cannot get an order under section 144, but she can claim maintenance under section 20 of the 1956 Act
- ◯ **D.** She can claim under both provisions, because each covers every unmarried daughter unable to support herself

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF EVIDENCE (BSA) · ESTOPPEL UNDER THE BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM: REPRESENTATION, RELIANCE AND THE TENANT'S BAR (Q6–Q9)

Estoppel is a rule of evidence that prevents a party from denying what he has led another person to believe. Section 121 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, which reproduces section 115 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, provides that when one person has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed, in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative, to deny the truth of that thing. Three conditions follow. There must be a representation of an existing fact; the other person must have believed it; and he must have acted on that belief. If the other person knew the truth, he was not misled by the representation, and no estoppel arises. Estoppel also cannot be used to defeat a statute, because a party cannot by his conduct make lawful what the law forbids. The Adhiniyam applies the same idea to tenants, in a rule that the earlier section 116 of t

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

Evidence Act also stated. A tenant of immovable property, or a person claiming through the tenant, is not permitted to deny that his landlord had, at the beginning of the tenancy, a title to the property. The bar is confined to the landlord's title at the moment the tenancy began. A tenant therefore remains free to show that the landlord's title has since come to an end, for example because the landlord has sold the property to another person, to whom the tenant now pays rent.

6. Kiran tells Dev that a plot in Nashik belongs to her and sells it to him for Rs 20 lakh. It actually belonged to her uncle, who dies a year later leaving it to Kiran. Kiran now sues Dev to recover the plot, pleading that she had no title when she sold it. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** Kiran cannot deny her title against Dev, since she made him believe the plot was hers and he paid on it
- ◯ **B.** Kiran can recover the plot, since a statement made when she had no title cannot bind her after she inherits
- ◯ **C.** Kiran can recover the plot, since estoppel arises only where the maker of a statement knew it to be false
- ◯ **D.** Kiran cannot recover the plot, but only because Dev has now held possession of it for over a whole year

7. Sohan, aged 16, tells the moneylender Lal that he is 19 and borrows Rs 2 lakh. Before lending, Lal had read Sohan's school certificate, which showed his true age. When Lal sues, he argues that Sohan is estopped from pleading his minority. Is Lal right?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because Sohan intentionally made Lal believe that he was a major, and Lal then lent the money to him
- ◯ **B.** Yes, because a borrower who lies about his age loses the protection the law gives to a minor who contracts
- ◯ **C.** No, because a statement about a person's own age is a statement of law and not a statement of existing fact
- ◯ **D.** No, because Lal had read the certificate and knew the truth, so he was not misled by Sohan's statement

8. Farah took a shop on rent from Gopal in 2019 and has paid him rent ever since. When Gopal sues her for arrears, Farah pleads that Gopal never owned the shop, since the municipal records show it as government land. May she raise this plea?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because a tenant may always show that the person who let the property to her never had any title
- ◯ **B.** No, because a tenant may not deny that her landlord had title to the property when the tenancy began
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because a plea founded on official records is not a denial of title but proof of a public fact
- ◯ **D.** No, but only because she has paid rent for more than five years and has thereby accepted Gopal's title

9. Hari let a flat to Neha in 2020. In 2024 Hari sold the flat to Usha, who informed Neha of the sale; Neha has paid her rent to Usha ever since. Hari now sues Neha for the rent of 2025, and Neha pleads that Hari no longer owns the flat. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** Neha is barred, because a tenant may never deny the title of the landlord who first let the property to her
- ◯ **B.** Neha is barred unless she first gives up possession of the flat to Hari and then brings her own suit
- ◯ **C.** Neha may raise the plea, as the bar covers Hari's title at the start, not its later end by a sale
- ◯ **D.** Neha may raise the plea, because estoppel ceases to bind a tenant once the tenancy has run four years

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — STRENGTHEN · HOME BLOOD-PRESSURE CHECKS AND STROKE ADMISSIONS IN RAMPUR DISTRICT (Q10–Q13)

In 2022 the health department of Rampur district began a programme in which community health workers visit every household with a member over fifty once a month, measure blood pressure and deliver free medicine to those found to have hypertension. In the two years since, admissions for stroke among residents over fifty at the district's public hospitals have fallen by 28 per cent. In the three neighbouring districts, which have no such programme, stroke admissions in the same age group were roughly unchanged over the same period. Untreated high blood pressure is the leading preventable cause of stroke. The programme, the department concludes, is responsible for the fall in Rampur, and the state should therefore extend it to every district.

10. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the department's claim that the programme caused the fall in stroke admissions?

- ◯ **A.** Stroke is more common among people over fifty than among younger adults in every district of the state
- ◯ **B.** Within Rampur, admissions fell mainly in villages where visits began, not in those where vacancies delayed them
- ◯ **C.** The health workers in Rampur were given two weeks of training before the household visits first began
- ◯ **D.** Many residents of the neighbouring districts also have high blood pressure that has never been treated

11. Each of the following, if true, strengthens the department's argument EXCEPT:

- ◯ **A.** Among Rampur's hypertensive residents, the share whose blood pressure is under control rose sharply after 2022
- ◯ **B.** Before 2022, stroke admissions in Rampur and in the neighbouring districts followed nearly identical trends
- ◯ **C.** No new stroke unit, ambulance service or private hospital began operating in Rampur in the last two years
- ◯ **D.** In 2022 a large private hospital opened in Rampur, and it now treats many of the district's stroke patients

12. The department's claim that the programme caused the fall depends on which of the following assumptions?

- ◯ **A.** The fall in admissions reflects fewer strokes, not fewer stroke patients reaching the public hospitals
- ◯ **B.** Every household in Rampur with a member over fifty has been visited at least once a month since 2022
- ◯ **C.** Free medicine is the only means by which high blood pressure in older patients can be brought under control
- ◯ **D.** The three neighbouring districts will adopt the programme soon after the state government recommends it

13. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the recommendation that the programme be extended to every district, as distinct from the claim that it worked in Rampur?

- ◯ **A.** Rampur's stroke admissions among residents under fifty also fell slightly over the same two-year period
- ◯ **B.** Health workers in Rampur report that families welcome the visits and seldom refuse to take the medicine
- ◯ **C.** Trial runs in three districts with different terrain and staffing produced similar falls in admissions
- ◯ **D.** Rampur has more community health workers per household than any other district in the state at present

LOGICAL REASONING — WEAKEN · VIDEO HEARINGS AND THE SPEED OF BAIL DECISIONS IN A HIGH COUR (Q14–Q17)

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261114

In January 2025 a High Court moved all bail applications from physical courtrooms to hearings by video conference. In the twelve months that followed, the average time between the filing of a bail application and the court's decision fell from 40 days to 22 days. The court's annual report attributes the fall to the new format: lawyers no longer miss hearings because they are held up in another courtroom, and prisoners no longer have to be escorted from jail for every listing. The report concludes that video hearings make the court faster, and it recommends that they become the default format for all matters, including civil appeals and criminal trials.

14. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the report's explanation for the fall in the time taken to decide bail applications?

◯ **A.** Some lawyers say that they find it harder to persuade a judge on a screen than in a physical courtroom
◯ **B.** The number of bail applications filed in 2025 was about the same as the number filed in the year before
◯ **C.** Several other High Courts that still hear bail matters in person also report long delays in bail cases
◯ **D.** In January 2025 the court also doubled the number of judges assigned to hear bail applications daily

15. Each of the following, if true, weakens the report's argument EXCEPT:

◯ **A.** Lawyers say that video hearings save them the time they once spent travelling between court complexes
◯ **B.** In 2025 the state police began filing their reports on bail applications online, cutting weeks of delay
◯ **C.** A change in the law in late 2024 made bail the rule, not the exception, for most minor offences
◯ **D.** The court cleared its backlog of old bail cases in December 2024, so 2025 began with an empty bail list

16. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the recommendation that video hearings become the default format for all matters?

◯ **A.** Bail applications make up a larger share of the court's work than civil appeals or criminal trials do
◯ **B.** Bail hearings turn on documents, but trials need witnesses examined, which video links often disrupt
◯ **C.** Some prisoners say that they would rather appear before the judge in person than speak through a screen
◯ **D.** The cost of the video equipment and internet links for all the court's courtrooms was within its budget

17. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the argument by showing that the fall from 40 days to 22 days does not compare like with like?

◯ **A.** The average time for bail decisions in the court had been falling slowly for three years before 2025
◯ **B.** Some bail applications in 2025 were decided at one hearing, while others needed three or more hearings
◯ **C.** From 2025, applications the registry judged complex were heard in person and left out of the video figures
◯ **D.** Judges deciding bail applications by video wrote shorter orders than they had written in physical court

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — TRADE & INDUSTRY · MENSURATION IN CONTEXT · TINS, CARTONS AND A STORAGE TANK AT A COOKING-OIL PACKAGING UNIT (Q18–Q22)

Sharda Packaging, a unit in an industrial estate near Indore, fills cooking oil into sheet-metal tins and ships them in cardboard cartons. The table gives the dimensions of its three containers. Each tin is a closed cylinder. Its curved body is cut from a rectangle of sheet whose length equals the tin's circumference and whose width equals its height, so the body wastes no metal; each of its two circular lids is cut from a separate square of sheet whose side equals the tin's diameter, and the offcuts are scrapped. Tins are packed standing upright in a carton, in straight rows and layers. Oil is stored in a closed cylindrical tank that stands on the factory floor; the tank's walls are thin enough to ignore. Use pi = 22/7 and 1 litre = 1,000 cubic centimetres.

Container	Shape	Dimensions	Other data
Tin	Closed cylinder	Radius 7 cm, height 20 cm	Filled to the brim
Carton	Cuboid	Inside: 56 cm x 42 cm x 40 cm	Tins stand upright
Storage tank	Closed cylinder	Radius 1.4 m, height 3 m	Paint: Rs 50 per sq m

18. How much oil, in litres, does one tin hold when it is filled to the brim?

◯ **A.** 0.308 litres
◯ **B.** 3.08 litres
◯ **C.** 30.8 litres
◯ **D.** 6.16 litres

19. What is the greatest number of tins that can be packed upright in one carton, in straight rows and layers?

◯ **A.** 24
◯ **B.** 30
◯ **C.** 18
◯ **D.** 32

20. The outside of the tank's curved surface and its top are to be painted; the base rests on the floor and is left bare. What does the painting cost?

◯ **A.** Rs 1,320
◯ **B.** Rs 1,936
◯ **C.** Rs 616
◯ **D.** Rs 1,628

21. The tank is three-quarters full. All of this oil is filled into tins, and the tins are packed into cartons. How many cartons are completely filled?

◯ **A.** 188
◯ **B.** 187
◯ **C.** 250
◯ **D.** 4,500

22. What percentage of the sheet metal bought for one tin is scrapped as offcuts, correct to two decimal places?

◯ **A.** 6.60%
◯ **B.** 21.43%
◯ **C.** 7.07%
◯ **D.** 9.55%

QUANT — ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE · TIME-SPEED-DISTANCE · A RIVER-CLEANUP BOAT AND TWO SURVEY DRONES ON THE YAMUNA (Q23–Q26)

A municipal cleanup boat collects floating plastic along a stretch of the Yamuna. In still water the boat moves at 12 km/h. season the river flows downstream at a steady 3 km/h, so the boat's speed over the bank is its still-water speed plus the curre goes downstream and its still-water speed minus the current when it goes upstream. The boat's base lies downstream

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261114

collection points. To map plastic hot spots, the state pollution control board also flies two survey drones along the river from the same base; ignore wind. Ignore the time taken to turn, load or take off, and treat every speed as constant.

23. In the dry season the boat travels 18 km upstream from its base to a collection point and comes straight back. How long does the round trip take?

◯ **A.** 3 hours
◯ **B.** 3 hours 20 minutes
◯ **C.** 3 hours 36 minutes
◯ **D.** 3 hours 12 minutes

24. What is the boat's average speed over the whole of that round trip?

◯ **A.** 12 km/h
◯ **B.** 11.5 km/h
◯ **C.** 11.25 km/h
◯ **D.** 10.8 km/h

25. Drone P leaves the base at 9:00 a.m., flying upstream along the river at 40 km/h. Drone Q leaves the base at 9:15 a.m. on the same line at 60 km/h. When and where does Q catch up with P?

◯ **A.** At 9:30 a.m., 20 km from the base
◯ **B.** At 9:45 a.m., 30 km from the base
◯ **C.** At 9:45 a.m., 45 km from the base
◯ **D.** At 10:00 a.m., 40 km from the base

26. In the monsoon the current is faster. The boat, still 12 km/h in still water, goes 32 km upstream and returns to base, taking 6 hours in all. What is the monsoon current?

◯ **A.** 4 km/h
◯ **B.** 3 km/h
◯ **C.** 2 km/h
◯ **D.** 4.5 km/h

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

54 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which BNSS section provides for maintenance of wives, children and parents?
2. Which CrPC section did BNSS section 144 replace?
3. Does BNSS section 144 apply only to Hindus?
4. Which Magistrate may order maintenance under section 144?
5. In what form is maintenance ordered under section 144?
6. Must the person ordered to pay have sufficient means?
7. Is an able-bodied man unemployed by choice treated as having sufficient means?
8. Does 'wife' under section 144 include a divorced woman?
9. Does the definition cover a woman who herself obtained the divorce?
10. Can an adult child claim under section 144?
11. Can a minor child claim under section 144?
12. Can parents claim maintenance under section 144?
13. Name one just ground for a wife to refuse to live with her husband.
14. Name another just ground for her refusal under the provision.
15. Name the three bars on a wife's claim.
16. Does a single past lapse that has ended amount to 'living in adultery'?
17. Does separation by mutual consent bar a wife's allowance?
18. Which HAMA section governs maintenance of children and aged parents?
19. In which forum is a claim under section 20 of HAMA enforced?
20. Under HAMA, how long may a child claim maintenance from a parent?
21. How long does a Hindu's duty to maintain an unmarried daughter last?
22. Which parents must a Hindu maintain under section 20 of HAMA?
23. Which BSA section deals with estoppel?
24. Which Evidence Act section does BSA section 121 reproduce?
25. Estoppel is a rule of what branch of law?
26. By what means may a representation causing estoppel be made?
27. Name the three conditions of estoppel in the passage.
28. Does estoppel arise if the other person knew the truth?
29. Can estoppel be used to defeat a statute?
30. Who besides the representor is bound by estoppel?
31. Which old Evidence Act section stated tenant estoppel?
32. What may a tenant not deny about the landlord's title?
33. Can a tenant show that the landlord's title later ended?
34. Is a person claiming through a tenant also bound?
35. What fell 28 per cent in Rampur?
36. How often did Rampur's health workers visit households?
37. What is the leading preventable cause of stroke?
38. What happened to stroke admissions in neighbouring districts?
39. Which hospitals' admissions were counted in Rampur?
40. When did the High Court move bail hearings to video?
41. Average bail decision time before and after video hearings?
42. To which matters did the report want video hearings extended?
43. Volume of a tin of radius 7 cm and height 20 cm?
44. How many such tins fit upright in a 56 x 42 x 40 cm carton?
45. Curved surface area of a cylinder of radius 1.4 m and height 3 m?
46. Capacity of that tank when full?
47. Sheet scrapped when one 14 cm lid square yields a lid of radius 7 cm?
48. Boat speed 12 km/h, current 3 km/h: upstream and downstream speeds?
49. Average speed over equal distances at 9 and 15 km/h?
50. Relative speed of drones at 60 and 40 km/h in the same direction?
51. Curved surface area of one tin (radius 7 cm, height 20 cm)?
52. Area of one circular tin lid of radius 7 cm?
53. Circumference of a tin of radius 7 cm?
54. Dimensions of the sheet rectangle cut for one tin's body?

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261114