

RESOURCE

Important Current Affairs For CLAT

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Why Current Affairs Can Make or Break Your CLAT Score: A Complete 2026 Guide

If you've spent any time around CLAT toppers or coaching faculty, you've probably heard some version of this warning: "You can master Legal Reasoning and Logical Reasoning, but if your Current Affairs is weak, your rank will suffer." This isn't exaggeration. The Current Affairs including General Knowledge (GK) section carries roughly 25% weightage in CLAT — that's about 28 to 35 questions out of 120 — and unlike Legal Reasoning or Quant, you cannot "reason" your way to the correct answer if you simply don't know the fact. Either you've read about it, or you haven't.

This makes Current Affairs one of the most decisive sections in the entire exam. It's also the section students most often mismanage — either by ignoring it until the last month, or by drowning themselves in five different apps, YouTube channels, and

PDFs without any real strategy. This blog will walk you through why the section matters, what the exam actually tests, the specific topics you cannot afford to skip heading into CLAT 2027, and a month-by-month plan to build genuine command over the subject rather than shallow, forgettable recall.

Why the CLAT Current Affairs Section Is Different From Other Exams

Aspirants who come from a UPSC or SSC background often make the mistake of preparing CLAT GK the same way — memorising every scheme, every appointment, every award ceremony. That approach doesn't work well for CLAT, and here's why. CLAT's Current Affairs section is built around passage-based comprehension. You're typically given a short passage — often lifted or adapted from an editorial, a news report, or a legal commentary — followed by four or five questions. Some questions test whether you understood the passage itself; others test background knowledge you're expected to already have, which helps you interpret the passage correctly. In recent cycles, the Consortium has also moved toward more standalone factual questions, but the underlying philosophy hasn't changed: CLAT rewards *domain awareness*, not rote memorisation of isolated facts.

In practical terms, that means you don't need to remember the exact date a scheme was launched or the exact number of beneficiaries. You need to understand: What problem does this policy solve? Which constitutional provision or legal principle is it connected to? Why is this event significant enough that a newspaper devoted an editorial to it? If you can answer those questions, you can handle almost any passage the exam throws at you — even on a topic you've never specifically studied.

What Time Window Should You Actually Prepare?

One of the most common questions aspirants ask is: "How far back should I go?" Based on how CLAT passages have historically been sourced, questions tend to draw on events from roughly eleven months before the exam. Since CLAT 2027 is scheduled for December 6, 2026, this means your highest-priority window is **January 2026 through November 2026**, with continued relevance for major developments that started in 2025 and are still evolving — a bill that was introduced last year but passed this year, for instance, or a court case that has had multiple hearings across two years.

Don't ignore older material entirely. One or two landmark events from early 2024 or before — a major constitutional provision, a long-running international conflict, or a globally significant crisis — can still appear as background context in a passage, even if the passage itself is about a recent development.

The Core Categories You Must Master

1. Constitutional and Legal Developments (Highest Priority)

This is, without question, the single most important category for CLAT. As a law entrance exam, CLAT loves passages that blend law, polity, and governance — and 2026 has given aspirants an unusually rich crop of material to work with.

The delimitation and Lok Sabha expansion story. In April 2026, the Union government introduced a package of three bills that together represent one of the most significant shifts in India's representative framework in decades: the Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill, 2026, the Delimitation Bill, 2026, and the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026. The headline change is a proposal to expand the Lok Sabha from its current strength of 543 (with a ceiling of 550) to a maximum of 850 seats — 815 from states and 35 from Union Territories. The amendment also removes the long-standing freeze on delimitation that had been in place since 1976 (based on 1971 population data), enabling a fresh allocation of seats using updated demographic data. The Delimitation Bill separately establishes a Delimitation Commission chaired by a sitting or former Supreme Court judge, working alongside the Election Commission, to redraw constituency boundaries. Crucially, these bills are also designed to pave the way for the one-third women's reservation in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies promised under the 106th Constitutional Amendment (the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) of 2023, since that reservation was tied to delimitation following the first census after the Act's commencement.

Why does this matter for CLAT? Because it touches multiple static-GK anchors simultaneously — Articles 81 and 82 of the Constitution, the history of the 1976 and 2002 delimitation freezes, the 106th Amendment, and federalism concerns around how southern states with lower population growth might be affected relative to northern states. This is exactly the kind of layered, multi-concept story that CLAT passages are built around.

Supreme Court judgments of 2026. This has been an unusually active year for the apex court, and aspirants should be comfortable with the following:

- **Passive euthanasia recognised for the first time in India** — in March 2026, in *Harish Rana v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court permitted withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment for a patient in a persistent vegetative state, applying and extending the principles laid down in the earlier *Common Cause v. Union of India* (2018) judgment.
- **Permanent Commission for women officers** — in two judgments delivered the same day in March 2026 (relating to the Army and Navy respectively), the Court held that Annual Confidential Reports written under conditions of institutional exclusion could not fairly determine a woman officer's suitability for Permanent Commission, extending the logic of the landmark *Babita Puniya* (2020) and *Nitisha* (2021) rulings.
- **Recognition of a fundamental right to walk on footpaths**, delivered in mid-2026, alongside a new legal head of compensation for "loss of domestic care," valuing a homemaker's unpaid work in motor accident and compensation claims.
- **AI in the courtroom** — the Court has begun grappling directly with the use of artificial intelligence in legal research and adjudication, including a case addressing the dangers of AI-generated "hallucinated" case law being relied upon by courts and tribunals.
- Other significant rulings through the year have touched on transgender equality, anticipatory bail jurisprudence, environmental protection and the limits of National Green Tribunal powers, electoral roll integrity (including the Bihar electoral roll revision), and clarifications under the Benami Transactions Act and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.

You don't need to memorise citation numbers for these. What you need is the *story*: which right or principle was at stake, which earlier judgment it built on, and why it matters constitutionally.

Key legislative changes. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Act, 2026, received presidential assent in March 2026. It revises the procedure for legal gender recognition and identity certificates, and has generated debate about balancing the prevention of misuse of welfare benefits against the

right to self-determined identity established in the 2014 *NALSA v. Union of India* judgment — a case every CLAT aspirant should already know cold.

2. International Relations and Global Affairs

International Relations consistently ranks as one of the highest-yield categories, simply because so many CLAT passages are drawn from editorials analysing India's foreign policy choices. When preparing this category, don't just memorise "what happened" — understand the "why," meaning the strategic logic behind India's position.

Focus areas for 2026 include: India's evolving relationships with its immediate neighbourhood, participation in multilateral forums such as the G20, BRICS, and the United Nations, major bilateral and multilateral treaties or trade negotiations, and ongoing global conflicts and their ripple effects on Indian foreign and economic policy. Global protest movements with policy implications are also fair game — for instance, mass protests in Albania against a luxury tourism development project (dubbed by some commentators the "Flamingo Revolution") illustrate how environmental and governance concerns can escalate into major political stories, the kind of cross-cutting theme CLAT editorial-style passages enjoy testing.

3. Economy and Governance

CLAT frequently draws passages from financial journalism covering inflation trends, GDP growth figures, fiscal and monetary policy decisions by the RBI, major trade agreements, and Union Budget implications. You don't need to be a finance expert, but you should be able to explain, in plain language, what a repo rate change does, why a trade deficit matters, and what a recent budget announcement is trying to achieve. Government schemes are tested selectively — CLAT is far more interested in a scheme's objective, the ministry running it, and its legal or policy basis than in granular implementation details. For example, the SUMAN Roadmap 2030, aimed at reducing maternal and newborn mortality by strengthening healthcare services across high-focus districts, is the kind of scheme worth knowing at the level of "what problem is this solving and how," rather than memorising numeric targets.

4. Environment and Science & Technology

Environmental current affairs have grown steadily in CLAT weightage, largely because environmental law is now a significant academic area within Indian legal

education. Prepare this at the policy and regulatory level — major climate summit outcomes, domestic environmental regulations, National Green Tribunal rulings, and India's climate commitments — rather than at the level of activist detail.

Science and technology current affairs are increasingly common too, especially anything involving artificial intelligence, space exploration, or issues with a regulatory or legal dimension (data protection, AI governance, and so on). As the earlier discussion of AI-related Supreme Court cases shows, tech and law are increasingly intertwined — which makes this a genuinely CLAT-flavoured category rather than a generic GK one.

5. Sports, Awards, and Miscellaneous GK

This is the most over-read, lowest-return category. Students often spend disproportionate time memorising long lists of award winners and sporting records, when CLAT typically tests only the most prominent, headline-level events in this space. Don't neglect it entirely, but don't let it eat into time better spent on polity, economy, and international relations.

How to Actually Build This Knowledge (Not Just Skim It)

Pick two sources and commit. Jumping between five apps, three YouTube channels, and a dozen Telegram groups creates the illusion of productivity while actually fragmenting your understanding. A daily newspaper — The Hindu or The Indian Express are the standard recommendations among CLAT coaches — combined with one good monthly current affairs digest specifically built for CLAT, is enough.

Reading the same two sources consistently builds pattern recognition: you start noticing which stories are "developing" and worth tracking, versus which are one-off news items unlikely to be tested.

Build monthly notes, not daily ones. Trying to make detailed notes every single day is unsustainable and leads to burnout. Instead, read daily to build the habit and stay current, but consolidate your actual notes once a month. This forces you to distinguish between stories that mattered and faded, and stories that are still evolving and need continued tracking.

Link every story back to a legal or constitutional anchor wherever possible. This is the single biggest differentiator between CLAT-focused preparation and generic competitive-exam GK. When you read about the Lok Sabha expansion bills, don't just note "Lok Sabha seats increased to 850." Ask: which Articles does this touch? What

was the 1976 freeze about? How does this connect to the women's reservation law? That extra layer of connection is precisely what lets you answer application-based passage questions rather than only direct factual ones.

Practice with passages, not just facts. Reading current affairs and being able to answer a CLAT-style passage question on it are two different skills. Once you have a base of knowledge, start attempting current-affairs passages from mock tests regularly, and when you get something wrong, diagnose why — was it a factual gap, or did you misread what the passage was actually asking?

A Suggested Preparation Timeline

Now through several months before the exam: Build the daily reading habit. Don't try to remember everything at once — the goal here is exposure and comfort with the format. Cover static GK (constitutional provisions, landmark pre-2025 judgments, historical facts) in parallel, since current affairs and static GK increasingly overlap in how CLAT tests them. Prioritise polity, economy, and international relations as your anchor categories.

The middle stretch (roughly three to four months before the exam): Intensify your reading and shift a portion of your practice time to attempting current-affairs passages in mock tests every week. Treat every wrong answer as diagnostic data — are you missing background context, or are you misreading the passage under time pressure?

The final one to two months: Move into revision mode. Stop chasing new sources. Rely on monthly capsule summaries you've already built, and focus on retention and recall speed rather than fresh consumption.

Final Thoughts

Current Affairs can feel like the most unpredictable section of CLAT — there's no fixed syllabus, no textbook chapter to close out and consider "done." But that unpredictability is exactly why a disciplined, story-driven approach pays off so much more than frantic last-minute cramming. The students who do well in this section aren't the ones who read the most; they're the ones who understood the fewest, most important stories most deeply, and could connect them back to the legal and constitutional themes CLAT actually cares about.

Start now, stay consistent, keep your sources narrow, and always ask "why does this matter for law and governance?" Do that consistently for the months leading up to your exam, and Current Affairs will stop being the section you fear and start being the section where you pick up easy, reliable marks.

Disclaimer: Current affairs are constantly evolving. Always cross-check dates, bill status (introduced vs. passed vs. enforced), and judgment details against official sources such as PRS Legislative Research, the Supreme Court of India's website, or your preferred newspaper before finalising your notes.