

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 — CONSTITUTIONAL LAW · ARTICLE 20: RETROSPECTIVE PENALTIES, DOUBLE JEOPARDY AND SELF-INCRIMINATION (Q1–Q4)

Article 20 of the Constitution of India gives every person, whether or not a citizen, three protections in respect of conviction for offences. Clause (1) has two limbs. No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, and no person shall be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence. The clause forbids only a heavier penalty: in *T. Barai v. Henry Ah Hoe* (1983) the Supreme Court held that where a later law reduces the punishment for an offence, an accused whose case is still pending may claim the benefit of the reduction. Clause (2) provides that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. In *Maqbool Hussain v. State of Bombay* (1953) the Court held that the clause applies only where the earlier proceeding was a prosecution before a court of law or a judicial tribunal; confiscation of goods by customs authorities is not such a prosecution, so a later criminal trial on the same facts is not barred. The protection is also confined to the same offence: where two offences have different ingredients, punishment for one does not bar prosecution for the other even if both arise from the same facts (*State of Bombay v. S.L. Apte*, 1961). Clause (3) declares that no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. The Court has read 'to be a witness' as imparting personal knowledge through testimony. Compelling an accused to give specimen handwriting, signatures or fingerprints for comparison is therefore not barred (*State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu Oghad*, 1961), but subjecting him to narco-analysis, polygraph or brain-mapping tests without his consent violates the clause (*Selvi v. State of Karnataka*, 2010).

1. In 2023 Dinesh sold medicines without a licence, an offence then punishable with imprisonment of up to two years. In 2024 the law was amended to raise the maximum to five years. At his trial in 2025 the court convicts him and sentences him to four years. The sentence is:

- ☐ A. Valid, because the act was already an offence in 2023, and Article 20(1) bars only the creation of new offences with retrospective effect
- ☐ B. Valid, because a sentence is governed by the law in force on the date of conviction, which in this case allowed up to five years
- ☐ C. Invalid as to the excess, because it is greater than the maximum penalty that the law in force at the time of the act permitted
- ☐ D. Invalid in its entirety, because no conviction can be recorded once the law creating the offence has been amended after the act

2. Customs officers at an airport seize gold that Farhan failed to declare. After a departmental adjudication, the Collector of Customs confiscates the gold and imposes a penalty. A year later Farhan is prosecuted before a magistrate for the offence of smuggling, on the same facts. He pleads Article 20(2). The plea:

- ☐ A. Fails, because the customs adjudication was not a prosecution before a court or judicial tribunal, so he has not yet been prosecuted
- ☐ B. Succeeds, because the confiscation and the penalty already imposed amount to punishment for the very same act of smuggling the gold
- ☐ C. Succeeds, because Article 20(2) bars a second proceeding of any kind once any State authority has acted on the very same facts
- ☐ D. Fails, because Article 20(2) protects only citizens of India, and customs law applies to every person who enters through an airport

3. Investigating a forged cheque, the police compel the accused, Leela, to write out specimen signatures for comparison with the signature on the cheque. Over her objection, they also subject her to a polygraph test about the cheque. Which statement is correct on the principles in the passage?

- ☐ A. Both steps violate Article 20(3), because each compels an accused to supply material that the prosecution may use to prove her guilt
- ☐ B. Neither step violates Article 20(3), because the clause protects an accused only against being compelled to testify in the courtroom
- ☐ C. The polygraph test is permissible because it records only bodily responses, but the compelled specimen signatures violate Article 20(3)
- ☐ D. The specimen signatures may be compelled, but subjecting Leela to the polygraph test without her consent violates Article 20(3)

4. In March 2023 Kunal (i) discharged industrial waste into a river, an offence then punishable with up to seven years' imprisonment, and (ii) sold a product without a hazard label, which was then lawful. In January 2025, while his trial for the discharge is pending, a new law reduces the maximum for such discharge to three years and makes the sale of the product without the label an offence punishable with up to one year. Which statement is correct?

- ☐ A. He may be sentenced to up to seven years for the discharge, and may also be convicted for the labelling, as both laws were in force at trial
- ☐ B. He may be sentenced to no more than three years for the discharge, and cannot be convicted at all for selling the product without the label
- ☐ C. He may be sentenced to up to seven years, as the penalty is fixed at the time of the act, but cannot be convicted for the labelling at all
- ☐ D. He may be sentenced to no more than three years for the discharge, and may be convicted for the labelling, as the new law operates as one

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — FAMILY LAW · THE HINDU SUCCESSION ACT: DAUGHTERS AS COPARCENERS, CLASS I SHARES AND THE MURDERER'S BAR (Q5–Q9)

Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, as substituted by the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 with effect from September 2005, provides that in a joint Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara law, the daughter of a coparcener shall



become a coparcener in her own right in the same manner as the son, with the same rights and liabilities in the coparcenary property. In *Vineeta Sharma v. Rakesh Sharma* (2020), a three-judge Bench of the Supreme Court held that because the right arises by birth, the daughter is a coparcener whether or not her father was alive on 9 September 2005. Section 6(5) saves any partition effected before 20 December 2004, and the Explanation to Section 6 confines 'partition' to one effected by a registered deed of partition or by a decree of a court. Section 8 governs the separate property of a Hindu male who dies intestate: it devolves first upon the heirs in Class I of the Schedule, who include his son, daughter, widow and mother, and the son or daughter of a pre-deceased son or daughter. Under Section 10, the widow takes one share; each surviving son and daughter, and the mother, take one share each; and the heirs in the branch of each pre-deceased son or daughter take between them the one share that their parent would have taken. Section 25 disqualifies a person who commits murder, or abets its commission, from inheriting the property of the person murdered, and Section 27 provides that the property then devolves as if the disqualified person had died before the intestate.

5. Ananya was born in 1988 into a Mitakshara joint family. Her father Mohan, a coparcener, died in 2003; the family's ancestral property has never been partitioned. In 2025 Ananya claims a coparcener's share, and her brothers object that she has none because their father died before the 2005 amendment. Ananya's claim:

- ☐ A. Fails, because a daughter becomes a coparcener only if her father, the coparcener, was alive on 9 September 2005
- ☐ B. Succeeds, because her right arises by birth and does not depend on her father being alive on 9 September 2005
- ☐ C. Fails, because she was born before 2005, and the amended Section 6 confers rights only on daughters born after it
- ☐ D. Succeeds only as to her father's separate property, and not as a coparcener in the joint family property itself

6. In the Rao family, governed by the Mitakshara law, the coparceners partitioned their joint property in 2003 by a registered partition deed. In the Iyer family, also Mitakshara, the coparceners divided their land in 2003 by an oral family arrangement recorded in no deed, no decree and no public record. In 2025 a daughter of each family claims a coparcener's share. Which statement is correct?

- ☐ A. Both daughters succeed, because their right as coparceners arises by birth and so reopens every partition made before 2005
- ☐ B. Neither daughter succeeds, because both partitions were completed before 20 December 2004 and are saved by Section 6(5)
- ☐ C. Only the Rao daughter succeeds, because a registered deed proves the land was joint, whereas the Iyer land ceased to be so orally
- ☐ D. Only the Iyer daughter succeeds, because the Rao partition by registered deed is saved, while the oral Iyer division is not

7. Suresh, a Hindu, dies intestate leaving a self-acquired house. He is survived by his widow, his mother, two sons, a daughter, and the two children of a third son who died before him (that son's wife having also died earlier). What share of the house does each of the two grandchildren take?

- ☐ A. One-twelfth
- ☐ B. One-sixth
- ☐ C. One-tenth
- ☐ D. One-seventh

8. Harish, a Hindu, is murdered by his son Vikram, who is convicted. Harish dies intestate, leaving a farm that is his separate property. He is survived by his widow Kamla, his daughter Rupa, Vikram, and Vikram's only son Arav; Harish's mother had died earlier. How does the farm devolve?

- ☐ A. Kamla and Rupa take one-half each, since Vikram is disqualified and his son cannot claim through a person who has been barred
- ☐ B. Kamla takes one-half, while Rupa and Arav take one-quarter each, as Arav takes only half the share his father would have taken
- ☐ C. Kamla, Rupa and Arav take one-third each, since the farm devolves as if Vikram had died before Harish, and Arav takes his share
- ☐ D. Kamla takes the whole farm, because a widow excludes every other heir once a Class I heir is disqualified for committing murder

9. Gopal, a Hindu, dies intestate leaving a self-acquired flat. He is survived by his widow, his mother, his daughter Meera, the three children of his daughter Nisha who died before him, and the two children of his son Ravi who also died before him. What share of the flat does each of Nisha's three children take?

- ☐ A. One-eighteenth
- ☐ B. One-twelfth
- ☐ C. One-fifteenth
- ☐ D. One-tenth

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — ASSUMPTION · THE BAN ON LOOSE CIGARETTES (Q10-Q14)

A district health officer proposes to ban the sale of loose, single cigarettes in all shops in the district. She cites a survey of the district's school students: of those who smoke, nearly four in five said they usually buy cigarettes one at a time, and most said they could not afford a sealed pack of twenty, which costs about fifteen times as much as a single stick. Shopkeepers, she notes, now sell singles openly from the counter, often to customers in school uniform. If every cigarette must be bought in a sealed pack, she argues, most teenage smokers will be priced out of buying cigarettes altogether, and teenage smoking in the district will therefore fall sharply within two years of the ban.

10. The officer's argument depends on which of the following assumptions?

- ☐ A. Teenagers who smoke are more likely than adult smokers to have begun smoking because their friends at school were already smoking
- ☐ B. Shopkeepers in the district earn a larger share of their profits from selling loose cigarettes than from selling sealed packs
- ☐ C. The survey of school students reached more teenage smokers than any earlier survey on smoking that the district had conducted
- ☐ D. Teenagers unable to buy single cigarettes will not readily obtain sealed packs by pooling their money with other teenage smokers

11. Which of the following is an assumption the officer must make about the conduct of shopkeepers?

- ☐ A. Shopkeepers will be willing to stock a wider range of cigarette brands in packs once loose cigarettes can no longer be sold
- ☐ B. Shopkeepers will, for the most part, stop selling single cigarettes from the counter once the ban comes into force in the district
- ☐ C. Shopkeepers who keep selling single cigarettes after the ban will be prosecuted within a few weeks of the first complaint against them
- ☐ D. Shopkeepers who sell single cigarettes today do so because they are unaware that selling cigarettes to minors is already prohibited

12. Each of the following is an assumption on which the officer's argument relies EXCEPT:

- ☐ A. Teenage smokers will not switch in large numbers to bidis or other tobacco products that will remain on sale in single u
- ☐ B. Teenagers priced out by the ban will not simply buy single cigarettes instead from shops in neighbouring districts with
- ☐ C. The ban on loose cigarettes will also reduce smoking among the adults who now buy single cigarettes merely for conver



- ☐ D. The students' statement that they could not afford a pack of twenty reflects their real means and not merely their preference
- 13. Which of the following is an assumption that the officer's argument requires?**
- ☐ A. A substantial share of teenage smokers in the district cannot readily get cigarettes from adults or older siblings who buy packs
- ☐ B. No teenager in the district will be able to obtain even a single cigarette from any source at all once the ban comes into force
- ☐ C. Teenagers who buy sealed packs today smoke more cigarettes each day than the teenagers who buy their cigarettes one at a time
- ☐ D. The ban will stay in force for at least two years before any court is asked to examine the validity of the officer's own order
- 14. The officer's evidence comes from a survey of school students, but her conclusion concerns all teenage smoking in the district. Which of the following is an assumption on which her argument depends?**
- ☐ A. Most teenagers who smoke in the district began smoking only after shopkeepers started to sell single cigarettes openly at the counter
- ☐ B. Teenagers who stop smoking because of the ban will not begin smoking again once they leave school and start earning their own money
- ☐ C. The health officer has the legal authority to ban loose sales in every shop in the district without first securing the state's approval
- ☐ D. The buying habits of school students who smoke broadly reflect those of the district's teenage smokers who are not attending school

LOGICAL REASONING — FLAW · THE COMMISSIONER DEFENDS THE WASTE-COLLECTION FEE (Q15-Q19)

Writing in the municipal newsletter, the commissioner of a city corporation defends a new monthly user fee for door-to-door waste collection. 'Every ward that won the state's Clean Ward award last year had door-to-door collection in place. Ward 14 began door-to-door collection this April, so Ward 14 will certainly win the award next year. Those who object to the fee plainly do not care about a clean city, for anyone who truly cared would gladly pay it. And the public is behind us: in a poll on the corporation's own website, 82 per cent of the 1,400 people who voted supported the fee. The fee should therefore stay, and the councillors who are questioning it should withdraw their objections.'

- 15. The commissioner's reasoning about Ward 14 is flawed because it:**
- ☐ A. treats a feature shared by every past winner as if having that feature were enough by itself to ensure that a ward will win
- ☐ B. relies on the record of a single ward to draw a general conclusion about the cleanliness of every ward within the corporation
- ☐ C. attacks the motives of those who oppose the fee instead of addressing the reasons that they have actually given against it
- ☐ D. assumes that Ward 14 began door-to-door collection only because it wished to win the Clean Ward award in the following year
- 16. The commissioner's remark about those who object to the fee is best described as:**
- ☐ A. an appeal to the authority of the state government that confers the award, offered in place of evidence about the fee itself
- ☐ B. a reliance on a poll of website visitors who may not be representative of the city's residents taken as a whole population
- ☐ C. a dismissal of the opponents by questioning their concern for cleanliness rather than answering the objections they raise
- ☐ D. a circular argument that assumes the fee is popular in order to prove that most residents of the city in fact support it
- 17. The poll cited by the commissioner is weak evidence of public support chiefly because:**
- ☐ A. a majority of 82 per cent is too narrow a margin to justify any firm conclusion about the views held by a city's residents
- ☐ B. those who vote in a poll on the corporation's own website form a self-selected group who may not represent all residents
- ☐ C. 1,400 votes are too few for any poll to be reliable, however the respondents were chosen and whatever the city's population
- ☐ D. the poll asked about the fee rather than about door-to-door collection, which is the very service that the fee pays for
- 18. Which of the following arguments contains the same flaw as the commissioner's reasoning about Ward 14?**
- ☐ A. Every student who topped the law entrance test last year had studied for at least two years. Riya has studied for only one, so she will not top it
- ☐ B. Most of the residents who attended the ward meeting opposed the new parking plan, so most residents of the whole city must oppose the plan
- ☐ C. Anyone who objects to the bridge toll cannot be a regular user of the bridge, since daily users benefit most from the repairs the toll funds
- ☐ D. Every bridge in the state that collapsed in the last decade was built by Kesar Infra. The new flyover was built by Kesar Infra, so it will collapse
- 19. The commissioner moves from the benefits of door-to-door collection to the conclusion that the fee should stay. This step is flawed chiefly because it overlooks the possibility that:**
- ☐ A. some of the wards that won the Clean Ward award last year will not compete for it next year, which leaves Ward 14 with fewer rivals
- ☐ B. door-to-door collection could continue in every ward even if the fee were withdrawn, being paid for instead from some other revenue
- ☐ C. some of the people who voted in the poll on the website may live outside the city and so may never have to pay the monthly fee at all
- ☐ D. residents who support door-to-door collection might also wish the monthly fee to be set at a higher level than the one now charged

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — TRADE & INDUSTRY · DATA TABLE DI · A STATE'S EXPORT BASKET OVER TWO YEARS (Q20-Q23)

A state's industries department publishes a summary of the exports of its five main manufacturing sectors. The table gives the value of each sector's exports in 2023-24 and 2024-25, in crore rupees, together with the number of units in each sector that exported anything during 2024-25. Growth of a sector means the change in its exports from 2023-24 to 2024-25, expressed as a percentage of its 2023-24 exports. Export per unit means a sector's 2024-25 exports divided by its number of exporting units. The department uses these figures to identify the sectors that need support and to project the coming year's exports. Assume these five sectors account for all of the state's exports.

Sector	Exports 2023-24 (Rs crore)	Exports 2024-25 (Rs crore)	Exporting units 2024-
Textiles	1,200	1,380	240



Sector	Exports 2023-24 (Rs crore)	Exports 2024-25 (Rs crore)	Exporting units 2024-25
Engineering goods	1,600	1,760	160
Pharmaceuticals	800	1,000	50
Leather	400	360	90
Gems & jewellery	1,000	1,100	160

20. What share of the state's total exports in 2024-25 came from pharmaceuticals, correct to one decimal place?

- ☐ A. 20.0% ☐ B. 16.0%
☐ C. 17.9% ☐ D. 33.3%

21. Leaving engineering goods out, by what percentage did the combined exports of the other four sectors grow from 2023-24 to 2024-25?

- ☐ A. 12.9% ☐ B. 12.0%
☐ C. 11.5% ☐ D. 10.0%

22. For 2024-25, the overall export per unit is the state's total exports divided by the total number of exporting units. In how many of the five sectors is the export per unit higher than this overall figure?

- ☐ A. One ☐ B. Three
☐ C. Four ☐ D. Two

23. If in 2025-26 each sector's exports grow at the same percentage rate as that sector's own growth from 2023-24 to 2024-25, what will be the state's total exports in 2025-26?

- ☐ A. Rs 6,272 crore ☐ B. Rs 6,307 crore
☐ C. Rs 6,350 crore ☐ D. Rs 6,244 crore

QUANT — HEALTH & EDUCATION · PIE CHART DI · A GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE'S ANNUAL SPENDING (Q24-Q28)

A government medical college presents its annual expenditure for the current year as a pie chart, reproduced in the table as the percentage share of each head of expenditure. Total expenditure for the year is Rs 240 crore. In a pie chart, the central angle of a sector equals its percentage share multiplied by 3.6 degrees. The college's hostels currently house 1,500 students. For next year, the state has approved a total budget 25 per cent higher than this year's, and the college's governing council is considering how to divide the larger budget between the different heads. One lakh is one-hundredth of a crore.

Head of expenditure	Share of total (%)
Faculty salaries	35
Teaching hospital operations	25
Equipment	15
Student hostels	10
Research grants	8
Library & laboratories	7

24. What is the central angle of the sector representing equipment?

- ☐ A. 54 degrees ☐ B. 45 degrees
☐ C. 60 degrees ☐ D. 36 degrees

25. How much more does the college spend this year on teaching hospital operations than on research grants and library & laboratories combined?

- ☐ A. Rs 40.8 crore ☐ B. Rs 43.2 crore
☐ C. Rs 36 crore ☐ D. Rs 24 crore

26. Next year, faculty salaries are to remain at exactly this year's amount in rupees. What percentage of next year's total budget will faculty salaries then form?

- ☐ A. 35% ☐ B. 28%
☐ C. 26.25% ☐ D. 30%

27. Next year, student hostels are to receive 12% of the total budget, and the number of hostel students will rise to 1,800. By what percentage will hostel spending per student rise?

- ☐ A. 50% ☐ B. 20%
☐ C. 25% ☐ D. 30%

28. Next year, equipment spending is to stay at exactly this year's amount in rupees, and the governing council wants equipment and research grants together to occupy a central angle of 120 degrees in next year's pie chart. What must the research grants be next year?

- ☐ A. Rs 64 crore ☐ B. Rs 80 crore
☐ C. Rs 44 crore ☐ D. Rs 100 crore

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

5 quick questions · not negatively marked

- Article 20(2) — which protection does it give? _____
- Which case held narco-analysis without consent violates Article 20(3)? _____
- Hindu Succession Act — partitions before which date are saved by Section 6(5)? _____
- A pie-chart sector of 15% has what central angle? _____
- Which case held specimen signatures and fingerprints may be compelled? _____

