CG CLAT Gurukul — Daily Practice Sheet — 27 October 2026

24 Qs · 40 Min
+1 / −0.25

Daily Practice — Legal Reasoning · Logical Reasoning · Quantitative Techniques
Every question is passage-based, CLAT-2026 grade. Darken one bubble. Negative marking applies. Full solutions with examiner notes are in the companion answer sheet.
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SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — INTERNATIONAL LAW · TREATY OBLIGATIONS AND THEIR LIMITS UNDER THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES, 1969 (Q1–Q4)

Under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969 (VCLT), every treaty in force is binding on its parties and must be performed in good faith (pacta sunt servanda, Article 26). A State may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failing to perform a treaty (Article 27). A State may formulate a reservation when signing or ratifying a treaty unless the treaty prohibits it or the reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty (Article 19). Consent to be bound that is procured by coercion of the State's representative personally (Article 51), or by the threat or use of force in violation of the UN Charter against the State itself (Article 52), is without legal effect, and a treaty that conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law (jus cogens) is void (Article 53). A State may invoke a violation of its internal law regarding competence to conclude treaties as invalidating its consent only if the violation was manifest and concerned a rule of fundamental importance (Article 46).

1. State Varuna ratified a bilateral treaty undertaking to grant duty-free passage to the goods of State Orin. Two years later, Varuna's legislature passed a statute imposing customs duty on all imported goods and Varuna's government contends that the statute prevents it from honouring the treaty. Applying the stated principles, which position is most defensible?

◯ **A.** Varuna is released from the treaty because a later statute of its own legislature supersedes earlier external commitments in matters of taxation
◯ **B.** Varuna remains bound by the treaty; its own statute is no justification for non-performance, though it may owe reparation to Orin for the breach
◯ **C.** Varuna may suspend the treaty until Orin consents to amend it, because a conflicting domestic statute makes performance temporarily impermissible
◯ **D.** Varuna is bound only to the extent that its courts choose to give effect to the treaty, because performance is ultimately a matter of domestic law

2. State Kavya signs a multilateral convention prohibiting torture, which states that no reservation to it is permitted unless it concerns procedural matters of reporting. On ratifying, Kavya attaches a reservation reserving the right to employ 'moderate physical coercion' in interrogating security detainees. A fellow party objects. Which analysis best fits the passage?

◯ **A.** The reservation is valid because a State is free to attach any reservation at the time of ratification so long as it is announced openly and in writing to the other parties
◯ **B.** The reservation is valid unless every other party objects to it, because Article 19 operates only where there is unanimous opposition among the parties
◯ **C.** The reservation is impermissible only because of the objection by the fellow party, since an objection is what makes any reservation ineffective
◯ **D.** The reservation is impermissible because it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the convention and falls outside the one category the treaty allows

3. A military regime in State Taran detains the Foreign Minister of State Selu and tells him that he and his family will be harmed unless he signs a treaty ceding a fishing zone. Separately, State Merl signs a treaty with State Dorn only after Dorn masses troops on Merl's border and threatens an invasion in violation of the UN Charter. Which statement correctly describes the effect on the two treaties?

◯ **A.** Both lack legal effect; the first through coercion of the representative personally and the second through a prohibited threat of force against the State itself
◯ **B.** Only the second lacks legal effect, because coercion of an individual representative is a private wrong and not a ground that affects a State's consent, whatever the consequences for the minister himself
◯ **C.** Only the first lacks legal effect, because threats against a State are political pressure which international law treats as an ordinary part of bargaining
◯ **D.** Both are merely voidable at the option of the coerced State and remain valid until that State obtains a binding declaration setting them aside

4. The Constitution of State Alder requires that treaties ceding territory be approved by a two-thirds vote of its legislature, a rule widely published and known to diplomats. Alder's Ambassador, acting on instructions of the Prime Minister alone, signs and Alder's government ratifies a treaty with State Brine transferring a small offshore island. Alder later claims its consent is invalid. Brine's own negotiators had reviewed Alder's Constitution during talks. Which conclusion is best supported?

◯ **A.** Alder must fail, because Article 27 bars any reliance on internal law and therefore also bars invoking it to attack the validity of its own consent
◯ **B.** Alder must fail, because a State may never contest consent after ratification, since ratification cures all earlier defects in the treaty-making process
◯ **C.** Alder may succeed, because the breach of a published rule on treaty-making competence is likely to be manifest and the rule on territorial cession is of fundamental importance
◯ **D.** Alder will succeed automatically, because any violation of internal law on treaty-making competence invalidates consent further conditions

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LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CONSTITUTIONAL LAW · PROTECTION IN RESPECT OF CONVICTION FOR OFFENCES: ARTICLE 20 OF THE CONSTITUTION (Q5–Q8)

Article 20 of the Constitution of India guarantees three protections to persons charged with offences. Article 20(1) provides that 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, nor 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. Article 20(2) provides that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. Article 20(3) provides that no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. The protection against self-incrimination extends to testimonial compulsion, that is, compelling the accused to convey personal knowledge relevant to the facts, and does not cover the mere furnishing of material such as fingerprints or specimen handwriting for comparison. Article 20 is not suspended even during a proclamation of Emergency, and procedural changes that do not alter the offence or its maximum penalty do not offend Article 20(1).

5. In March 2022, Rakesh sold a regulated chemical without displaying the price list, which was then not an offence. In 2024, Parliament enacted a law making non-display of the price list a punishable offence and expressly applying it to sales made since January 2021. Rakesh is prosecuted under the 2024 law. Which argument is strongest for Rakesh?

◯ **A.** Article 20(2) bars his prosecution because the same conduct has been the subject of an earlier administrative inquiry into price displays

◯ **B.** Article 20(1) bars his conviction because the act was not an offence under any law in force when he committed it

◯ **C.** Article 20(3) bars his prosecution because the new law compels traders to disclose price lists that may be used against them

◯ **D.** Article 20(1) bars his prosecution only if the 2024 law imposes a penalty greater than the penalty under any earlier law for similar conduct

6. A government clerk, Meena, is dismissed after a departmental inquiry finds that she misappropriated office funds. The police then register a criminal case on the same facts and the prosecution seeks to try her for criminal misappropriation. Meena invokes Article 20(2). On the stated principle, what is the likely outcome?

◯ **A.** Her plea succeeds, because any penalty imposed for the same conduct, in whatever forum, exhausts the State's power to take further action

◯ **B.** Her plea succeeds, because the dismissal is a punishment and the criminal case is a second prosecution for the identical set of facts

◯ **C.** Her plea fails, but only because Article 20(2) applies solely where the first punishment was a sentence of imprisonment for more than a year

◯ **D.** Her plea fails, because dismissal after a departmental inquiry is not a prosecution and punishment before a court of law for the offence

7. Following a robbery, police detain Imran, an accused, and (i) obtain a drug-induced narcoanalysis interview from him against his will, while (ii) separately compelling him to give a specimen of his signature to compare with a forged cheque. He objects to both under Article 20(3). Which assessment follows from the passage?

◯ **A.** Both are protected, because any compulsion applied to an accused during investigation is testimonial in character, whatever is obtained, and the nature of the evidence is irrelevant to the protection

◯ **B.** Neither is protected, because the guarantee applies only to statements made in court during the trial and not to the investigation stage

◯ **C.** The narcoanalysis statement is protected because it compels personal knowledge, but the specimen signature is not because it is only material for comparison

◯ **D.** The specimen signature is protected because it is written evidence, while the narcoanalysis is not because it is obtained with medical supervision

8. A 2020 statute made a tax-evasion offence punishable with a maximum of three years' imprisonment. In 2024, an amendment raised the maximum to seven years and also transferred all such trials to a newly created special court. Kabir, who evaded tax in 2021, is tried before the special court and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Which challenge, if any, is correct?

◯ **A.** He may challenge the sentence beyond three years under Article 20(1), but cannot challenge the transfer of his trial to the special court

◯ **B.** He may challenge both the sentence and the transfer, because a change of forum for a pre-amendment offence is itself a penalty under Article 20(1)

◯ **C.** He may challenge neither, because the offence existed in 2021 and Article 20(1) is concerned only with the creation of wholly new offences

◯ **D.** He may challenge only the transfer, because the sentence of five years falls within the seven-year maximum of the law now in force

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PARALLEL REASONING · TWO ARGUMENTS FROM A MUNICIPAL AUDIT DEBATE (Q9–Q12)

Argument 1: Every flyover that has been completed on schedule in the city was built by a firm that used a fixed-price contract. The proposed Kalindi flyover is being built by a firm that is using a fixed-price contract. Therefore the Kalindi flyover will be completed on schedule. Argument 2: If the annual audit had uncovered irregularities in the housing department, the municipal commissioner would have suspended its director. The commissioner has not suspended the director. Therefore the annual audit did not uncover irregularities in the housing department. In each question, decide which option most closely matches the pattern of reasoning identified, noting carefully whether the reasoning is valid or flawed.

9. Which of the following is most parallel in its pattern of reasoning to Argument 1?

◯ **A.** Every scholarship winner from the district attended the Vidya summer camp. Meera did not attend the camp. Therefore not win a scholarship, whatever else she may have done.

◯ **B.** Every scholarship winner from the district attended the Vidya summer camp. Meera attended the Vidya summer camp. T Meera will win a scholarship.

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◯ **C.** If a student attends the Vidya summer camp, she wins a scholarship. Meera attends the camp. Therefore Meera will win a scholarship.
◯ **D.** Some scholarship winners from the district attended the camp. Meera attended the camp. Therefore Meera is likely to win a scholarship.

10. Which of the following is most parallel in its pattern of reasoning to Argument 2?
◯ **A.** If the water samples had been contaminated, the laboratory would have issued a public alert. The samples were not contaminated. Therefore the laboratory issued no public alert.
◯ **B.** If the water samples had been contaminated, the laboratory would have issued a public alert. The laboratory issued a public alert. Therefore the samples were contaminated.
◯ **C.** If the water samples had been contaminated, the laboratory would have issued a public alert. The laboratory has issued no public alert. Therefore the water samples were not contaminated.
◯ **D.** If the water samples had been contaminated, the laboratory would have issued a public alert, and if it had, the district would have shut the plant. So contamination would lead to a plant shutdown.

11. Consider: 'If a candidate scores above the cut-off, she is shortlisted. Kiran did not score above the cut-off. Therefore Kiran was not shortlisted.' Which of the following exhibits the same flaw in reasoning?
◯ **A.** Anyone who completes the twelve-month course is awarded a certificate. Dev did not complete the course. Therefore Dev was not awarded a certificate.
◯ **B.** Anyone who completes the twelve-month course is awarded a certificate. Dev was not awarded a certificate. Therefore Dev did not complete the course.
◯ **C.** Only those who complete the twelve-month course are awarded a certificate. Dev did not complete the course. Therefore Dev was not awarded a certificate.
◯ **D.** Anyone who completes the twelve-month course is awarded a certificate. Dev was awarded a certificate. Therefore Dev completed the course.

12. Consider: 'Only candidates holding a valid hall ticket are allowed into the examination hall. Tara was allowed into the hall. Therefore Tara holds a valid hall ticket.' Which of the following is most parallel in its reasoning?
◯ **A.** Only members who have paid their dues may vote in the society election. Neha has paid her dues. Therefore Neha voted in the society election.
◯ **B.** Only members who have paid their dues may vote in the society election. Neha has not paid her dues. Therefore Neha did not vote in the society election.
◯ **C.** Members who have paid their dues are allowed to vote in the society election. Neha voted in the society election. Therefore Neha has paid her dues.
◯ **D.** Only members who have paid their dues may vote in the society election. Neha voted in the society election. Therefore Neha has paid her dues.

LOGICAL REASONING — METHOD / BOLD-FACE FUNCTION · TIME-OF-DAY ELECTRICITY TARIFFS: READING THE ARGUMENT'S MOVES (Q13–Q16)

(1) Critics argue that time-of-day electricity tariffs, which charge more for evening consumption, unfairly penalise households that cannot shift their usage. (2) Yet data from a three-district pilot show that households placed on such tariffs cut their evening peak consumption by 11 per cent, with no rise in consumer complaints. (3) It may be objected that this reduction reflects only the volunteers, who were likely to be unusually flexible in the first place. (4) However, the pilot also enrolled 4,000 randomly chosen households that never volunteered, and their evening peak consumption fell by 9 per cent. (5) The regulator should therefore extend the tariff to all urban consumers. Questions below ask about the function of the numbered statements within the argument as a whole.

13. What function does statement (2) serve in the argument?
◯ **A.** It offers evidence intended to undercut the criticism stated in statement (1)
◯ **B.** It restates the criticism in statement (1) in more precise numerical terms
◯ **C.** It supplies the conclusion that the regulator is urged to accept in statement (5)
◯ **D.** It presents an objection to the evidence that is later given in statement (4)

14. What function does statement (3) serve in the argument?
◯ **A.** It states the author's own considered view, which statement (4) is intended to support
◯ **B.** It supplies a premise that directly supports the recommendation made in statement (5)
◯ **C.** It raises a possible objection to the evidence in statement (2), which the author then goes on to answer
◯ **D.** It reports an additional finding that confirms the pilot results mentioned in statement (2), and reinforces the reliability of the headline figure

15. What function does statement (4) serve in the argument?
◯ **A.** It concedes that the objection in statement (3) is correct while maintaining that the tariff should still be extended to all urban consumers
◯ **B.** It supplies evidence that removes the basis of the objection in statement (3) by testing households that did not volunteer
◯ **C.** It introduces a second criticism of the tariff that is independent of the criticism in statement (1)
◯ **D.** It restates the evidence in statement (2) using a different percentage drawn from the same group of volunteers

16. Which of the following best describes the overall method of reasoning in the argument?
◯ **A.** It rejects a criticism by showing it to be self-contradictory, anticipates a challenge, accepts the challenge in part, and then recommends a compromise between the two sides
◯ **B.** It rebuts a criticism with an analogy, anticipates a challenge to that analogy, answers it with a principle, and then recommends a course of action in the light of that principle
◯ **C.** It rebuts a criticism with empirical evidence, then abandons that evidence on encountering a challenge, and recommends a course of action on other grounds that were never tested
◯ **D.** It rebuts a criticism with empirical evidence, anticipates a challenge to that evidence, answers the challenge with furthe and then recommends a course of action

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SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — AGRICULTURE & FOOD · PERCENTAGE CHANGE · FOODGRAIN, PULSE AND OILSEED OUTPUT IN A STATE, 2022 AND 2024 (Q17–Q20)

The table gives the production (in lakh tonnes) and the area sown (in lakh hectares) for five crops in a state in the years 2022 and 2024. Yield means production divided by area, expressed in tonnes per hectare. Use only the data in the table for the questions that follow, and give percentage answers correct to the stated precision. Percentage changes are calculated on the earlier year or the earlier quantity unless a question says otherwise. The state agriculture department uses these figures to compare output growth with changes in yield and in the crop mix.

Crop	Production 2022	Production 2024	Area 2022	Area 2024
Wheat	1000	1100	300	310
Rice	1300	1235	450	450
Pulses	270	324	280	300
Oilseeds	380	418	300	290
Maize	330	396	100	110

17. By approximately what percentage did the combined production of the five crops increase from 2022 to 2024?

◯ **A.** 11.0%
◯ **B.** 5.9%
◯ **C.** 4.9%
◯ **D.** 7.1%

18. By what percentage did the yield of pulses (production per hectare) change from 2022 to 2024?

◯ **A.** Increase of 20.0%
◯ **B.** Increase of 7.1%
◯ **C.** Increase of 8.0%
◯ **D.** Increase of 12.0%

19. The share of rice in the combined production of the five crops fell between 2022 and 2024. By how many percentage points did that share fall (to one decimal place)?

◯ **A.** 4.1 percentage points
◯ **B.** 5.0 percentage points
◯ **C.** 10.3 percentage points
◯ **D.** 3.1 percentage points

20. Suppose that in 2025 the area under maize rises by 20% over 2024 while its yield falls by 10% from the 2024 level. The 2025 maize production is what percentage higher than the 2022 maize production (to one decimal place)?

◯ **A.** 8.0%
◯ **B.** 18.0%
◯ **C.** 29.6%
◯ **D.** 33.6%

QUANT — ENERGY & POWER · PROFIT-LOSS-INTEREST · A VILLAGE SOLAR COOPERATIVE: LOAN, RETURNS AND EQUIPMENT MARGINS (Q21–Q24)

A village power cooperative installs a 50 kW rooftop solar plant at a total cost of Rs 35 lakh. It meets 60 per cent of the cost from a bank loan at 10 per cent per annum, compounded annually, and the remaining 40 per cent from members' savings. The plant generates 1,600 units of electricity per kW per year, and the cooperative sells all the units to the grid at Rs 6 per unit. Yearly operation and maintenance costs are Rs 1.3 lakh. Ignore tax, depreciation and any degradation of output. Treat 1 lakh as 100,000 and answer on the basis of these figures only.

21. What is the compound interest payable on the bank loan over the first two years, if no repayment is made during that period?

◯ **A.** Rs 4.20 lakh
◯ **B.** Rs 4.62 lakh
◯ **C.** Rs 4.41 lakh
◯ **D.** Rs 3.78 lakh

22. Before any loan interest is considered, the annual net operating earning of the plant as a percentage of its total cost is closest to which of the following?

◯ **A.** 10.0%
◯ **B.** 13.7%
◯ **C.** 8.6%
◯ **D.** 25.0%

23. The cooperative's supplier buys solar panels, marks them up by 40% above cost, and then allows a 15% discount on the marked price. If each panel is finally sold for Rs 11,900, what is the supplier's total profit on 50 panels?

◯ **A.** Rs 1,25,000
◯ **B.** Rs 1,05,000
◯ **C.** Rs 85,000
◯ **D.** Rs 95,000

24. The cooperative decides to repay the Rs 21 lakh loan in two equal annual instalments, the first paid at the end of year one and the second at the end of year two, with interest at 10 per cent compounded annually. What is the value of each instalment?

◯ **A.** Rs 12.60 lakh
◯ **B.** Rs 12.10 lakh
◯ **C.** Rs 11.55 lakh
◯ **D.** Rs 12.71 lakh

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