CG CLAT Gurukul By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — 24 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 — LEGAL CURRENT AFFAIRS · THE ELECTORAL BONDS JUDGMENT: THE VOTER'S RIGHT TO KNOW, ARTICLE 19(2) AND UNLIMITED CORPORATE DONATIONS (Q1–Q5)

On 15 February 2024, a five-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, in Association for Democratic Reforms v Union of India, unanimously struck down the Electoral Bond Scheme, 2018. Electoral bonds were bearer instruments sold by the State Bank of India (SBI). A buyer could give them to a political party, which encashed them, and the donor's identity was not disclosed to the public. To make this possible, the Finance Act, 2017 had amended several statutes, including the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Income-tax Act, 1961 and section 182 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Court held, first, that the voter's right to information under Article 19(1)(a) extends to information about the funding of political parties, because such information is essential to an informed choice at the ballot box and because large contributions can buy access to, and influence over, those who hold power. A restriction on that right must be justified by one of the grounds listed in Article 19(2). Curbing black money, the Government's main justification, is not such a ground. And although the Court accepted that the privacy of a donor's political affiliation is a legitimate interest, the scheme was not the least restrictive means of protecting it, because it shielded every donation, however large, from disclosure.

Second, the Court held that the amendment to section 182, which removed the earlier ceiling on corporate contributions (7.5% of a company's average net profits over the three preceding financial years), was manifestly arbitrary. It allowed even loss-making companies to make unlimited contributions, and it treated a company's donation, which is essentially a business transaction made to secure benefits, on the same footing as an individual's political support.

The Court directed SBI to stop issuing bonds and to submit to the Election Commission of India the details of bonds purchased and encashed since its interim order of 12 April 2019, and directed the Commission to publish those details on its website.

1. A voters' association challenges a new law that lets political parties keep the names of all their donors secret. Relying on the ADR ruling, its strongest constitutional ground is:

- ◯ **A.** the voter's right to information under Article 19(1)(a), which covers how political parties are funded
- ◯ **B.** the donor's right to equality under Article 14, since secrecy treats large and small donors identically
- ◯ **C.** the party member's freedom of association under Article 19(1)(c), which guarantees knowing all funders
- ◯ **D.** the voter's right to life under Article 21, since secret funding of parties endangers each voter's safety

2. Defending a fresh anonymous-donation scheme, the Government argues that secrecy draws donors away from cash and so curbs black money. Applying the passage, this defence:

- ◯ **A.** succeeds, because curbing black money is a public interest weighty enough to restrict any fundamental right
- ◯ **B.** fails, because curbing black money is not among the Article 19(2) grounds for restricting the right to know
- ◯ **C.** succeeds, because the right to information extends to the funding of governments but never of parties
- ◯ **D.** fails, because the Constitution forbids political parties from accepting donations from any private source at all

3. A later amendment lets a company that has made losses in each of the last three years donate any sum to a party, provided its board approves. On the passage's reasoning, the amendment is:

- ◯ **A.** valid, because board approval shows the donation reflects a considered decision of the company itself
- ◯ **B.** valid, because a company's donation is political support of the same kind as an individual citizen's
- ◯ **C.** invalid, because the Constitution gives every shareholder of a donor company a right to block donations
- ◯ **D.** manifestly arbitrary, as loss-making firms may give unlimited sums and business deals pass as support

4. Arjun claims that the Court ordered disclosure only of electoral bonds bought after its final judgment, so all earlier donors remain secret. Arjun is:

- ◯ **A.** right, because a judgment striking down a scheme operates only from the date on which it is delivered
- ◯ **B.** right, because the Court only told SBI to stop issuing new bonds and ordered no disclosure of past ones
- ◯ **C.** wrong, because SBI had to disclose bonds bought and encashed since the interim order of 12 April 2019
- ◯ **D.** wrong, because the Court directed every party to publish every donation it had received since 1951

5. Which statement is most consistent with the Court's treatment of donor privacy, as the passage describes it?

- ◯ **A.** Donor privacy carries no weight at all, so any law protecting a donor's identity is unconstitutional
- ◯ **B.** Donor privacy outweighs the voter's right to know, and the scheme fell only for want of a proper statute of Parliament
- ◯ **C.** Donor privacy justified the scheme, which fell only because the black-money aim was not a lawful one
- ◯ **D.** Even granting donor privacy some weight, hiding every donation however large went beyond what was needed

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CONSTITUTIONAL LAW · ORDINANCES UNDER ARTICLE 123: THE SIX-WEEK CLOCK, DISAPPROVAL BY BOTH HOUSES AND RE-PROMULGATION AS A FRAUD ON THE CONSTITUTION (Q6–Q9)

Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate an ordinance 'except when both Houses of Parliament are in session', if satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action. An ordinance has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, but it is void if it makes any provision that Parliament could not validly enact. It must be laid before both Houses. It ceases to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament, or, if before that period r disapproving it are passed by both Houses, upon the passing of the second of those resolutions. Where the Houses are sum reassemble on different dates, the six weeks are reckoned from the later of those dates. The President may withdraw an ordina

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time. Article 213 confers a parallel power on the Governor of a State.

In Krishna Kumar Singh v State of Bihar (2017), a seven-judge Constitution Bench held that the requirement to lay an ordinance before the legislature is mandatory, because laying is the legislature's means of controlling law made by the executive. Re-promulgating an ordinance again and again without placing it before the legislature is a fraud on the Constitution and a subversion of the democratic legislative process. The Court also held that the satisfaction of the President or the Governor is not immune from judicial review: a court may examine whether there was any relevant material for it, or whether the power was used for an oblique purpose, although it will not weigh the adequacy of that material as an appellate body would.

6. An ordinance is promulgated on 10 January. Lok Sabha reassembles on 31 January and Rajya Sabha on 7 February. No resolution is passed on it and no Bill replaces it. The ordinance ceases to operate:

- ◯ **A.** at the end of six weeks counted from 7 February, the later of the two dates of reassembly
- ◯ **B.** at the end of six weeks counted from 31 January, the date on which Lok Sabha alone reassembled
- ◯ **C.** at the end of six months counted from 10 January, the date on which it was promulgated
- ◯ **D.** on 7 February itself, since an ordinance lapses the moment both Houses are in session

7. A Governor promulgates an ordinance; when the Assembly meets it is never laid, and after each session the Governor re-promulgates it unchanged, three times over four years. This practice is:

- ◯ **A.** valid, because each new ordinance is made afresh at a time when the Assembly is not in session
- ◯ **B.** valid, because the Governor's satisfaction on each occasion lies wholly beyond the courts' reach
- ◯ **C.** a fraud on the Constitution, because laying before the legislature is mandatory and was evaded
- ◯ **D.** invalid only because Article 213, unlike Article 123, gives a Governor no ordinance power at all

8. Parliament reassembles on 1 March, both Houses together. Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving an ordinance on 5 March, and Rajya Sabha passes one on 12 March. The ordinance ceases to operate:

- ◯ **A.** on 5 March, because disapproval by the directly elected House is by itself enough to end it at once
- ◯ **B.** on 12 March, on the passing of the second resolution, before six weeks from reassembly expire
- ◯ **C.** only six weeks after 1 March, because disapproving resolutions cannot cut that period short
- ◯ **D.** on 1 March, because an ordinance lapses on the day Parliament first reassembles after it

9. Lok Sabha is in session but Rajya Sabha has been prorogued. The President, satisfied that immediate action is necessary, promulgates an ordinance. A petitioner says it is void because Parliament was sitting. The claim:

- ◯ **A.** fails on that ground, because the bar applies only when both Houses are in session, which was not so here
- ◯ **B.** succeeds, because the ordinance power is available only when both Houses stand prorogued at the same time
- ◯ **C.** succeeds, because an ordinance is void if the directly elected House is in session on the day it is made
- ◯ **D.** fails, because the President's satisfaction that an ordinance is necessary can never be examined by a court

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PRINCIPLE APPLICATION · A COMMUNITY BLOOD CENTRE'S DONOR-ELIGIBILITY RULES (Q10–Q13)

The Riverside Community Blood Centre, a charitable body, applies the following donor-eligibility rules at its camps. The rules are the Centre's own, and a person who fails any one of them may not donate that day.

Rule 1 (Age): A donor must be between 18 and 65 years of age. A person donating for the first time must not be older than 60.

Rule 2 (Weight): A whole-blood donor must weigh at least 50 kg; a platelet donor must weigh at least 55 kg.

Rule 3 (Haemoglobin): A donor's haemoglobin, tested at the camp, must be at least 12.5 g/dL.

Rule 4 (Interval): After a whole-blood donation, a man must wait at least 90 days and a woman at least 120 days before donating whole blood again. A platelet donation requires a gap of at least 14 days after any earlier donation.

Rule 5 (Deferral): A person who has had a tattoo or body piercing within the previous 12 months, or who finished a course of antibiotics less than 7 days earlier, is deferred.

Rule 6 (Waiver): The Centre's medical officer may waive the first-time donor limit in Rule 1, and no other rule, for a person aged 61 to 65 who holds a certificate of fitness from a registered physician.

10. Meena, 62, has donated whole blood at the Centre four times. She weighs 58 kg, her haemoglobin today is 13.1 g/dL, and her last whole-blood donation was 100 days ago. Can she donate whole blood today?

- ◯ **A.** No, because she is above 60, and only the medical officer's waiver under Rule 6 could make her eligible
- ◯ **B.** Yes, because a regular donor of her age, weight and haemoglobin satisfies every one of the six rules
- ◯ **C.** No, because a donor above 60 may still give platelets but may not give whole blood under any rule
- ◯ **D.** No, because a woman must wait 120 days after a whole-blood donation, and only 100 days have passed

11. Arjun, 19, a first-time donor weighing 53 kg with haemoglobin of 14 g/dL and no ground for deferral, asks to give platelets. Under the rules, he:

- ◯ **A.** may give platelets, since he satisfies the age, haemoglobin and deferral rules that bind all donors
- ◯ **B.** may give neither platelets nor whole blood, since every first-time donor must weigh at least 55 kg
- ◯ **C.** may not give platelets, being under 55 kg, but may give whole blood, meeting every rule for it
- ◯ **D.** may give platelets only if the medical officer waives the weight rule on a physician's certificate

12. Kabir, 63, has never donated before. He holds a physician's fitness certificate, weighs 70 kg, has haemoglobin of 14 and got a tattoo ten months ago. The medical officer is willing to help. Kabir:

- ◯ **A.** may donate once the medical officer waives the age limit, because his certificate satisfies Rule 6
- ◯ **B.** may not donate, because no person older than 60 can be accepted at any camp run by this Centre

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◯ **C.** may donate, because a waiver under Rule 6 lifts every rule that would otherwise stand in his way
◯ **D.** may not donate today, because even with the age waiver his recent tattoo defers him under Rule 5

13. Four men offer whole blood today: Ravi (40, regular, 52 kg, Hb 12.4, last gave 200 days ago); Sohan (58, first-time, 60 kg, Hb 13.0, antibiotics ended 8 days ago); Imran (66, regular, 68 kg, Hb 14.0); Dev (25, first-time, 49 kg, Hb 13.5). Who may donate?

◯ **A.** Ravi and Sohan, but neither Imran nor Dev
◯ **B.** Sohan alone, and none of the other three men
◯ **C.** Sohan and Imran, but neither Ravi nor Dev
◯ **D.** None of the four men, as each fails some rule

LOGICAL REASONING — ANALYTICAL (IN-PASSAGE) · SCHEDULING FIVE VILLAGE VACCINATION CAMPS ACROSS ONE WORKING WEEK (Q14–Q17)

A district health office will hold one vaccination camp in each of five villages, P, Q, R, S and T, on the five working days from Monday to Friday of one week, with exactly one camp each day. Each camp is run by exactly one of two mobile teams, Team Red or Team Blue. The schedule must satisfy all of the following conditions.

1. T's camp is held on the day immediately after P's camp.

2. Q's camp is held on an earlier day than R's camp.

3. S's camp is held neither on Monday nor on Friday.

4. Team Red runs exactly two of the five camps, and those two camps are not held on consecutive days.

5. P's camp and R's camp are run by different teams.

6. The camp held on Wednesday is run by Team Red.

14. Which of the following could be the order of the camps from Monday to Friday?

◯ **A.** Q, S, P, T, R
◯ **B.** P, T, R, S, Q
◯ **C.** S, Q, P, T, R
◯ **D.** Q, P, S, T, R

15. If R's camp is held on Wednesday, which of the following must be true?

◯ **A.** Q's camp is run by Team Red, and it is held on the Monday
◯ **B.** T's camp is run by Team Blue, and it is held on the Friday
◯ **C.** P's camp is held on the Thursday and is run by Team Blue
◯ **D.** Exactly one camp run by Team Blue is held before R's camp

16. Each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

◯ **A.** Q's camp is held on the Wednesday of the same week
◯ **B.** R's camp is run by Team Red on the Friday
◯ **C.** T's camp is held on Tuesday and run by Team Red
◯ **D.** P's camp is held on Monday and run by Team Red

17. If Team Red runs the camp held on Friday, which of the following must be true?

◯ **A.** R's camp is the camp held on the Friday
◯ **B.** P's camp is run by Team Blue that week
◯ **C.** Q's camp is run by Team Blue that week
◯ **D.** S's camp is held on Thursday that week

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — HEALTH & EDUCATION · BAR/LINE GRAPH DI · GIRLS AND BOYS ENROLLED IN CLASS 11 IN ONE DISTRICT, 2020-21 TO 2025-26 (Q18–Q22)

A district education office tracks Class 11 enrolment in all its government and aided schools. Its annual report shows a line graph with two lines, one for girls and one for boys, giving the number of students enrolled in Class 11 in each academic year from 2020-21 to 2025-26. The table below gives the figures behind the graph. Total enrolment in a year is the sum of girls and boys enrolled that year. The parity ratio of a year is the number of girls enrolled for every 100 boys enrolled. A year-on-year change compares a year with the year immediately before it. Use only the figures given.

Academic year	Girls enrolled	Boys enrolled
2020-21	8,400	10,500
2021-22	9,100	10,400
2022-23	9,800	10,780
2023-24	10,640	11,200
2024-25	11,550	11,000
2025-26	12,600	11,340

18. In which year was the year-on-year percentage increase in girls' enrolment the lowest?

◯ **A.** 2021-22
◯ **B.** 2023-24
◯ **C.** 2024-25
◯ **D.** 2022-23

19. In how many of the six years were at least 95 girls enrolled for every 100 boys?

◯ **A.** Two
◯ **B.** Four
◯ **C.** Three
◯ **D.** All six

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20. By about how many percentage points did girls' share of total enrolment rise from 2020-21 to 2025-26?

◯ **A.** About 18.4 points ◯ **B.** About 50.0 points
◯ **C.** About 6.7 points ◯ **D.** About 8.2 points

21. Total enrolment in 2025-26 was what percentage more than total enrolment in 2020-21?

◯ **A.** About 26.7% ◯ **B.** About 29.0%
◯ **C.** About 21.1% ◯ **D.** Nearly 58.0%

22. Suppose that after 2025-26 girls' enrolment rises each year by the same number as in 2025-26, and boys' enrolment rises 3% a year. In which year will girls first exceed boys by more than 2,000?

◯ **A.** 2027-28 ◯ **B.** 2026-27
◯ **C.** 2028-29 ◯ **D.** 2029-30

QUANT — ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE · CASELET REASONING · A CITY'S WET-WASTE COMPOSTING PLANT: FROM TONNES RECEIVED TO SALEABLE COMPOST (Q23–Q26)

A city's wet-waste composting plant receives 120 tonnes of wet waste every day. At the sorting stage, 10% of the waste received is rejected as contamination (plastic, glass and metal) and sent to a landfill, which charges the plant Rs 600 per tonne. The rest is composted. During composting, 60% of the mass of the sorted waste is lost as moisture and gases, and what remains is raw compost. The raw compost is screened, and 20% of it is removed as coarse material; the remaining 80% is saleable compost, sold at Rs 4,000 per tonne. The municipality pays the plant a fee of Rs 500 per tonne of waste received, and the plant's operating cost is Rs 1,200 per tonne of waste received. Take a month as 30 days. All percentages at each stage apply to the quantity entering that stage.

Item	Figure
Wet waste received	120 tonnes/day
Rejected at sorting	10% of waste received
Mass lost in composting	60% of sorted waste
Removed at screening	20% of raw compost
Compost sale price	Rs 4,000/tonne
Landfill charge on rejects	Rs 600/tonne
Municipal fee to plant	Rs 500/tonne received
Operating cost	Rs 1,200/tonne received

23. How many tonnes of saleable compost does the plant produce each day?

◯ **A.** 43.20 tonnes ◯ **B.** 34.56 tonnes
◯ **C.** 38.40 tonnes ◯ **D.** 28.80 tonnes

24. What is the plant's net surplus in a 30-day month, counting sales, the municipal fee, operating cost and landfill charges?

◯ **A.** Rs 14.11 lakh
◯ **B.** Rs 41.47 lakh
◯ **C.** Rs 16.27 lakh
◯ **D.** A deficit of Rs 3.89 lakh

25. If better aeration cut the mass lost in composting from 60% to 55%, with all else unchanged, saleable compost would rise by:

◯ **A.** 5.0% ◯ **B.** 12.5%
◯ **C.** 9.1% ◯ **D.** 11.11%

26. A source-segregation drive cuts rejects at sorting from 10% to 4% of waste received, all else unchanged. By how much does the monthly net surplus rise?

◯ **A.** Rs 2.76 lakh ◯ **B.** Rs 4.06 lakh
◯ **C.** Rs 1.296 lakh ◯ **D.** Rs 4.75 lakh

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

22 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. On what date did the Supreme Court strike down the Electoral Bond Scheme? _____
2. Which case struck down the Electoral Bond Scheme, 2018? _____
3. How many judges sat on the Bench in the electoral bonds case? _____
4. Was the electoral bonds verdict unanimous? _____
5. Which bank sold electoral bonds? _____
6. Electoral bonds were what kind of instrument? _____
7. Which Finance Act amended statutes to enable electoral bonds? _____
8. Which fundamental right covers the voter's right to know party funding? _____
9. On which grounds alone may the right under Art 19(1)(a) be restricted? _____
10. Is curbing black money an Article 19(2) ground, per the ruling? _____
11. Which test did the scheme fail on donor privacy? _____
12. Which Companies Act section governs corporate political contributions? _____
13. What was the old ceiling on corporate donations? _____
14. Why was removing that ceiling held invalid? _____
15. Since which date did SBI have to disclose bond details? _____
16. To which body did SBI submit the bond details? _____
17. Who was to publish the bond details on its website? _____
18. Which Article lets the President promulgate ordinances? _____
19. Which Article gives the Governor the ordinance power? _____
20. When is the President barred from promulgating an ordinance? _____
21. An ordinance lapses how long after Parliament reassembles? _____
22. If Houses reassemble on different dates, six weeks run from? _____

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