CG CLAT Gurukul By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — 16 November 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.
Free daily practice — clatgurukul.com/daily · Pass this sheet to a friend.

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW · UNFAIR CONTRACTS UNDER THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 (Q1–Q5)

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 gives consumers, for the first time, a direct remedy against one-sided terms in standard-form contracts. Section 2(46) defines an 'unfair contract' as a contract between a manufacturer, trader or service provider on one hand and a consumer on the other, having such terms as cause significant change in the rights of the consumer, including terms that (i) require manifestly excessive security deposits to be given by the consumer for the performance of contractual obligations; (ii) impose on the consumer, for breach of the contract, a penalty wholly disproportionate to the loss caused by the breach to the other party; (iii) refuse to accept early repayment of debts on payment of the applicable penalty; (iv) entitle a party to terminate the contract unilaterally, without reasonable cause; (v) permit, or have the effect of permitting, one party to assign the contract to the detriment of the consumer, without the consumer's consent; or (vi) impose on the consumer any unreasonable charge, obligation or condition which puts the consumer to disadvantage. Under section 2(6), a complaint may allege that an unfair contract has been adopted by a trader or service provider. Complaints against unfair contracts are placed in the jurisdiction of the State Commission by section 47(1)(a)(ii) and of the National Commission by section 58(1)(a)(ii), the line between the two being drawn by the value of the goods or services paid as consideration. Only these two bodies are given the power, by sections 49(2) and 59(2), to declare any term of a contract that is unfair to a consumer to be null and void; a District Commission has no such power. Even before the Act, the Supreme Court in Pioneer Urban Land and Infrastructure Ltd v Govindan Raghavan (2019) refused to hold a flat buyer to wholly one-sided terms of an agreement which the buyer had no real power to negotiate. The list in section 2(46) is illustrative, not exhaustive: the word 'including' means that other terms which significantly change the consumer's rights may also be unfair. But a term is not unfair merely because it is inconvenient for the consumer; the change it causes in the consumer's rights must be significant.

1. FitZone sells a monthly gym membership for Rs 2,000 but makes every member first deposit Rs 24,000 as security for paying the monthly fee on time, refundable after two years. Is this term unfair?

- ◯ **A.** No, because the deposit is fully refundable after two years, so the member suffers no real loss of money
- ◯ **B.** No, because each member signed the membership form freely and so agreed to pay the deposit that it demands
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because a manifestly excessive security deposit for performing contractual obligations is a listed unfair term
- ◯ **D.** Yes, but only because FitZone is a service provider, and every deposit asked for by a service provider is unfair

2. Meera's housing loan agreement says the bank will refuse any early repayment, even with a penalty. She asks the District Commission to declare that clause null and void. What should happen?

- ◯ **A.** The declaration cannot be granted there, as only the State or National Commission may declare a term null and void
- ◯ **B.** The declaration can be granted there, as the value of her loan falls within the District Commission's money limits
- ◯ **C.** No commission can grant it, because a loan agreement with a bank lies wholly outside the scope of section 2(46)
- ◯ **D.** The declaration can be granted there, but only if the bank first agrees to accept the District Commission's jurisdiction

3. Arun's car loan lets him repay early if he pays a prepayment charge of 2 per cent of the amount outstanding. He claims the term is unfair under clause (iii) of section 2(46). Is he right?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because clause (iii) treats any charge on early repayment of a debt as an unfair term of the contract
- ◯ **B.** Yes, because Arun had no real power to negotiate the clause, which alone makes a term unfair under clause (iii)
- ◯ **C.** No, because loan contracts between a bank and a borrower are never covered by any part of section 2(46)
- ◯ **D.** No, because clause (iii) strikes at refusing early repayment on payment of the penalty, and this term accepts it

4. SkyDish's contract lets it end a subscription if the subscriber does not pay for three months in a row. It ends Kavya's subscription after she fails to pay for three months. Kavya relies on clause (iv).

- ◯ **A.** She succeeds, because any term that lets one party end a contract on its own is unfair under clause (iv)
- ◯ **B.** She fails, because the term allows termination only for a reasonable cause, which clause (iv) does not forbid
- ◯ **C.** She succeeds, because SkyDish had to obtain her written consent before it could end the subscription at all
- ◯ **D.** She fails, because a term on termination can be unfair only if it also imposes a penalty on the consumer

5. Consider: (I) A term letting a coaching institute assign a student's contract to another institute, to her detriment and without her consent, may be declared void by the State or National Commission. (II) A term not covered by clauses (i) to (vi) can never be unfair. (III) A term causing only minor inconvenience, with no significant change in rights, is not unfair. Which are correct?

- ◯ **A.** I only, because the other two statements both misread the scope of section 2(46)
- ◯ **B.** II and III only, because the list is closed and unfairness needs significant change
- ◯ **C.** I and II only, because assignment is listed and the list in section 2(46) is closed
- ◯ **D.** I and III only, because assignment is listed and unfairness needs a significant change

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CONSTITUTIONAL LAW · ARTICLE 22: SAFEGUARDS ON ARREST AND ON PREVENTIVE DETENTION (Q6–Q9)

Article 22 of the Constitution contains two separate sets of safeguards. The first set, in clauses (1) and (2), protects a person arrested under the ordinary law. No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for the arrest, nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice. Every person who is arrested and detained in custody must be produced before the nearest magistrate within twenty-four hours of the arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate, and cannot be kept in custody beyond th without the authority of a magistrate. In Pankaj Bansal v Union of India (2023) and Prabir Purkayastha v State (NCT of Delh the Supreme Court held that the arrested person must be given the grounds of arrest in writing. Under clause (3), clauses (1) a

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261116

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

not apply to an enemy alien, or to a person arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention. Preventive detention aims to prevent a future act rather than to punish a past one, and it has its own safeguards. Under clause (4), no such law may authorise detention for longer than three months unless an Advisory Board, made up of persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as, Judges of a High Court, has reported before the end of those three months that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for the detention; this requirement does not apply where the person is detained under a law made by Parliament under clause (7). Under clause (5), the authority making a detention order must, as soon as may be, communicate to the detenu the grounds on which the order has been made and afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against it. Under clause (6), the authority need not disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

6. Ravi is arrested under the ordinary criminal law at 6 pm on Monday in a remote village. The journey to the nearest magistrate takes five hours. He is produced before the magistrate at 10 pm on Tuesday.

- ◯ **A.** Article 22(2) is breached, because Ravi was held for twenty-eight hours in all before his production
- ◯ **B.** Article 22(2) is not breached, because leaving out the five-hour journey he was produced within twenty-four hours
- ◯ **C.** Article 22(2) is breached, because Ravi had to be produced before a magistrate chosen by Ravi himself
- ◯ **D.** Article 22(2) is not breached, because the police may hold any arrested person for forty-eight hours

7. Salim is detained under a State law providing for preventive detention. He is not produced before any magistrate for a week and is refused a lawyer when first taken in. He relies on Article 22(1) and (2).

- ◯ **A.** His claim fails, because clause (3) excludes clauses (1) and (2) for persons detained under preventive detention laws
- ◯ **B.** His claim succeeds, because clauses (1) and (2) protect every person in custody whatever the law under which he is held
- ◯ **C.** His claim succeeds in part, because the right to a lawyer survives clause (3) even though production before a magistrate does not
- ◯ **D.** His claim fails, but only because a week is still a shorter period than the three months allowed under clause (4)

8. Under a State preventive detention law, Neha is detained on 1 January. The Advisory Board reports on 15 April that there is sufficient cause, and she is kept in detention into May.

- ◯ **A.** The detention is valid throughout, because the Advisory Board did in the end report that there was sufficient cause
- ◯ **B.** The detention is valid, because a report given within four months of the date of detention satisfies clause (4)
- ◯ **C.** Detention beyond three months is invalid, because the Board's report was not made before the three months ended
- ◯ **D.** The detention is invalid from the first day, because no Advisory Board had reported before the order was made

9. Tariq is held under a preventive detention order. He makes four complaints. Which complaint, if proved, shows a breach of Article 22?

- ◯ **A.** The authority refused to receive any representation from him against the order that it had made
- ◯ **B.** The authority withheld the names of its informants, stating that disclosing them was against public interest
- ◯ **C.** He was not produced before a magistrate within twenty-four hours of the time he was first detained
- ◯ **D.** He was not allowed to consult a lawyer of his own choice when the police first took him into custody

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — INFERENCE · FREE PHEROMONE TRAPS IN THE ORANGE ORCHARDS OF A HILL DISTRICT (Q10–Q13)

In the 2025 season, the horticulture department of a hill district offered free pheromone traps against fruit flies to every one of the district's 1,200 registered orange orchards, and 700 orchards accepted them. Every orchard that accepted traps was required to report its fruit-drop losses at the end of the season, and all of them did. Orchards without traps were under no such duty, and only 150 of them chose to report. Among the reporting orchards with traps, the average loss was 9 per cent of the crop; among the reporting orchards without traps, it was 14 per cent. The department's field officers visited only orchards that had accepted traps. The fruit fly cannot survive above 1,500 metres, so no orchard above that height suffered any fruit-fly damage, and some of the orchards that accepted traps lie above 1,500 metres. Fruit drop can also be caused by hail, drought or disease.

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

- ◯ **A.** The traps reduced the average fruit-drop loss of the district's orchards by about five percentage points
- ◯ **B.** Most of the orange orchards in the district that lie above 1,500 metres accepted the free traps
- ◯ **C.** Every orchard without traps that reported its losses had suffered at least some fruit-fly damage
- ◯ **D.** At least one orchard that reported its losses at the end of the season had no fruit-fly damage

11. Which of the following is most strongly supported by the information above?

- ◯ **A.** Orchards without traps that did not report had average losses well above 14 per cent of the crop
- ◯ **B.** The gap between the 9 and 14 per cent average losses cannot by itself be credited to the traps
- ◯ **C.** The department should make pheromone traps compulsory for every orchard in the next season
- ◯ **D.** The field officers' visits, rather than the traps, explain why the trap orchards lost less fruit

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

- ◯ **A.** At least 350 of the orchards without traps did not report their fruit-drop losses for the season
- ◯ **B.** Every orchard visited by one of the department's field officers reported its losses for the season
- ◯ **C.** No orchard lying above 1,500 metres lost any part of its orange crop to fruit drop in the season
- ◯ **D.** Fewer than half of the district's registered orchards failed to report their losses for the season

13. If the statements above are true, which of the following must be false?

- ◯ **A.** A field officer of the department visited an orchard that did not report its losses for the season
- ◯ **B.** Some of the orchards that did not accept the free traps lie at a height above 1,500 metres
- ◯ **C.** Some orchards that accepted the free traps lost more than 14 per cent of their crop to fruit drop
- ◯ **D.** The average loss across all of the orchards that reported was higher than 9 per cent of the crop

LOGICAL REASONING — PARADOX · A HIGHER MILK PRICE AND FEWER LITRES AT A DISTRICT DAIRY COOPERATIVE (Q14–Q17)

In April 2025 a district milk cooperative raised the price it pays its member farmers from Rs 40 to Rs 45 a litre, its largest inc
decade. Its managers expected that farmers would now sell less milk to local sweet shops and keep less for their household
deliveries to the cooperative would rise. Instead, the litres received at its 300 collection centres from April to September 2025 v

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261116

cent lower than in the same months of 2024, although the number of member farmers did not fall. Stranger still, the cooperative's output of ghee and milk powder, which it makes only from milk delivered to its own centres, was higher in those six months than a year earlier.

14. Which of the following, if true, best resolves the apparent discrepancy between the higher price and the fall in litres delivered?

- ◯ **A.** The increase in the price paid to farmers was widely reported in the district's local newspapers that April
- ◯ **B.** Sweet shops in the district also raised the price they pay farmers for milk, but by less than Rs 5 a litre
- ◯ **C.** In April 2025 the cooperative began testing every can for added water and paying only for milk free of water
- ◯ **D.** In April 2025 the cooperative opened twenty new collection centres in villages that it had never served before

15. Which of the following, if true, best explains why the output of ghee and milk powder rose while litres delivered fell?

- ◯ **A.** The market price of ghee rose across the country in 2025, as it had done in each of the previous five years
- ◯ **B.** The cooperative sold less packaged milk in the city after a new brand arrived, so more milk went into products
- ◯ **C.** Farmers who sell to sweet shops are usually paid in cash at the moment they deliver their milk to the shop
- ◯ **D.** Demand for ghee in the district rises sharply every year in October and November, during the festival season

16. Each of the following, if true, helps to explain why deliveries fell despite the higher price EXCEPT:

- ◯ **A.** A drought in the summer of 2025 cut the supply of green fodder and lowered milk yields across the district
- ◯ **B.** A private dairy began buying milk in the district at Rs 48 a litre in April 2025, paying farmers every week
- ◯ **C.** An outbreak of lumpy skin disease among the district's cattle in mid-2025 sharply reduced their milk yields
- ◯ **D.** Sweet shops in the district cut the price they pay to farmers for milk in April 2025, citing weaker sales

17. Which of the following, if true, would NOT help to explain why the cooperative's output of ghee and milk powder rose?

- ◯ **A.** The cooperative raised the retail price of the ghee it sells by 10 per cent from the start of April 2025
- ◯ **B.** Milk delivered in 2025 held more fat and solids per litre than the milk that was delivered a year earlier
- ◯ **C.** In 2024 a breakdown at the cooperative's powder plant had stopped its production for two of those months
- ◯ **D.** From April 2025 the cooperative stopped sending liquid milk to a school-meal scheme and turned it into ghee

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — PUBLIC FINANCE & BUDGETS · DATA TABLE DI · QUARTERLY GST COLLECTIONS OF FOUR STATES AGAINST THEIR BUDGET ESTIMATES, 2025-26 (Q18–Q22)

The table shows the goods and services tax (GST) collected in four states, named P, Q, R and S, in each quarter of the financial year 2025-26, in Rs crore. Quarter 1 covers April to June, Quarter 2 July to September, Quarter 3 October to December and Quarter 4 January to March. At the start of the year, each state's budget had estimated its GST collection for the whole year: Rs 55,000 crore for P, Rs 36,000 crore for Q, Rs 23,000 crore for R and Rs 14,500 crore for S. The first half of the year means Quarters 1 and 2 together, and the second half means Quarters 3 and 4 together. Use only the figures given.

State	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
P	12,400	13,020	13,640	15,500
Q	8,600	8,170	9,030	9,460
R	5,250	5,775	6,090	6,300
S	3,200	3,520	3,360	3,920

18. By what percentage did State P's GST collection in Quarter 4 exceed its collection in Quarter 1?

- ◯ **A.** 20%
- ◯ **B.** 25%
- ◯ **C.** 24%
- ◯ **D.** 23.4%

19. In how many of the four states did the GST collection rise in every quarter over the quarter just before it?

- ◯ **A.** One
- ◯ **B.** Two
- ◯ **C.** Three
- ◯ **D.** Four

20. Which state collected the highest percentage of its budget estimate for the year, and what was that percentage?

- ◯ **A.** State R, about 101.8%
- ◯ **B.** State P, about 99.2%
- ◯ **C.** State Q, about 97.9%
- ◯ **D.** State S, about 96.6%

21. By approximately what percentage did the four states' combined collection in the second half exceed their combined collection in the first half?

- ◯ **A.** 10.9%
- ◯ **B.** 12.3%
- ◯ **C.** 112.3%
- ◯ **D.** 11.4%

22. For 2026-27, State Q's budget estimate is 10% above its 2025-26 estimate, and each quarter's collection is 8% above the same quarter of 2025-26. By how much will Q fall short of the new estimate?

- ◯ **A.** Rs 740.0 crore
- ◯ **B.** Rs 1,445.2 crore
- ◯ **C.** Rs 1,519.2 crore
- ◯ **D.** Rs 38,080.8 crore

QUANT — ELECTIONS & DEMOGRAPHICS · PIE CHART DI · AGE-GROUP COMPOSITION OF A STATE'S ELECTORATE ON THE FINAL ROLL OF 2026 (Q23–Q26)

After the annual summary revision, the final electoral roll of a state published in January 2026 listed 2.40 crore electors. The table gives the share of each age group in this electorate. If the data were drawn as a pie chart, each group's sector would have a central angle proportional to its share of the full 360 degrees. Electors aged 18 or 19 are voting for the first time. Women make up 48 per cent of all the electors on the roll, and 52 per cent of the electors aged 60 or above. Treat 1 crore as 100 lakh, and assume that every elector belongs to exactly one age group.

Age group (years)	Share of electors (%)
18-19	4

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261116

Age group (years)	Share of electors (%)
20-29	21
30-39	24
40-49	20
50-59	15
60-79	13
80 and above	3

23. What is the central angle of the sector for electors aged 30-39 in the pie chart?

◯ **A.** 75.6 degrees ◯ **B.** 86.4 degrees
◯ **C.** 24 degrees ◯ **D.** 172.8 degrees

24. How many electors on the roll are aged 40 or above?

◯ **A.** 122.4 lakh ◯ **B.** 74.4 lakh
◯ **C.** 117.6 lakh ◯ **D.** 1,224.0 lakh

25. A supplementary list then adds 3,60,000 new electors, all aged 18 or 19, with no other change. What is the new share of the 18-19 group, approximately?

◯ **A.** 5.5% ◯ **B.** 6.0%
◯ **C.** 1.48% ◯ **D.** 5.4%

26. On the January 2026 roll, approximately what percentage of the electors aged below 60 are women?

◯ **A.** 48.0% ◯ **B.** 44.0%
◯ **C.** 47.2% ◯ **D.** 46.15%

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

53 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 defines 'unfair contract'?
2. Between whom must an 'unfair contract' be made?
3. What kind of change must an unfair term cause in the consumer's rights?
4. What sort of security deposit is listed as an unfair term?
5. When is a penalty for breach an unfair term?
6. What does clause (iii) of s 2(46) condemn?
7. Is a right to terminate unilaterally always unfair?
8. Assignment of the contract is unfair when done without what?
9. Which clause covers unreasonable charges, obligations or conditions?
10. Which section lets a complaint allege an unfair contract?
11. Which section places unfair-contract complaints with the State Commission?
12. Which section places unfair-contract complaints with the National Commission?
13. What divides State and National Commission jurisdiction over unfair contracts?
14. Which sections empower Commissions to declare unfair terms void?
15. Can a District Commission declare a contract term null and void?
16. Which 2019 case refused to bind a flat buyer to one-sided terms?
17. Is the list of unfair terms in s 2(46) exhaustive?
18. Is a merely inconvenient term unfair?
19. Which Article protects persons against arbitrary arrest and detention?
20. When must an arrested person be told the grounds of arrest?
21. Whom may an arrested person consult under Art 22(1)?
22. Within how many hours must an arrested person be produced before a magistrate?
23. What time is excluded from the twenty-four hours?
24. Before which magistrate must the arrested person be produced?
25. Which two cases require the grounds of arrest in writing?
26. To whom do Art 22(1) and (2) not apply?
27. Which clause of Art 22 creates the exclusions?
28. What does preventive detention aim at?
29. Beyond what period does detention need an Advisory Board report?
30. Who may sit on an Advisory Board?
31. By when must the Advisory Board report?
32. Detention under which laws escapes the Advisory Board rule?
33. Which clause requires communicating grounds and a chance to make a representation?
34. Which clause lets the authority withhold facts against public interest?
35. How many registered orange orchards did the hill district have?
36. How many orchards accepted the free pheromone traps?
37. How many orchards without traps reported their losses?
38. Average loss among reporting orchards with traps?
39. Average loss among reporting orchards without traps?
40. Above what height can the fruit fly not survive?
41. Name three causes of fruit drop other than fruit flies.
42. Why can't the 9 vs 14 per cent gap be credited to the traps?
43. By how much did the cooperative raise its milk price?
44. By what share did litres delivered fall, April to September 2025?
45. Which two products did the cooperative make more of?
46. Best resolution of higher price but fewer litres?
47. Which State P quarter-on-quarter rise was largest?
48. Which state exceeded its GST budget estimate?
49. Central angle for a 24 per cent pie sector?
50. How many lakh electors were on the state's January 2026 roll?
51. Which section of the CPA 2019 defines 'unfair contract'?
52. Which provision lets a complaint allege an unfair contract was adopted?
53. Which section gives the State Commission power to void an

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261116