

CLAT Community

daily AR

SECTIONAL TEST

53

DAYS TO GO FOR CLAT 2027



clatcommunity.com



[CLAT Community](https://t.me/CLAT_Community)



clatcommunity@gmail.com



[CLAT Community](https://discord.com/invite/CLAT_Community)



(+91) 7702 832 727

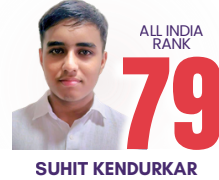


[CLAT Community](https://www.instagram.com/CLAT_Community)

clat community

OUR RANKERS

1 in every 4 of CLAT Community's students
are now placed in Top 5 NLUs.



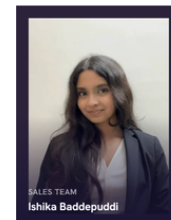
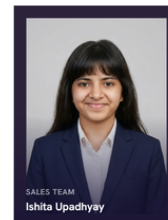
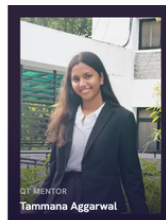
AND
MANY
MORE.

clat community

OUR COURSES



OUR MENTORS



clat community

MENTORS' NOTE

Good morning everyone,

If you're reading this, you're already doing something that thousands of CLAT aspirants never do—you've shown up today. That might sound like a small thing, but over the next few months you'll realise that success in CLAT is rarely decided by one brilliant mock or one 12-hour study session. It's decided by the hundreds of ordinary days where you choose to sit down and study even when you don't feel like it.

The entire CLAT Community team is rooting for you. Whenever you're stuck, ask doubts, discuss questions, and make use of the people around you. You don't have to prepare alone. We hope today's material helps you take one more step towards your dream.

Now stop reading this note and get to work. Your future self will thank you for the effort you put in today.

All the best.

clat community

DAILY AR

PASSAGE 1

A state commission is selecting five members for a temporary panel on access to justice. Seven nominees are under consideration: Aditi (A), Bharat (B), Charan (C), Divya (D), Ebrahim (E), Farah (F) and Gopal (G). The commission wants the panel to contain both legal and community experience. It therefore imposes the following conditions. Aditi is selected only if Bharat is selected. Charan and Divya cannot both be selected. If Ebrahim is selected, Farah must also be selected. Gopal is selected only if Charan is not selected. Exactly two of Aditi, Divya and Farah must be selected. If Bharat is selected, at least one of Ebrahim and Gopal must be selected. The commission's secretary notes that these are selection constraints, not recommendations: a nominee not required by a rule may still be selected if no other rule prevents it. The panel must contain exactly five people. The questions ask whether a nominee is forced, whether a pair can coexist, and whether a proposed change to the rules alters the set of panels. The secretary also emphasises that 'only if' introduces a necessary condition rather than a sufficient one. Thus, if Aditi is selected, Bharat must be selected, but Bharat can be selected without Aditi. Similarly, if Gopal is selected, Charan must be absent; the absence of Charan does not by itself force Gopal onto the panel. The exercise is deliberately constructed so that several consequences emerge only by combining two or more rules. A panel that satisfies the numerical requirement but violates even one conditional rule is impermissible. Conversely, a panel should not be rejected merely because it fails to satisfy a condition whose antecedent is false. The committee also asks reviewers to keep the logical universe closed. No fact outside the passage should be introduced merely because it seems realistic. When a condition is conditional, its antecedent must actually be satisfied before its consequence applies; when a statement says that something can happen, one complete example is enough, but a statement that something must happen requires the elimination of every counterexample. This distinction is central to the exercise because several answer choices are deliberately framed as statements that are plausible in ordinary circumstances but are

Q1. If Ebrahim is selected, which pair must also be selected?

- (A) Aditi and Bharat
- (B) Farah and Gopal
- (C) Bharat and Farah
- (D) Charan and Farah

Q2. Which pair cannot both be selected under the stated rules?

- (A) Aditi and Charan

- (B) Bharat and Ebrahim
- (C) Charan and Divya
- (D) Divya and Gopal

Q3. If Aditi is selected, which statement must be true?

- (A) Bharat is selected and Farah is not selected.
- (B) Bharat is selected and exactly one of Divya and Farah is selected.
- (C) Charan is selected.
- (D) Gopal is not selected.

Q4. Which of the following could be a permissible panel?

- (A) A-B-C-E-F
- (B) A-B-D-E-F
- (C) B-C-D-F-G
- (D) A-B-D-F-G

Q5. Suppose the rule 'Gopal is selected only if Charan is not selected' is removed. Which statement could then become possible?

- (A) A panel containing both Charan and Gopal.
- (B) A panel containing neither Charan nor Gopal.
- (C) A panel containing both Aditi and Farah but not Divya.
- (D) A panel containing all three of Aditi, Divya and Farah.

Q6. How many of the following are necessarily true of every permissible panel? (i) Exactly two of Aditi, Divya and Farah are selected. (ii) If Aditi is selected, Bharat is selected. (iii) If Bharat is selected, Ebrahim or Gopal is selected. (iv) Charan and Divya are never both selected.

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

A housing policy essay examines the growing use of rent caps in rapidly changing cities. Supporters of strict caps argue that housing is not an ordinary consumer good: tenants cannot easily replace a home, moving costs are high, and sudden rent increases can displace households from schools, workplaces and social networks. A cap can therefore protect stability when bargaining power is sharply unequal. Critics respond that a cap imposed below market rents can reduce the incentive to maintain existing properties or construct new ones. If the regulated rent is substantially lower than the cost of providing additional housing, they argue, the policy may protect current tenants while making future tenants worse off. The essay rejects both the claim that rent caps are always harmful and the claim that they are automatically equitable. Its central distinction is between a policy's immediate distributional effect and its longer-term effect on the housing stock. A policy may successfully prevent displacement this year while still creating shortages several years later. Conversely, a policy that increases supply over time may impose costs on tenants who cannot wait for those benefits. The author therefore argues for evaluating housing regulation as a portfolio rather than a single instrument. Rent stabilisation may be combined with construction incentives, targeted housing allowances, maintenance standards, and rules against arbitrary eviction. The precise mix depends on the local market. The essay also warns against a common reasoning error: observing that rents fell after a cap was introduced does not, by itself, establish that the cap improved housing affordability for everyone. Existing tenants may pay less while newcomers face fewer available units and higher prices in an unregulated segment. The relevant question is consequently not simply 'Did the policy lower rents?' but 'For whom, for how long, and with what effect on the quantity and quality of housing?' The author treats these questions as complementary rather than mutually exclusive. The committee also asks reviewers to keep the logical universe closed. No fact outside the passage should be introduced merely because it seems realistic. When a condition is conditional, its antecedent must actually be satisfied before its consequence applies; when a statement says that something can happen, one complete example

Q7. What is the central argument of the passage?

- (A) Rent caps always reduce the supply of housing.
- (B) Rent caps are justified only when they lower rents for every resident.
- (C) Housing policy should evaluate immediate tenant protection together with longer-term effects on supply, maintenance and access.
- (D) Construction incentives are more effective than all forms of rent regulation.

Q8. Which assumption underlies the author's criticism of judging a rent cap solely by whether existing tenants pay less?

- (A) Existing tenants are never the most vulnerable residents.
- (B) A policy can produce benefits for one group while producing costs for another or at another time.
- (C) Lower rents are never an indicator of affordability.
- (D) Newcomers always pay more than existing tenants.

Q9. Which fact would most weaken the critics' claim that strict rent caps necessarily reduce future housing supply?

- (A) A city with strict caps experiences a decline in construction because of unrelated zoning changes.
- (B) In a city with a moderate cap, construction continues at the same rate as comparable uncapped cities because tax incentives and predictable returns offset the rent restriction.
- (C) Some landlords complain about administrative costs.
- (D) Existing tenants report greater housing stability.

Q10. Which fact would most strengthen the author's portfolio approach?

- (A) A survey finds that tenants generally dislike moving.
- (B) A city that combines moderate rent stabilisation with construction incentives and maintenance standards protects existing tenants while expanding the housing stock.
- (C) Some cities have no rent caps.
- (D) Developers prefer markets with higher rents.

Q11. Which is the reasoning error identified in the passage?

- (A) Assuming that every tenant has identical preferences.
- (B) Inferring broad affordability improvement for everyone merely from a fall in rents paid by some existing tenants.
- (C) Assuming that construction incentives can affect supply.
- (D) Distinguishing short-term effects from long-term effects.

Q12. The phrase 'for whom, for how long, and with what effect' is intended to emphasise that

- (A) policy evaluation should consider distribution, time horizon and secondary consequences rather than a single headline outcome.
- (B) all housing policies must benefit every group equally at the same time.
- (C) long-term effects are always more important than immediate effects.
- (D) rent levels are irrelevant to housing affordability.

PASSAGE 3

A university is allocating eight research fellowships among four interdisciplinary clusters: Climate, Health, Cities and Technology. Each cluster must receive at least one fellowship, and no cluster may receive more than three. The fellowships are numbered F1 through F8. F1 and F2 are field-research fellowships; F3 and F4 are data fellowships; F5 and F6 are policy fellowships; F7 and F8 are design fellowships. The allocation committee has adopted these rules: if Climate receives F1, it must also receive F5; F2 and F4 cannot go to the same cluster; F3 must go to a cluster that receives fewer fellowships than the cluster receiving F6; F7 and F8 must go to different clusters; exactly one of Health and Technology receives F2; and Cities must receive at least two fellowships. The committee is aware that the rules can be read as a constraint network rather than as isolated statements. For instance, if a cluster receives F6, it must have enough capacity to exceed the number of fellowships in the cluster receiving F3. The rule concerning F2 does not say that Health and Technology cannot receive other fellowships. The committee also distinguishes between 'receives' and 'is assigned': every fellowship is assigned to exactly one cluster, but a cluster can receive several. Questions may ask what is possible under the existing rules, what becomes impossible under a hypothetical change, and which statement follows from the constraints alone. The university's policy note adds that a cluster's academic reputation is irrelevant to the logic. The purpose is to test allocation consistency, not to rank the clusters. If a question asks whether an assignment 'could' occur, one valid full allocation is enough. If it asks what 'must' occur, every permissible allocation must satisfy the statement. The committee also asks reviewers to keep the logical universe closed. No fact outside the passage should be introduced merely because it seems realistic. When a condition is conditional, its antecedent must actually be satisfied before its consequence applies; when a statement says that something can happen, one complete example is enough, but a statement that something must happen requires the elimination of every counterexample. This distinction is central to the exercise because several answer choices are deliberately

Q13. If Health receives F2, which statement must be true?

- (A) Technology receives F2 as well.
- (B) Technology does not receive F2.
- (C) F2 must be the only fellowship Health receives.
- (D) Cities cannot receive F6.

Q14. Which pair of fellowships can be assigned to the same cluster?

- (A) F2 and F4
- (B) F7 and F8

- (C) F3 and F6
- (D) F1 and F5 only if the cluster is Climate

Q15. If F6 is assigned to Health, F3 must be assigned to a cluster receiving

- (A) more fellowships than Health
- (B) fewer fellowships than Health
- (C) exactly the same number as Health
- (D) no fellowship other than F3

Q16. If Cities receives exactly two fellowships, which statement could be true?

- (A) Cities receives F7 and F8.
- (B) Cities receives F2 and F4.
- (C) Cities receives F3 and F6.
- (D) Cities receives F1 and F5, while Climate receives F3.

Q17. Which statement, if true, would immediately make an allocation impermissible?

- (A) Climate receives F1 and F5.
- (B) Health receives F2 while Technology receives F3.
- (C) F7 and F8 are assigned to different clusters.
- (D) Cities receives only one fellowship.

Q18. Suppose the rule requiring exactly one of Health and Technology to receive F2 is changed to 'at least one of Health and Technology receives F2.' Which situation could become possible?

- (A) F2 is assigned to both Health and Technology.
- (B) F2 is assigned to neither Health nor Technology.
- (C) F2 is assigned to Health and Technology is also assigned F2.
- (D) F2 is assigned to Cities while Health and Technology receive no F2.

PASSAGE 4

A constitutional theorist writing on emergency powers begins with a paradox. Democracies need emergency authority because ordinary procedures may be too slow when a genuine crisis threatens lives or institutions. Yet the very conditions that make emergency power attractive—urgency, uncertainty and fear—also make it easier to justify measures that would be unacceptable in ordinary times. The theorist therefore rejects a simple opposition between 'strong government' and 'weak government'. The real

question is whether emergency powers remain bounded by institutions capable of reviewing necessity. One proposal is a sunset rule: an emergency measure expires after a fixed period unless renewed by the legislature. Another is judicial review of the factual basis for continuing the measure. A third is mandatory publication of reasons, allowing the public to examine whether the government is still responding to the original emergency rather than using the emergency as a general justification for unrelated policies. Critics argue that such safeguards may obstruct rapid action. The theorist replies that speed and accountability need not be mutually exclusive. A government can act first and justify later, provided that later review has meaningful consequences. The essay also identifies a logical danger in the phrase 'extraordinary circumstances require extraordinary powers'. The phrase can be valid only if the circumstances are genuinely extraordinary; if the existence of extraordinary powers itself becomes evidence that the circumstances remain extraordinary, the argument becomes circular. In other words, the government cannot establish the continued necessity of an emergency merely by pointing to powers that were granted because of the emergency. The theorist concludes that emergency authority should be designed as a temporary deviation from ordinary constitutional arrangements, not as a parallel constitutional order. The paradox is therefore productive rather than fatal: the institutions that constrain power during normal times may be most important precisely when the temptation to suspend them is strongest. The committee also asks reviewers to keep the logical universe closed. No fact outside the passage should be introduced merely because it seems realistic. When a condition is conditional, its antecedent must actually be satisfied before its consequence applies; when a statement says that something can happen, one complete example is enough, but a statement that something

Q19. Which statement best expresses the theorist's central claim?

- (A) Emergency powers should never be granted in a democracy.
- (B) Emergency powers are legitimate only when they remain temporary and subject to meaningful institutional review.
- (C) Judicial review is the only effective safeguard against emergency government.
- (D) Governments should always act first and never be required to justify emergency measures.

Q20. What is the circular reasoning identified in the passage?

- (A) Assuming that a crisis is temporary because emergencies usually end.
- (B) Using the existence or continuation of extraordinary powers as evidence that the extraordinary circumstances justifying those powers continue to exist.
- (C) Assuming that judicial review can be both fast and slow.

(D) Concluding that emergencies require government action because governments can act during emergencies.

Q21. Which fact would most weaken the claim that sunset clauses can preserve accountability without necessarily preventing immediate action?

- (A) Emergency measures can take effect immediately but expire unless renewed.
- (B) The legislature routinely renews every emergency measure automatically without examining evidence or reasons.
- (C) Courts can review factual claims after an emergency begins.
- (D) Governments can publish reasons for emergency action.

Q22. Which fact would most strengthen the theorist's position?

- (A) During a crisis, governments often face uncertainty.
- (B) A jurisdiction with sunset clauses and mandatory legislative renewal acts quickly during emergencies but later terminates measures when officials cannot demonstrate continuing necessity.
- (C) Some emergencies last longer than expected.
- (D) Citizens sometimes disagree with emergency policies.

Q23. Which conclusion follows most directly from the passage?

- (A) A safeguard is meaningful only if it can affect whether an emergency measure continues.
- (B) Emergency governments are necessarily unconstitutional.
- (C) All emergency measures should be reviewed by courts before taking effect.
- (D) Legislative review is less important than public opinion.

Q24. The paradox in the passage is best described as the idea that

- (A) the same institutional constraints that may appear inconvenient during emergencies may be especially necessary because emergencies increase the risk of unchecked power.
- (B) emergency powers are always both necessary and unnecessary.
- (C) a government cannot act quickly and constitutionally at the same time.
- (D) temporary powers inevitably become permanent.

ANSWER KEY WITH LOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

1. **C** — Ebrahim requires Farah, and Bharat is required whenever Aditi is selected; the direct consequence of Ebrahim itself is Farah, while the panel constraints make Bharat necessary for a five-person panel in the surviving configurations.
2. **C** — Charan and Divya are expressly prohibited from being selected together.
3. **B** — Aditi requires Bharat. Since exactly two of Aditi, Divya and Farah must be selected, with Aditi selected exactly one of Divya and Farah must accompany her.
4. **A** — A-B-C-E-F satisfies $A \rightarrow B$, excludes the C-D conflict, includes F with E, and selects exactly two of A, D and F.
5. **A** — Removing the $\text{Gopal} \rightarrow \text{not-Charan}$ rule permits Charan and Gopal to coexist; the other options remain constrained by independent rules.
6. **D** — All four statements are either direct rules or direct consequences of the stated rules.
7. **C** — The author argues for evaluating both immediate distributional effects and longer-term effects on supply, maintenance and access.
8. **B** — The passage explicitly allows the possibility that a policy benefits one group or period while imposing costs elsewhere.
9. **B** — Continued construction under a moderate cap, when incentives preserve returns, directly weakens the claim that caps necessarily reduce future supply.
10. **B** — A policy that simultaneously stabilises rents, maintains properties and expands supply is direct evidence for the portfolio approach.
11. **B** — The identified error is treating a reduction in rents for existing tenants as proof of improved affordability for everyone.
12. **A** — The phrase directs attention to distribution across groups, the time horizon, and secondary effects on housing quantity and quality.
13. **B** — If Health receives F2, the 'exactly one' condition prevents Technology from also receiving F2.
14. **D** — F1 and F5 can be assigned together to Climate; the other listed pairs are barred by the rules.

- 15. B** — F3 must go to a cluster receiving fewer fellowships than the cluster receiving F6, so if F6 is in Health, F3 must be in a smaller cluster.
- 16. D** — Cities can receive F1 and F5 as its two fellowships while Climate receives F3; this can be completed without violating the remaining constraints.
- 17. D** — Cities must receive at least two fellowships, so giving it only one is immediately impermissible.
- 18. C** — Under the relaxed 'at least one' rule, both Health and Technology can receive F2.
- 19. B** — The theorist accepts emergency authority but insists that it remain temporary and subject to meaningful review.
- 20. B** — The circular argument treats the continued existence of emergency powers as proof that the emergency continues, even though those powers were themselves justified by the emergency.
- 21. B** — Automatic renewal without evidence or scrutiny shows how a formal sunset clause can fail to provide meaningful accountability.
- 22. B** — Quick action followed by evidence-based termination when necessity disappears directly supports the claim that speed and accountability can coexist.
- 23. A** — The passage stresses that review matters only if it can actually affect continuation of the measure.
- 24. A** — The paradox is that constraints that slow ordinary government can become most important when emergency conditions increase the danger of unchecked power.



CLAT COMMUNITY

*WHERE ACHIEVERS HELP
YOU ACHIEVE!*



clatcommunity.com



[CLAT Community](https://t.me/CLAT_Community)



clatcommunity@gmail.com



[CLAT Community](https://discord.gg/CLAT_Community)



[\(+91\) 7702 832 727](tel:+917702832727)



[CLAT Community](https://www.instagram.com/CLAT_Community)