BLOGS

Logical Reasoning Questions for CLAT UG 2026- Part I

Ruchika Mohapatra · 04 Aug 2025

Preparing for CLAT UG 2026? Logical Reasoning is a crucial section that tests your ability to analyze, evaluate, and draw conclusions from given arguments. In this post, we provide Logical Reasoning questions tailored to the CLAT pattern, with detailed explanations to help you improve accuracy and speed.

PASSAGE

In recent years, the debate surrounding the regulation of social media platforms has intensified. Governments argue that misinformation, hate speech, and the spread of harmful content on these platforms undermine democratic values and public safety. On the other hand, critics of regulation contend that excessive government intervention threatens freedom of speech and expression. They argue that such regulation could be used to suppress dissent and manipulate public opinion in favor of those in power.

Meanwhile, technology companies claim they are taking steps to self-regulate by enhancing content moderation and transparency policies. However, these efforts are often criticized as inadequate or inconsistent. The challenge lies in striking a balance between preserving fundamental rights and ensuring that social media does not become a breeding ground for harm.

Legal scholars have suggested a co-regulatory approach, involving independent oversight bodies that work alongside platforms and governments. This model, they argue, can provide checks and balances while upholding democratic principles.

1. Which of the following best expresses the author's perspective on the regulatory dilemma surrounding social media?

A. Government intervention is the only viable solution to misinformation.
B. Complete deregulation of platforms is preferable to avoid censorship.
C. A middle-ground involving oversight and preservation of rights is desirable.

D. The current state of platform regulation is sufficient and requires no change.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The author discusses the shortcomings of both government regulation and self-regulation and introduces co-regulation as a balanced solution.

2. Which of the following assumptions is necessary for legal scholars to support co-regulation as a viable model?

A. Governments are willing to relinquish total control over digital speech.
B. Social media companies are fundamentally incapable of self-regulation.
C. Independent oversight bodies can remain free from political and corporate influence.
D. The public prefers regulated content over unrestricted access.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The effectiveness of co-regulation hinges on the neutrality and independence of oversight bodies, which is an implicit assumption.

3. If future research shows that government regulations led to the suppression of minority viewpoints, what impact would that have on the argument presented in the passage?

A. It would strengthen the case for complete government control.
B. It would weaken the argument for self-regulation.
C. It would undermine the credibility of co-regulation.
D. It would reinforce concerns about government overreach.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Such an outcome would validate critics' fears that government regulation can suppress dissenting voices.

4. Which of the following statements, if true, would most weaken the argument in favor of technology companies' ability to self-regulate?

A. Social media companies regularly conduct internal audits.
B. User satisfaction with platform content has remained steady.
C. Instances of harmful content persist despite policy changes.

D. Governments consult platforms before drafting new regulations.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The continued presence of harmful content despite self-regulation efforts would call the effectiveness of those efforts into question.

5. What can be inferred about the author's view on the role of government in digital communication?

A. Governments should have unrestricted access to user data for regulatory purposes.
B. Governments must balance their regulatory objectives with the need to protect civil liberties.
C. Governments are primarily responsible for content moderation on all platforms.
D. Governmental inaction is preferable to regulatory excess.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author stresses the importance of balancing regulation with the protection of democratic rights and freedoms.

6. Which of the following analogies best reflects the co-regulatory approach discussed in the passage?

A. A referee enforcing rules while playing in the game.
B. A school principal who teaches and disciplines simultaneously.
C. A third-party arbitrator resolving disputes between two parties.
D. A parent deciding rules without input from the child.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Co-regulation involves an independent body working with both platforms and governments, analogous to a neutral arbitrator.

7. Suppose a new law mandates government-appointed officials to monitor online content directly. How would this affect the co-regulatory framework suggested by the author?

A. It would enhance the neutrality of the framework.
B. It would align with the author's vision of independent oversight.
C. It would compromise the balance and risk political bias.

D. It would have no effect as oversight remains independent.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Government-appointed monitors could undermine the impartiality that co-regulation seeks to preserve.

8. Which of the following, if observed, would most support the implementation of co-regulation?

A. Public distrust in both government and platform motives.
B. Evidence that multi-stakeholder models improve decision-making in complex systems.
C. Lack of precedent for any collaborative regulatory models.
D. Rapid reduction in misinformation due to AI-based filters.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Support for co-regulation increases if there is empirical evidence that shared oversight leads to better outcomes.

9. Based on the passage, what is the likely stance of technology companies toward independent oversight?

A. They would strongly oppose it, citing trade secrets.
B. They would welcome it as a way to share regulatory burden.
C. They would see it as a threat to user engagement.
D. They would remain neutral, preferring government direction.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage suggests companies favor self-regulation but might find co-regulation preferable to strict government control.

10. Which of the following best captures the underlying tension described in the passage?

A. The commercial goals of social media versus platform usability.
B. The individual's right to privacy versus the need for surveillance.
C. Governmental desire for control versus the preservation of free expression.
D. International legal standards versus local governance.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The core issue throughout the passage is balancing governmental authority with freedom of expression in digital spaces.