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# Daily Practice Sheet — 23 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 — LAW OF EVIDENCE (BSA) · ACCOMPLICE EVIDENCE: A COMPETENT WITNESS, A LAWFUL CONVICTION AND THE RULE OF PRUDENCE ON CORROBORATION (Q1–Q5)**

An accomplice is a person who has taken part in the commission of the very offence with which the accused is charged, whether as a principal offender or as an abettor. A person who merely saw the offence being committed, or who was its victim, or who learnt of it afterwards and kept silent, is not an accomplice. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 retains the rule formerly found in section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872: an accomplice is a competent witness against an accused person, and a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. The same statute, however, allows the court to presume that an accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars, and courts have built a rule of prudence on that presumption: a judge will ordinarily not act on an accomplice's word alone.

Corroboration, to count, must satisfy three conditions. First, it must come from an independent source, not from the accomplice himself or from what he told others. Second, it must connect the accused with the crime; evidence that merely confirms that the crime happened, or how it happened, does not corroborate the accomplice against the accused. Third, it need not prove every detail of the accomplice's story; it is enough that it confirms, in some material particular, the accused's participation. Because every accomplice shares the same taint, the testimony of one accomplice is not treated as corroboration of another.

**1. Hemant, a tea-stall owner, watched two men break open a bank's ATM at night and, fearing them, told no one until the police questioned him a week later. At the two men's trial, Hemant's testimony is:**

- ◯ **A.** to be weighed as an ordinary witness's, since watching a crime and keeping silent does not make him an accomplice
- ◯ **B.** to be presumed unworthy of credit unless corroborated, since his week of silence made him a party to the whole offence
- ◯ **C.** inadmissible altogether, since a person who conceals an offence is not a competent witness against the offenders
- ◯ **D.** admissible only if another accomplice confirms it, since one who hides a crime shares the taint of the offenders

**2. Kunal, who admits that he drove the getaway car in a robbery, is the only witness against Rehan. The trial judge warns herself of the danger, finds Kunal wholly reliable and convicts Rehan without corroboration. On appeal, Rehan argues the conviction is illegal. The argument:**

- ◯ **A.** succeeds, because the law forbids any conviction that rests on an accomplice's testimony standing entirely alone
- ◯ **B.** fails, because a conviction is not illegal merely because it rests on an accomplice's uncorroborated testimony
- ◯ **C.** succeeds, because a getaway driver is an abettor, and an abettor cannot testify against the principal offender
- ◯ **D.** fails, because the rule of prudence on corroboration applies only to accomplices who have been granted a pardon

**3. Accomplice Leela testifies that she and Deepak entered a warehouse by cutting its rear padlock and took ten bales of cotton. Independent evidence shows that the rear padlock was cut and ten bales were missing. Nothing else links Deepak. This independent evidence:**

- ◯ **A.** corroborates Leela against Deepak, because it confirms her account in two material particulars of the theft
- ◯ **B.** corroborates Leela against Deepak, because it comes from a source independent of Leela and of her statements
- ◯ **C.** does not corroborate Leela against Deepak, because it confirms the crime and its method but not his part in it
- ◯ **D.** does not corroborate Leela against Deepak, because corroboration must confirm every detail of her whole account

**4. Gopal and Manav, who both admit helping Sood smuggle gold, separately give accounts against Sood that match in every detail. There is no other evidence against Sood. Applying the passage, the case against Sood is:**

- ◯ **A.** corroborated, because two accounts given separately and matching in every detail confirm each other materially
- ◯ **B.** corroborated, because Manav's account comes from a person other than Gopal and so from an independent source
- ◯ **C.** uncorroborated, and so any conviction resting on these two accounts would be illegal and must be set aside
- ◯ **D.** uncorroborated, because one accomplice's account does not corroborate another's, as both share the same taint

**5. Accomplice Farid says that he and Om stole a bronze idol from a temple. A neighbour testifies that next morning she saw Om carry a cloth bundle into his locked shed, where police later found the idol. Farid's wife testifies to what Farid told her of the theft. What corroborates Farid against Om?**

- ◯ **A.** Both the neighbour's and the wife's testimony, because each of them confirms a material particular of Farid's account
- ◯ **B.** Only the neighbour's testimony, because it is independent of Farid and it connects Om himself with the stolen idol
- ◯ **C.** Only the wife's testimony, because she heard of the theft from Farid soon after it and before any police inquiry
- ◯ **D.** Neither of them, because corroboration must prove every step of the theft and not only Om's later possession

**LEGAL PRINCIPLE — INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW · COMPULSORY LICENCES UNDER THE PATENTS ACT, 1970: THE THREE-YEAR WAIT, THE THREE GROUNDS AND THE EMERGENCY ROUTE (Q6–Q9)**

A patent gives its holder the exclusive right to make, use and sell the invention in India for twenty years from the date of filing. Section 84 of the Patents Act, 1970 tempers that monopoly. At any time after the expiry of three years from the date of the grant of a patent, any person interested may apply to the Controller of Patents for a compulsory licence on any one of three grounds: that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied; that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price; or that the patented invention is not worked in the territory of India. An application may be made even by a person who already holds a licence under the same patent. In deciding the application, the Controller takes into [illegible] among other things, the nature of the invention, the time that has elapsed since the grant, the applicant's ability to work the in[illegible] the public advantage, and whether the applicant made efforts to obtain a licence from the patentee on reasonable terms and th[illegible]

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failed within a reasonable period.

In Natco Pharma v Bayer Corporation (2012), the first compulsory licence granted in India, the Controller licensed Natco to make Bayer's patented cancer drug sorafenib after finding that it was priced far beyond the reach of most patients, and fixed a royalty payable to Bayer. A compulsory licence does not end the patent: the patentee keeps it and receives royalty. Separately, where the Central Government, by notification, declares a national emergency, a situation of extreme urgency or a case of public non-commercial use in respect of a patent, compulsory licences may be granted at any time after the grant, without waiting three years.

**6. A patent for a water-purifying membrane was granted to Aqua Ltd on 1 March 2024. On 1 June 2026, its rival Purewell applies for a compulsory licence, alleging the membrane is unaffordably priced. No government notification exists. The application:**

- ◯ **A.** is maintainable, because unaffordable pricing is one of the three grounds on which a licence may be sought
- ◯ **B.** is maintainable, because more than two years have passed since the patent application was filed and examined
- ◯ **C.** is not maintainable, because only the Central Government may seek a compulsory licence in respect of a patent
- ◯ **D.** is not maintainable yet, because three years from the date of the grant of the patent have not yet expired

**7. Medix holds a voluntary licence from a patentee to sell a patented inhaler in two states. Four years after grant, it applies for a compulsory licence to supply the whole country, alleging unmet public demand. The patentee says an existing licensee cannot apply. The objection:**

- ◯ **A.** fails, because a person who already holds a licence under the same patent may still apply for a compulsory one
- ◯ **B.** succeeds, because an existing licensee is bound by its contract and cannot seek wider rights from the Controller
- ◯ **C.** succeeds, because only a person with no earlier dealings with the patentee counts as a person interested
- ◯ **D.** fails, because the Controller must grant a licence to every applicant once three years have passed from grant

**8. Five years after grant, Zenlab applies for a compulsory licence on a patented seed-coating, alleging it is not worked in India. Zenlab never asked the patentee for a licence. How must the Controller treat this omission?**

- ◯ **A.** Ignore it, because non-working in India is by itself always enough to entitle any applicant to a compulsory licence
- ◯ **B.** Ignore it, because an applicant's efforts to obtain a licence matter only when it alleges unaffordable pricing
- ◯ **C.** Refuse to hear the case, because only the Central Government may raise non-working, and only by notification
- ◯ **D.** Weigh Zenlab's failure to seek a licence on reasonable terms when deciding whether a licence should be granted

**9. A patent on a vaccine ingredient is granted in January 2026. In August 2026, the Central Government notifies a national emergency in respect of it, and Biovax at once seeks a compulsory licence. The patentee argues (i) the application is premature and (ii) a licence would end its patent. Which is correct?**

- ◯ **A.** Both arguments succeed, as the three-year wait always applies and a compulsory licence transfers the patent
- ◯ **B.** Neither argument succeeds, as the notification removes the three-year wait and the patent itself survives
- ◯ **C.** Only argument (i) succeeds, as no compulsory licence may ever be granted within three years of the grant
- ◯ **D.** Only argument (ii) succeeds, as an emergency licence ends the patent instead of paying the patentee royalty

## SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

**LOGICAL REASONING — INFERENCE · A SILK CLUSTER'S GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION LABEL AND ITS SALES (Q10–Q13)**

In 2022 the handloom silk saris of the Kanchavaram weaving cluster received a geographical indication (GI) tag. Under the cluster's rules, the GI label may be attached only to a sari woven on a handloom, by a registered weaver, inside one of the cluster's eleven notified villages, and inspectors of the producers' association verified that in 2024 no label was used on any other sari. Every sari sold through the cluster's cooperative store in 2024 carried the label. Some saris sold by private traders in the town that year also carried it, but no powerloom sari sold in the town did. Between 2021 and 2024, the number of saris sold through the cooperative store rose, and the average price at which the store sold them rose by 30 per cent. Throughout that period the cooperative paid registered weavers the same fixed wage for each sari it bought from them, and it bought saris only from registered weavers.

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

- ◯ **A.** Private traders in the town sold fewer labelled saris in 2024 than the cooperative store sold that year
- ◯ **B.** The registered weavers' total earnings from the cooperative fell steadily between the years 2021 and 2024
- ◯ **C.** Every handloom sari woven in the eleven notified villages in 2024 was sold through the cooperative store
- ◯ **D.** Every sari the cooperative store sold in 2024 was woven on a handloom inside one of the notified villages

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

- ◯ **A.** The GI tag was the cause of the 30 per cent rise in the average price of the cooperative store's saris
- ◯ **B.** The cooperative store's revenue from its sales of saris was higher in 2024 than it had been in 2021
- ◯ **C.** Private traders charged lower prices than the cooperative store did for saris that carried the label
- ◯ **D.** Weavers who sold saris to private traders in 2024 earned more per sari than the cooperative's fixed wage

**12. If the statements above are true, which of the following CANNOT be true?**

- ◯ **A.** A powerloom sari was sold in the town in 2024 by a private trader with the GI label on it
- ◯ **B.** Some saris sold by private traders in the town in 2024 were woven by weavers who were not registered
- ◯ **C.** The cooperative store sold some saris in 2024 at prices below the store's own average price in 2021
- ◯ **D.** Some registered weavers in the cluster sold no saris at all to the cooperative store during 2024

**13. Each of the following can be properly inferred from the statements above EXCEPT:**

- ◯ **A.** Every labelled sari sold in the town in 2024 had been woven by a weaver who was registered with the cluster
- ◯ **B.** No sari sold through the cooperative store in 2024 had been woven on a powerloom anywhere in the town
- ◯ **C.** The cooperative paid weavers the same amount for each sari it bought in 2024 as it had paid in 2021
- ◯ **D.** The total amount the cooperative paid to registered weavers was larger in 2024 than it had been in 2021

**LOGICAL REASONING — PARADOX · A MONSOON FISHING BAN AND THE PRICE OF FISH (Q14–Q17)**

Every year, the coastal state of Varunadri bans mechanised fishing boats from its waters for sixty-one days during the monsoon, breeding season for most commercial species. Official landing records show that during the ban the quantity of fresh fish land

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state's harbours falls by about seventy per cent, since only small non-mechanised craft may fish. Fish is a staple food in the state, and household demand for it does not fall during the monsoon. Yet market surveys for each of the last three years show that the average retail price of fish in the state's city markets during the ban was slightly lower than in the two months just before it.

**14. Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy described above?**

◯ **A.** The ban protects juvenile fish and has raised the size of the state's catch in the months after it ends
◯ **B.** The small non-mechanised craft that may still fish during the ban catch mostly the state's high-priced species
◯ **C.** A neighbouring state's ban falls in other months, so its trawlers ship large cheap catches into Varunadri then
◯ **D.** Many of Varunadri's fishermen take up construction work during the ban to make up for their lost fishing income

**15. Each of the following, if true, helps to explain the lower prices during the ban EXCEPT:**

◯ **A.** Cold-storage firms release large stocks of frozen fish, bought cheaply in the pre-ban glut, during the ban weeks
◯ **B.** Traders from inland states, who buy heavily in the city markets before the ban, stop buying during it
◯ **C.** Large consignments of farmed fish from inland ponds reach the city markets mainly in the monsoon months
◯ **D.** Mechanised boats registered in other states are also barred from fishing in Varunadri's waters during the ban

**16. Which of the following, if true, would make the discrepancy even harder to explain?**

◯ **A.** No fish reaches the state's city markets during the ban from any source other than its own harbours
◯ **B.** The retail price of vegetables in the state's city markets also fell slightly during the monsoon months
◯ **C.** The number of small non-mechanised craft fishing in the state's waters rose slightly during the ban
◯ **D.** Fishermen's unions have long asked the state to shorten the ban from sixty-one days to forty-five days

**17. A trader says the lower prices arise because cold-storage firms release frozen fish stocked before the ban. Which would be most useful to know in evaluating this claim?**

◯ **A.** Whether the price of fish in the city markets has risen faster than general inflation over the past ten years
◯ **B.** Whether consumers in Varunadri say, when surveyed, that they prefer fresh fish to frozen fish at home
◯ **C.** Whether frozen stocks held in the state's cold stores fall sharply during the ban compared with other months
◯ **D.** Whether the length of the ban has been extended from forty-five to sixty-one days within the last decade

## SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

**QUANT — ENERGY & POWER · DATA TABLE DI · FOUR HYDRO RESERVOIRS OF A STATE THROUGH ONE MONSOON (Q18–Q22)**

A state's power utility runs hydroelectric stations at four reservoirs, P, Q, R and S. The table gives, for each reservoir, its gross storage capacity, the water stored on 1 June, the total inflow from 1 June to 30 September, the water released through its turbines in that period, the water that spilled over, and the energy the turbine releases generated. All volumes are in million cubic metres (MCM) and energy is in million units (MU). Water leaves a reservoir only through its turbines or by spilling, and spilled water generates nothing; ignore evaporation and seepage. Storage on 30 September = storage on 1 June + inflow - turbine release - spill. A reservoir's energy yield is the energy it generates per MCM released through its turbines.

| Reservoir | Capacity (MCM) | Storage on 1 June (MCM) | Inflow, Jun-Sep (MCM) | Turbine release (MCM) | Spill (MCM) | Energy (MU) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P | 900 | 270 | 820 | 300 | 0 | 240 |
| Q | 600 | 210 | 450 | 180 | 0 | 99 |
| R | 1,200 | 480 | 1,050 | 420 | 0 | 378 |
| S | 450 | 90 | 560 | 160 | 40 | 112 |

**18. Reservoir R's storage on 30 September was what percentage of its capacity?**

◯ **A.** 87.5%
◯ **B.** 92.5%
◯ **C.** 91.25%
◯ **D.** 95.0%

**19. By how much did the combined storage of the four reservoirs rise from 1 June to 30 September?**

◯ **A.** 1,820 MCM
◯ **B.** 1,740 MCM
◯ **C.** 1,800 MCM
◯ **D.** 1,780 MCM

**20. Had Q's turbine release generated energy at R's energy yield, how much more energy would Q have produced?**

◯ **A.** 54 MU
◯ **B.** 63 MU
◯ **C.** 72 MU
◯ **D.** 162 MU

**21. From 30 September, each reservoir must keep 20% of its capacity as dead storage, which cannot be released. Releasing all the rest at each reservoir's own energy yield, what is the most energy the four can generate?**

◯ **A.** 1,721 MU
◯ **B.** 2,210 MU
◯ **C.** 1,768 MU
◯ **D.** 2,044.7 MU

**22. Had S routed all the water it spilled through its turbines instead, at its own energy yield, what would its total generation have been?**

◯ **A.** 132 MU
◯ **B.** 140 MU
◯ **C.** 144 MU
◯ **D.** 152 MU

**QUANT — PUBLIC FINANCE & BUDGETS · PIE CHART DI · A STATE'S COMMITTED EXPENDITURE, SHOWN AS TWO PIE CHARTS (Q23–Q26)**

Committed expenditure is the part of a state government's spending that it cannot easily cut in the short run: salaries, pensions, interest payments and subsidies. The table gives, for one state, the share of each component in its total committed expenditure, as shown on two pie charts, one for 2023-24 and one for 2024-25. The state's total committed expenditure was Rs 60,000 crore in 2023-24 and Rs 72,000 crore in 2024-25. In a pie chart, each component's central angle equals its share of 360 degrees. A component's spending in a year is its share of that year's total.

| Component | Share 2023-24 (%) | Share 2024-25 (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 40 | 36 |
| Pensions | 22 | 24 |

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| Component | Share 2023-24 (%) | Share 2024-25 (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Interest payments | 25 | 25 |
| Subsidies | 13 | 15 |

**23. What is the central angle of the pensions sector in the 2024-25 pie chart?**

◯ **A.** 79.2 degrees
◯ **B.** 90.0 degrees
◯ **C.** 86.4 degrees
◯ **D.** 129.6 degrees

**24. By what percentage did the state's spending on subsidies rise from 2023-24 to 2024-25?**

◯ **A.** About 38.5%
◯ **B.** About 15.38%
◯ **C.** About 20.0%
◯ **D.** About 40.0%

**25. In 2025-26, total committed expenditure is projected to rise by 15% and interest payments by 20% over 2024-25. What share of the 2025-26 pie would interest take?**

◯ **A.** About 26.1%
◯ **B.** About 25.0%
◯ **C.** About 28.75%
◯ **D.** About 30.0%

**26. How did the state's spending on salaries change in rupee terms from 2023-24 to 2024-25?**

◯ **A.** Fell by Rs 2,400 crore
◯ **B.** Fell by Rs 2,880 crore
◯ **C.** Rose by Rs 1,920 crore
◯ **D.** Rose by Rs 12,000 crore

## RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

**58 quick questions · not negatively marked**

1. Who is an accomplice?
2. Is a mere eyewitness to a crime an accomplice?
3. Is a victim of the offence an accomplice?
4. Does keeping silent after learning of a crime make one an accomplice?
5. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 made an accomplice a competent witness?
6. Which 2023 statute replaced the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
7. Is a conviction on uncorroborated accomplice testimony illegal?
8. What may a court presume about an uncorroborated accomplice?
9. In what must an accomplice be corroborated?
10. Is the need to corroborate an accomplice a rule of law or of prudence?
11. From what kind of source must corroboration come?
12. Can an accomplice's own statements to others corroborate him?
13. Must corroboration connect the accused with the crime?
14. Does proof that the crime happened corroborate an accomplice against the accused?
15. Must corroboration prove every detail of the accomplice's story?
16. Can one accomplice corroborate another?
17. Which Act contains section 84 on compulsory licences?
18. For how long does an Indian patent last?
19. When may an ordinary compulsory-licence application be made?
20. To whom is a compulsory-licence application made?
21. Who may apply for a compulsory licence?
22. Name the first ground for a compulsory licence under s 84.
23. Name the pricing ground for a compulsory licence.
24. Name the territorial ground for a compulsory licence.
25. Can an existing licensee apply for a compulsory licence?
26. Which applicant conduct must the Controller weigh?
27. Which case saw India's first compulsory licence?
28. Which drug was licensed in Natco v Bayer?
29. Does a compulsory licence end the patent?
30. What does the patentee receive under a compulsory licence?
31. What removes the three-year wait for a compulsory licence?
32. What does a GI label on Kanchavaram saris certify?
33. How many notified villages are in the Kanchavaram cluster?
34. Did any powerloom sari sold in the town carry the GI label?
35. By how much did the cooperative store's average sari price rise?
36. How did the cooperative pay registered weavers?
37. Revenue equals which two quantities multiplied?
38. How long is Varunadri's monsoon fishing ban?
39. Which boats are barred during the Varunadri ban?
40. By how much do fresh-fish landings fall during the ban?
41. What happened to city fish prices during the ban?
42. To resolve a price paradox, which two levers do you test?
43. What is a reservoir's energy yield?
44. What does MCM stand for?
45. Which reservoir spilled water during the monsoon?
46. What was reservoir R's energy yield?
47. What is dead storage?
48. How many degrees does one percentage point of a pie chart take?
49. What was the state's committed expenditure in 2024-25?
50. Can a smaller share of a bigger pie be a larger amount?
51. Can an abettor of the offence charged be an accomplice?
52. Can an accomplice be a competent witness against the accused?
53. In which year was the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam enacted?
54. Is corroboration of an accomplice required as a rule of law?
55. What must corroboration confirm in some material particular?
56. Why can one accomplice not corroborate another?
57. Is a getaway driver in a robbery an accomplice?
58. Who has the exclusive right to make, use and sell a patented

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