CG CLAT Gurukul By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — 19 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.
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SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — COMPANY LAW · OPPRESSION AND MISMANAGEMENT: WHO MAY APPLY TO THE NCLT (SECTIONS 241-244, COMPANIES ACT 2013) (Q1–Q5)

Chapter XVI of the Companies Act, 2013 protects members against oppression and mismanagement. Under section 241(1), a member who complains that the affairs of the company have been or are being conducted in a manner prejudicial to public interest, or prejudicial or oppressive to him or to any other member, or prejudicial to the interests of the company, may apply to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). A member may also apply where a material change in the management or control of the company, such as an alteration in the Board or in the ownership of shares, makes it likely that the affairs will be conducted in such a prejudicial manner. The right is not open to every member. Section 244(1)(a) provides that, in a company having a share capital, the application may be made by not less than one hundred members or not less than one-tenth of the total number of its members, whichever is less, or by any member or members holding not less than one-tenth of the issued share capital, provided that the applicant or applicants have paid all calls and other sums due on their shares. In a company without a share capital, not less than one-fifth of the total number of members must apply. The NCLT may, on an application made to it, waive all or any of these requirements. Where shares are held jointly by two or more persons, they are counted only as one member, and under section 244(2) one or more eligible members may apply on behalf of all of them with the written consent of the rest. Separately, section 241(2) allows the Central Government itself to apply to the NCLT if it is of the opinion that the affairs of the company are being conducted in a manner prejudicial to public interest. If the NCLT finds the complaint proved, section 242 lets it make such order as it thinks fit, including regulating the conduct of affairs in future, ordering the purchase of a member's shares by other members or by the company, and removing a managing director or director. The courts have long held that oppression means conduct that is burdensome, harsh and wrongful, and that a mere loss of confidence between majority and minority is not enough (Shanti Prasad Jain v Kalinga Tubes, 1965). In Tata Consultancy Services Ltd v Cyrus Investments Pvt Ltd (2021), the Supreme Court held that the removal of a director, by itself and in accordance with the articles, does not amount to oppression.

1. Kavya holds 12% of the issued share capital of Meridian Foods Ltd but has not paid a call of Rs 2 per share that fell due last month. She wishes to apply under section 241. What is her position?

- ◯ **A.** She may apply as of right, since her holding comfortably crosses the one-tenth share-capital threshold
- ◯ **B.** She cannot apply at all, since a single member can never qualify under section 244 on her own
- ◯ **C.** She is not entitled as of right, though the NCLT may on her application waive the requirement
- ◯ **D.** She may apply as of right, since the paid-calls condition binds only the hundred-member route

2. Ganga Textiles Ltd, a company with share capital, has 600 members. Seventy members, who have paid all calls and together hold 8% of the issued share capital, wish to apply under section 241. Are they eligible?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because seventy members exceed one-tenth of the membership, the lesser of the two numbers
- ◯ **B.** No, because a company with share capital needs at least one hundred members to join an application
- ◯ **C.** No, because members applying by number must also hold at least one-tenth of the issued share capital
- ◯ **D.** Yes, but only if every one of the remaining 530 members first gives written consent to the application

3. Orbit Steel Ltd, with share capital, has 5,000 members. 110 persons sign an application; 24 of them hold shares jointly in twelve pairs. Together they hold 6% of the capital and have paid all calls. Are they eligible?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because 110 persons have signed, which is more than the hundred members that the Act requires
- ◯ **B.** No, because one-tenth of 5,000 members is 500, and they fall far short of that larger threshold
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because joint holders count separately whenever each of them has signed the application in person
- ◯ **D.** No, because they count as only 98 members, so they need the NCLT to waive the requirement first

4. The Board of Prism Ltd, acting in accordance with its articles, removes its executive chairman, a nominee of an 18% shareholder, after losing confidence in him. The shareholder alleges oppression on that ground alone. Will the NCLT grant relief?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because removing the nominee of a large minority shareholder is in itself oppressive to that member
- ◯ **B.** No, because removing a director in accordance with the articles does not by itself amount to oppression
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because a loss of confidence between majority and minority is the very essence of oppression
- ◯ **D.** No, because an 18% shareholder cannot apply to the NCLT under section 244 in respect of any complaint

5. No member of Harbour Ports Ltd meets the section 244 threshold or seeks a waiver. The Central Government believes the company's affairs are being conducted in a manner prejudicial to public interest. Can the NCLT be moved?

- ◯ **A.** No, because only members who satisfy section 244, or obtain a waiver from it, can ever move the NCLT
- ◯ **B.** No, because the Central Government must first persuade at least one hundred members to join in its case
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because section 241(2) lets the Central Government itself apply where public interest is prejudiced
- ◯ **D.** Yes, but only after the NCLT has first waived the section 244 requirements for the Central Government

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF TORTS · TRESPASS TO THE PERSON: ASSAULT, BATTERY AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT (Q6–Q9)

Trespass to the person protects bodily security and freedom of movement, and it is actionable without proof of damage. It takes three forms. Assault is an act that causes another person reasonably to apprehend the immediate application of force to him; the threat must be coupled with an apparent present ability to carry it out, so that a threat which cannot possibly be executed at that moment is not an assault. Battery is the intentional application of force to the person of another without lawful justification; the slightest touch, done in a hostile or unwanted manner, is enough, and no injury need follow. False imprisonment is the total restraint of a person's l[illegible] however short a time, without lawful justification. The restraint must be total. In Bird v Jones (1845), the defendants fenced of[illegible] public footway and stopped the plaintiff from passing along it, but left him free to go back the way he came; the court held tha[illegible]

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one direction while leaving another open was not imprisonment. The person restrained need not know of the restraint. In Meering v Grahame-White Aviation Co (1919), a worker suspected of theft waited in an office unaware that two officers posted outside had orders to stop him if he tried to leave; he was held to have been falsely imprisoned. A reasonable condition on leaving premises that a person has entered on known terms is not imprisonment: in Robinson v Balmain New Ferry Co (1910), a ferry company that refused to let a man leave its wharf until he paid the small exit fee shown on a notice was held not liable. In India, the Supreme Court in Bhim Singh v State of Jammu and Kashmir (1985) awarded Rs 50,000 as compensation to a legislator who had been illegally detained by the police and kept from attending a session of the Assembly.

6. Security staff at a warehouse suspect Dev of theft and ask him to wait in an office. Unknown to Dev, two guards outside have orders to stop him if he leaves. He waits an hour without trying to go. Has a tort been committed?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, false imprisonment, because the restraint was total even though Dev did not know about it
- ◯ **B.** No, because Dev never tried to leave and so was never actually stopped by either of the two guards
- ◯ **C.** No, because false imprisonment requires that the person restrained be aware of the restraint
- ◯ **D.** Yes, assault, because the guards outside were ready to apply force if Dev tried to walk away

7. Protest organisers rope off the northern walkway of a public bridge. Kiran, walking north, is stopped at the rope, but she is free to turn back or cross by the southern walkway. Has she been falsely imprisoned?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because she was prevented from going in the one direction in which she wished to travel
- ◯ **B.** Yes, because any obstruction of a public way without lawful authority is a total restraint
- ◯ **C.** No, because a person can be falsely imprisoned only inside a building or other enclosed room
- ◯ **D.** No, because she was free to go another way, so the restraint on her liberty was not total

8. A notice at a private ferry wharf says every person leaving through the turnstile pays Rs 20. Neha enters, misses the ferry and refuses to pay; staff keep her on the wharf for twenty minutes until she pays. Is the company liable?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because detaining a person for any period of time, however short, is always a total restraint
- ◯ **B.** No, because a reasonable condition on leaving premises entered on known terms is not imprisonment
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because Neha missed the ferry and so received nothing in return for the fee demanded
- ◯ **D.** No, because twenty minutes is far too short a time for false imprisonment to be committed at all

9. As his train pulls fast out of the station, Mohan leans from the window, shakes his fist at Gopal on the platform and shouts that he will beat him. Gopal is frightened. Has Mohan committed assault?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because Gopal was actually frightened, and fear is all that the tort of assault requires
- ◯ **B.** Yes, because shaking a fist while shouting a threat is in itself an application of force
- ◯ **C.** No, because Mohan, on a departing train, had no apparent present ability to apply force
- ◯ **D.** No, because words and gestures, however menacing, can never in law amount to an assault

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PRINCIPLE APPLICATION · LENDING RULES OF A VILLAGE SEED BANK (Q10–Q13)

A village seed bank lends seed to its members under five rules. Rule 1: A member who borrows seed must return twice the borrowed weight, of the same variety, by the end of the next harvest season. Rule 2: If the member's crop from that seed fails, and the bank's field officer records the failure before that harvest season ends, the member need return only the borrowed weight, and may do so by the end of the following harvest season. Rule 3: A member who has any return overdue under Rule 1 or Rule 2 may not borrow seed. Rule 4: Seed of a heritage variety may be lent only to a member who has completed at least one earlier return in full. Rule 5: In a year that the gram sabha declares a drought year, every member may borrow up to 5 kg of seed of a non-heritage variety, despite Rule 3.

10. Leela borrowed 4 kg of millet seed. Her millet crop failed, and the field officer recorded the failure halfway through that harvest season. What must Leela return?

- ◯ **A.** 8 kg of the same millet, by the end of that next harvest season
- ◯ **B.** 4 kg of the same millet, by the end of the following harvest season
- ◯ **C.** 8 kg of the same millet, by the very end of the following harvest season
- ◯ **D.** 4 kg of the same millet, by the end of that next harvest season

11. In a declared drought year, each of the following members may borrow heritage seed EXCEPT:

- ◯ **A.** Ajay, who completed one earlier return in full and has no return outstanding at present
- ◯ **B.** Bina, who completed two earlier returns in full and whose current return is not yet due
- ◯ **C.** Chetan, who completed three earlier returns in full and has never had a return overdue
- ◯ **D.** Dolly, who completed one earlier return in full but has another return now overdue

12. Raghu has a return overdue. The gram sabha has declared a drought year, and Raghu asks for 4 kg of ordinary (non-heritage) maize seed. What follows?

- ◯ **A.** He may borrow the 4 kg, since Rule 5 applies in a drought year despite Rule 3
- ◯ **B.** He may not borrow, since Rule 3 bars every member who has any return overdue
- ◯ **C.** He may borrow only 2 kg, since an overdue member is limited to half the drought limit
- ◯ **D.** He may borrow the 4 kg only after he first clears the return that is now overdue

13. Sunita borrowed 3 kg of wheat seed before Season 1. Her crop failed, but the failure was recorded only after Season 1 ended. She returned 3 kg at the end of Season 2. In a normal year, may she borrow now?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because her crop failed, so she owed only 3 kg and has returned it all in time
- ◯ **B.** Yes, because she has now returned the full weight that she had originally borrowed
- ◯ **C.** No, because Rule 2 never applied, so her 6 kg return under Rule 1 is still overdue
- ◯ **D.** No, because Rule 2 required her to return 6 kg by the end of Season 2, not 3 kg

LOGICAL REASONING — ANALYTICAL (IN-PASSAGE) · HANGING SIX PAINTINGS ON A GALLERY WALL (Q14–Q17)

A museum is hanging six paintings, labelled G, H, K, M, R and S, in a single row on one wall of a new gallery. The six pos numbered 1 to 6 from left to right, and exactly one painting hangs in each position. The curator has fixed the following c

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Painting G hangs somewhere to the left of painting R. Painting K hangs immediately to the right of painting G. Painting M hangs at one of the two ends of the row. Painting S hangs in an even-numbered position. Paintings H and S do not hang next to each other. No other condition applies to the hanging, and every arrangement that satisfies all five conditions is acceptable to the curator.

14. Which of the following must be true?

◯ **A.** Painting M hangs in position 1
◯ **B.** Painting K hangs in position 4
◯ **C.** Painting H hangs at one of the two ends of the row
◯ **D.** Painting R hangs in position 5 or position 6

15. Each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

◯ **A.** Painting H hangs in position 4
◯ **B.** Painting R hangs in position 4
◯ **C.** Painting S hangs in position 2
◯ **D.** Painting G hangs in position 3, next to K

16. If painting S hangs in position 6, which of the following must be true?

◯ **A.** Painting R hangs in position 5
◯ **B.** Painting H hangs in position 2, next to G
◯ **C.** Painting G hangs in position 3
◯ **D.** Painting K hangs in position 3

17. If the condition that G hangs somewhere to the left of R were replaced by which of the following, the acceptable arrangements would remain exactly the same?

◯ **A.** Painting R hangs in position 5
◯ **B.** Painting R hangs at one end of the row
◯ **C.** Painting K hangs somewhere to the left of R
◯ **D.** Paintings G and R do not hang next to each other

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — TECHNOLOGY & STARTUPS · BAR/LINE GRAPH DI · MONTHLY ACTIVE USERS AND PAYING SUBSCRIBERS OF A LEARNING APP, APRIL-SEPTEMBER 2026 (Q18–Q22)

A learning app offers its lessons free and sells a premium plan by monthly subscription. Its monthly report shows two lines on one graph: the number of monthly active users (MAU), in lakh, and the number of paying subscribers, in thousand, for each month from April to September 2026. The table below gives the data behind that line graph. Every paying subscriber is counted among the monthly active users of the same month, and a user who is active but does not pay is called a free user. The conversion rate of a month is the number of paying subscribers expressed as a percentage of that month's MAU. Note that 1 lakh = 100 thousand, and use only the figures given.

Month (2026)	Monthly active users (lakh)	Paying subscribers (thousand)
April	42	63
May	48	72
June	45	81
July	54	81
August	60	96
September	57	114

18. In which month was the conversion rate the highest, and what was it?

◯ **A.** June, about 1.8%
◯ **B.** August, about 1.6%
◯ **C.** April, about 1.5%
◯ **D.** September, 2.0%

19. In how many months did the MAU fall from the previous month while paying subscribers rose from the previous month?

◯ **A.** One
◯ **B.** Two
◯ **C.** Three
◯ **D.** None

20. If every paying subscriber pays Rs 299 a month, what was the app's total subscription revenue for July, August and September together?

◯ **A.** Rs 8.70 crore
◯ **B.** Rs 6.28 crore
◯ **C.** Rs 7.71 crore
◯ **D.** Rs 15.16 crore

21. By approximately what percentage did the number of free users in September exceed the number in April?

◯ **A.** 35.7%
◯ **B.** 33.6%
◯ **C.** 35.0%
◯ **D.** 80.95%

22. For October, the app expects MAU 10% above September's and targets a conversion rate of 2.5%. How many more paying subscribers than in September does the target require?

◯ **A.** 28,500
◯ **B.** 1,56,750
◯ **C.** 31,350
◯ **D.** 42,750

QUANT — HEALTH & EDUCATION · CASELET REASONING · TRANSFERS, DROP-OUTS AND RESULTS IN TWO BATCHES OF A COACHING COURSE (Q23–Q26)

A coaching centre ran a three-month course in two batches. At the start, 120 students enrolled in the Morning batch and 80 in the Evening batch, and no one joined later. In the first week, 15% of the students who had enrolled in the Morning batch transferred to the Evening batch, and 10 students who had enrolled in the Evening batch transferred to the Morning batch; no other transfers t
After the transfers, 12 students of the Morning batch and 8 students of the Evening batch dropped out, and every remaining s
the final test. In the Morning batch, 75% of those who sat the test passed. Across both batches, 131 students passed in all.

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23. How many students of the Evening batch sat the final test?

◯ **A.** 88 ◯ **B.** 80
◯ **C.** 90 ◯ **D.** 100

24. What percentage of the Evening batch students who sat the final test passed?

◯ **A.** 70% ◯ **B.** 75%
◯ **C.** 63.6% ◯ **D.** 65.5%

25. Every student who moved from the Morning to the Evening batch sat the test, and two-thirds of them passed. What was the pass percentage of the other Evening students who sat?

◯ **A.** 73.3% ◯ **B.** 66.67%
◯ **C.** 62.9% ◯ **D.** 71.0%

26. What percentage of the 200 students who enrolled at the start either dropped out or failed the final test?

◯ **A.** 34.5% ◯ **B.** 27.22%
◯ **C.** 24.5% ◯ **D.** 65.5%

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

62 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which chapter of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with oppression and mismanagement?
2. Which section lets a member complain of oppression to the NCLT?
3. Which section lays down who may apply for relief against oppression?
4. Number threshold in a company with share capital?
5. Share-capital threshold for an oppression application?
6. What condition must share-capital applicants satisfy?
7. Threshold in a company without share capital?
8. Who may waive the section 244 requirements?
9. How are joint holders of shares counted under s 244?
10. What does s 244(2) require from the other eligible members?
11. Which section lets the Central Government itself apply?
12. On what ground may the Central Government apply?
13. Which section lists the NCLT's powers on proof of oppression?
14. Name one relief the NCLT may grant under s 242.
15. Can the NCLT remove a managing director under s 242?
16. Which 1965 case defined oppression as burdensome, harsh and wrongful?
17. Is mere loss of confidence between majority and minority oppression?
18. Which 2021 case held removing a director is not per se oppression?
19. Besides oppression, what change can ground a s 241 complaint?
20. Applicants needed in a 600-member company with share capital?
21. Applicants needed in a 5,000-member company with share capital?
22. Is trespass to the person actionable without proof of damage?
23. Name the three forms of trespass to the person.
24. What must accompany a threat for it to be an assault?
25. What is battery?
26. Must battery cause injury?
27. What kind of restraint does false imprisonment need?
28. Which 1845 case held a partial obstruction is not imprisonment?
29. Must the person restrained know of the restraint?
30. Which 1919 case held knowledge of restraint unnecessary?
31. Which 1910 case upheld a reasonable exit fee at a wharf?
32. How much did the SC award in Bhim Singh v State of J&K (1985)?
33. Why was Bhim Singh detained, per the passage?
34. How long must a restraint last to be false imprisonment?
35. Under Rule 1, how much seed must a borrower return?
36. By when must a Rule 1 return be made?
37. When must a crop failure be recorded for Rule 2 to apply?
38. Under Rule 2, how much is returned?
39. Who may borrow heritage seed under Rule 4?
40. What does Rule 5 allow in a drought year?
41. Does Rule 5 cover heritage seed?
42. Who declares a drought year under the seed bank rules?
43. How many paintings are hung on the gallery wall?
44. Which painting hangs immediately right of G?
45. Where must painting M hang?
46. How many arrangements satisfy all five hanging conditions?
47. Which condition can replace 'G left of R' with the same effect?
48. Highest conversion rate of the learning app, April-September 2026?
49. App's subscription revenue for July-September at Rs 299 a month?
50. How many Evening batch students sat the final test?
51. Which tribunal hears oppression and mismanagement applications?
52. Can a single member qualify under s 244 through the share-capital route?
53. Is the s 244 number route cumulative with the share-capital route?
54. Can the NCLT regulate the future conduct of a company's affairs under s 242?
55. Can the NCLT order the company itself to buy a member's shares?
56. Must the Central Government meet the s 244 threshold to apply?
57. How many members do 24 joint holders in twelve pairs count as?
58. Does a director's removal under the articles alone amount to oppression?
59. Is false imprisonment possible in the open air, outside a building?
60. Is a threat from a speeding train an assault?
61. Is shaking a fist in the air a battery?
62. Does Rule 5 of the seed bank override Rule 3?

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