

CLAT Current Affairs & GK Sample Paper – 15

Duration: 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Current Affairs including General Knowledge section of **CLAT** (Common Law Admission Test).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is a **negative marking of 0.25 marks** for every incorrect answer; unattempted questions carry no penalty.
- The paper has **six passages**, each followed by four to six questions. Only **one** option is correct; base your answer on the passage together with the general knowledge it draws upon.
- CLAT is an offline pen-and-paper (OMR) test with no sectional time limit; attempt this practice paper in one timed sitting of about **30 minutes**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, dictionaries, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Passage I

Directions (Q1–Q5): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, represents a significant milestone in India's legislative history, marking the country's first comprehensive framework for data privacy. The Act seeks to balance the right of individuals to protect their personal data with the need to process such data for lawful purposes. Central to the Act is the concept of a 'Data Fiduciary'—the entity that determines the purpose and means of processing personal data—and the 'Data Principal'—the individual to whom the personal data relates. The



Act introduces stringent obligations for Data Fiduciaries, including the requirement to obtain free, informed, and unambiguous consent. Furthermore, the Act establishes the Data Protection Board of India (DPBI) as the primary regulatory and adjudicatory body. This board is tasked with monitoring compliance and imposing penalties for non-compliance, which can reach up to ₹ 250 crore for significant breaches. Critics and privacy advocates have raised concerns regarding the broad exemptions granted to government agencies for reasons of national security and public order. They argue that without a strong independent oversight mechanism, the potential for surveillance and misuse of data remains high. The implementation of the Act through subordinate legislation and rules is currently underway, which will further define the operational nuances of the privacy regime in India.

Q1. Which of the following entities is defined under the DPDP Act as the one that determines the purpose and means of processing personal data?

- (A) Data Principal
- (B) Data Processor
- (C) Data Fiduciary
- (D) Data Auditor

Q2. The maximum penalty for a significant data breach under the DPDP Act, 2023, can go up to:

- (A) ₹ 100 crore
- (B) ₹ 250 crore
- (C) ₹ 500 crore
- (D) ₹ 1,000 crore



- Q3.** The Right to Privacy was declared a fundamental right by the Supreme Court of India in which landmark judgement?
- (A) K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
 - (B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
 - (C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
 - (D) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
- Q4.** The Data Protection Board of India (DPBI), established under the Act, primarily functions as a:
- (A) Body for legislative drafting
 - (B) Regulatory and adjudicatory body
 - (C) Private data brokerage firm
 - (D) International treaty organization
- Q5.** Under the DPDP Act, personal data of children can only be processed with the consent of:
- (A) The child themselves
 - (B) The school authorities
 - (C) The parent or lawful guardian
 - (D) The Data Protection Board

Passage II

Directions (Q6–Q10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In 2025, global diplomacy saw a renewed focus on the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC), an ambitious project first announced at the New Delhi G20 Summit in 2023. The IMEC aims to stimulate economic development through enhanced connectivity and economic integration between Asia, the Arabian Gulf, and



Europe. It consists of two separate corridors: the east corridor connecting India to the Arabian Gulf and the northern corridor connecting the Arabian Gulf to Europe. The project includes a ship-to-rail transit network that would supplement existing maritime and road transport routes.

Despite its potential, the IMEC faces significant geopolitical challenges, particularly the ongoing tensions in the Middle East and the competing interests of major powers. The involvement of the United States, India, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, France, Germany, Italy, and the European Union underscores the strategic importance of the corridor. It is often viewed as a counterweight to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Furthermore, the corridor aims to provide a faster and more cost-effective alternative to the Suez Canal for trade between India and Europe. Proponents argue that IMEC will create jobs, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and foster deeper diplomatic ties across the regions involved.

- Q6.** The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) was first officially announced during which summit?
- (A) 2021 G7 Summit in Cornwall
 - (B) 2023 G20 Summit in New Delhi
 - (C) 2024 BRICS Summit in Kazan
 - (D) 2025 COP30 in Belem
- Q7.** The IMEC project is divided into two primary corridors. The 'East Corridor' is intended to connect:
- (A) India to South East Asia
 - (B) India to the Arabian Gulf
 - (C) The Arabian Gulf to Europe
 - (D) Europe to North America



- Q8.** Which of the following countries is NOT a primary signatory/partner in the IMEC initiative as mentioned in the passage and general context?
- (A) Saudi Arabia
 - (B) United Arab Emirates
 - (C) China
 - (D) Italy
- Q9.** IMEC is strategically often compared as an alternative or counterweight to which Chinese global infrastructure project?
- (A) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
 - (B) String of Pearls
 - (C) Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)
 - (D) Great Green Wall
- Q10.** One of the major environmental goals associated with the IMEC is:
- (A) Increasing the use of coal in shipping
 - (B) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions through efficient transit
 - (C) Promoting large-scale deforestation for rail tracks
 - (D) Abandoning renewable energy sources

Passage III

Directions (Q11–Q15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The year 2025-26 has been significant for international and national recognitions. The 2025 Nobel Prizes recognized groundbreaking work across several disciplines. The Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded for contributions to quantum information science, while the Nobel Prize in Literature went to a writer known for exploring the complexities of colonial history and its impact on the modern world. In India, the



highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna, was conferred upon stalwarts for their lifelong service to the nation, emphasizing contributions to social justice and agricultural revolution.

On the administrative front, several high-profile appointments have shaped the Indian state. The appointment of the 53rd Chief Justice of India followed the established principle of seniority. The role of the Chief Justice is not just judicial but also administrative, involving the recommendation of judges for the higher judiciary through the collegium system. Similarly, the appointment of the new Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) focused on maintaining monetary stability amidst global inflationary pressures. These appointments reflect the institutional continuity and the constitutional mandate of the offices involved.

Q11. The 2025 Nobel Prize in Physics was primarily awarded for work in the field of:

- (A) Gravitational waves
- (B) Quantum information science
- (C) Black hole thermodynamics
- (D) CRISPR gene editing

Q12. Who is currently serving as the 53rd Chief Justice of India (as of the appointment mentioned in late 2025)?

- (A) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
- (B) Justice Sanjiv Khanna
- (C) Justice Surya Kant
- (D) Justice B.R. Gavai

Q13. The mechanism through which judges of the Supreme Court and High



Courts are appointed in India is known as the:

- (A) Electoral College
- (B) Collegium System
- (C) Judicial Commission
- (D) Public Service Commission

Q14. The Nobel Prizes are awarded annually in memory of Alfred Nobel. In which of the following categories is the Nobel Prize NOT awarded?

- (A) Physics
- (B) Chemistry
- (C) Mathematics
- (D) Physiology or Medicine

Q15. Which of the following is considered the highest civilian award in India?

- (A) Padma Vibhushan
- (B) Param Vir Chakra
- (C) Bharat Ratna
- (D) Jnanpith Award

Passage IV

Directions (Q16–Q20): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The sporting calendar of 2025 and 2026 was highlighted by major world championships and the evolving landscape of global sports. In cricket, the 2025 ICC World Test Championship (WTC) final saw a thrilling contest between the top two ranked nations. Meanwhile, the 2026 ICC Men's T20 World Cup, co-hosted by India and Sri Lanka, showcased the shortest format's growing popularity and the emergence of newer nations on the global stage. These tournaments continue to drive significant



viewership and commercial interest, reflecting cricket's status as a major sport in the Commonwealth and beyond.

In other sports, the focus shifted towards the 2026 FIFA World Cup, which is set to be the first edition featuring 48 teams, hosted across North America. The expansion of the tournament aims to provide more opportunities for nations from Asia and Africa. Additionally, the Chess Olympiad 2024 and 2026 highlighted India's growing dominance in the world of chess, with several young Grandmasters climbing the global rankings. The integration of technology, particularly in decision-making processes like DRS in cricket and VAR in football, remains a point of debate regarding the balance between accuracy and the flow of the game.

Q16. The 2026 ICC Men's T20 World Cup is scheduled to be co-hosted by:

- (A) USA and West Indies
- (B) Australia and New Zealand
- (C) India and Sri Lanka
- (D) England and Wales

Q17. The 2026 FIFA World Cup will feature how many teams in its expanded format?

- (A) 32
- (B) 40
- (C) 48
- (D) 64

Q18. Which of the following countries is NOT one of the three hosts for the 2026 FIFA World Cup?

- (A) USA



- (B) Mexico
- (C) Brazil
- (D) Canada

Q19. In the context of cricket, 'WTC' stands for:

- (A) World Tournament Cup
- (B) World Test Championship
- (C) West-end Trophy Challenge
- (D) Weekly Team Competition

Q20. Who won the FIDE Candidates Tournament 2024, becoming the youngest ever challenger for the World Chess Championship?

- (A) Magnus Carlsen
- (B) R Praggnanandhaa
- (C) D Gukesh
- (D) Vidit Gujrathi

Passage V

Directions (Q21–Q25): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

India's space program, led by ISRO, reached new milestones with the preparations for the Gaganyaan mission—India's first human spaceflight mission. The objective is to demonstrate the capability of sending a human crew to a Low Earth Orbit (LEO) and bringing them back safely. The mission involves the development of several critical technologies, including a human-rated launch vehicle, crew escape system, and life support systems. The successful completion of unmanned test flights, such as the TV-D1 mission, has paved the way for the historic crewed mission scheduled for 2025-26.



Simultaneously, India has taken significant steps in environmental conservation through 'Project Cheetah'. This project involves the reintroduction of cheetahs to the Kuno National Park in Madhya Pradesh, bringing the big cat back to India after it was declared extinct in the country in 1952. The project has faced challenges, including cheetah mortality and habitat adaptation issues, but it remains a flagship initiative for biodiversity restoration. Furthermore, India's commitment to achieving Net Zero by 2070 and the launch of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) highlight its leadership in global climate action.

Q21. The primary objective of ISRO's Gaganyaan mission is:

- (A) Establishing a colony on Mars
- (B) Sending humans to Low Earth Orbit and back
- (C) Landing a rover on the South Pole of the Moon
- (D) Exploring the Sun's outermost layer

Q22. Cheetahs were officially declared extinct in India in the year:

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1952
- (C) 1972
- (D) 2002

Q23. The cheetahs reintroduced into India's Kuno National Park were primarily brought from which two countries?

- (A) Kenya and Tanzania
- (B) Namibia and South Africa
- (C) Iran and Egypt
- (D) Russia and China



- Q24.** India has committed to achieving 'Net Zero' carbon emissions by which year?
- (A) 2030
 - (B) 2047
 - (C) 2050
 - (D) 2070
- Q25.** The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is a joint initiative launched by India and which other country?
- (A) USA
 - (B) Japan
 - (C) France
 - (D) Germany

Passage VI

Directions (Q26–Q30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Government of India has launched several schemes to improve access to education and financial resources for the youth. The PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme is a notable initiative designed to provide collateral-free and guarantor-free education loans to meritorious students admitted to quality higher education institutions. This scheme aims to ensure that financial constraints do not prevent talented students from pursuing higher studies. It operates through a digital platform, streamlining the application and disbursement process.

In addition to education loans, the 'One Nation One Subscription' (ONOS) initiative seeks to provide government higher education institutions and research bodies across the country



access to a vast repository of international scholarly journals. This initiative is managed by the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre. By centralizing subscriptions, the government aims to reduce costs and provide equitable access to the latest research for students and faculty in smaller towns. These schemes reflect a broader push towards digital governance and the democratization of knowledge and credit.

Q26. The PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme primarily focuses on providing:

- (A) Free laptops to school children
- (B) Collateral-free education loans for higher studies
- (C) Housing loans for rural families
- (D) Subsidies for agricultural machinery

Q27. The 'One Nation One Subscription' initiative is managed by which organization?

- (A) NITI Aayog
- (B) UGC
- (C) INFLIBNET Centre
- (D) CSIR

Q28. What is the main goal of the 'One Nation One Subscription' scheme?

- (A) Providing free newspaper subscriptions to everyone
- (B) Centralized access to international scholarly journals for research
- (C) A single national ID for library members
- (D) Mandatory subscription to government magazines

Q29. The term 'Collateral-free' in the context of the PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme means:

- (A) No interest is charged on the loan
- (B) No security or asset needs to be pledged for the loan



- (C) The loan never needs to be repaid
- (D) The loan is provided only to government employees

Q30. The PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme is intended for students admitted to:

- (A) Primary schools only
- (B) Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs)
- (C) Foreign universities exclusively
- (D) Vocational training centers only



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept: Definition of terminology under the provisions of the DPDP Act, 2023.

Solution:

- i. The passage explicitly states that the framework balances individual rights with legal processing requirements.
- ii. It introduces specific stakeholder designations to define operational obligations within the data landscape.
- iii. The entity determining the objectives, purpose, and methods of processing data is the Data Fiduciary.
- iv. Conversely, the individual whose private personal details are being processed is designated the Data Principal.
- v. Therefore, any organizational entity controlling processing methods satisfies the explicit definition of a Data Fiduciary.

Final Answer: Data Fiduciary

Answer: (C)

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Q2.

Solution

Concept: Statutory financial penalties for statutory non-compliance.

Solution:

- i. The legislation implements significant statutory monetary liabilities to deter data processing security oversights.
- ii. The regulatory board is legally authorized to impose these punitive fines based on breach severity.
- iii. According to the provided passage, penalties for severe data lapses escalate up to a maximum threshold.
- iv. This legislative ceiling is explicitly fixed at ₹ 250 crore for significant personal data breaches.
- v. This enforcement framework ensures strict adherence to processing rules by all major fiduciary institutions.

Final Answer: ₹ 250 crore

Answer: (B)

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Q3.

Solution

Concept: Constitutional evolution of fundamental rights within Indian jurisprudence.

Solution:

- i. Comprehensive privacy legislations rely on constitutional validation established via judicial precedents by apex courts.
- ii. The Supreme Court of India officially declared privacy an intrinsic fundamental right under Article 21.
- iii. This historic decision was delivered unanimously in the landmark Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India case.
- iv. This ruling laid the legal foundation necessitating robust data frameworks like the DPDP Act.
- v. Other options represent unrelated legal challenges concerning basic structure, liberty, or federalism principles.

Final Answer: K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India

Answer: (A)

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Q4.

Solution

Concept: Institutional roles and powers of the primary data supervisory authority.

Solution:

- i. The legislative text establishes a specialized structural entity named the Data Protection Board of India.
- ii. The primary operational scope involves supervising legal compliance directives across various industries.
- iii. The passage establishes that it functions primarily as a regulatory and adjudicatory body.
- iv. It holds the legal authority to handle disputes, examine compliance failures, and penalize violations.
- v. It operates independently from standard legislative drafting bodies or global private brokerage corporations.

Final Answer: Regulatory and adjudicatory body

Answer: (B)

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Q5.

Solution

Concept: Legal processing standards and safety requirements for processing minors' information.

Solution:

- i. The DPDP Act outlines heightened protective processing protocols concerning vulnerable groups, specifically children.
- ii. Individuals under eighteen cannot provide valid legal assent independently for processing their data profiles.
- iii. The framework mandates verifiable authorization provided exclusively by an authorized adult individual.
- iv. Such processing requires the explicit, lawful consent of the parent or lawful guardian.
- v. Third parties, including schools or regulatory boards, cannot give consent on behalf of families.

Final Answer: The parent or lawful guardian

Answer: (C)

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Q6.

Solution

Concept: Historical origin and international diplomatic launch of the IMEC project.

Solution:

- i. The passage explicitly outlines the foundational details regarding the inception of this massive infrastructure corridor.
- ii. This multilateral trade and economic initiative was introduced on the sidelines of a premier global inter-governmental forum.
- iii. According to the text, the project was first announced during the New Delhi G20 Summit in 2023.
- iv. It was presented as an ambitious network to bolster trade relations across multiple continents.
- v. Therefore, the correct geopolitical forum corresponds directly to the summit hosted by India in 2023.

Final Answer: 2023 G20 Summit in New Delhi

Answer: (B)

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Q7.

Solution

Concept: Geographical segmentation and transit routes of the IMEC infrastructure.

Solution:

- i. The passage provides a detailed structural breakdown of the corridor into two main sub-corridors.
- ii. This division ensures systemic connectivity across Asia, the Middle East region, and mainland Europe.
- iii. The passage explicitly defines the East Corridor as the link connecting India to the Arabian Gulf.
- iv. Meanwhile, the Northern Corridor fulfills the secondary role of linking the Arabian Gulf to Europe.
- v. Thus, looking strictly at the East Corridor, its primary destination is the Arabian Gulf.

Final Answer: India to the Arabian Gulf

Answer: (B)

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Q8.

Solution

Concept: Participating nations and geopolitical alignments involved in the corridor.

Solution:

- i. The passage enumerates several prominent nations and economic blocs anchoring this international development framework.
- ii. The participating nations explicitly listed include the United States, India, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.
- iii. European nations such as France, Germany, and Italy are also highlighted alongside the European Union.
- iv. China is not part of this group as the corridor is strategically viewed as its alternative.
- v. Consequently, China is a competing power rather than a primary signatory or partner in this initiative.

Final Answer: China

Answer: (C)

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Q9.

Solution

Concept: Geopolitical competition and global infrastructure alternatives in international trade.

Solution:

- i. Global economic corridors are frequently designed to present parallel alternatives to existing state-backed infrastructure networks.
- ii. The passage directly establishes the strategic context within which Western and Asian nations back the IMEC.
- iii. It highlights that the project is widely considered a major counterweight to China's global strategy.
- iv. This specific multi-continental Chinese infrastructure expansion mechanism is known as the Belt and Road Initiative.
- v. Other options represent distinct financial entities, military strategies, or environmental programs altogether.

Final Answer: Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

Answer: (C)

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Q10.

Solution

Concept: Environmental sustainability and socio-economic objectives of green transit corridors.

Solution:

- i. Beyond mere trade optimization, modern multinational connectivity infrastructure integrates critical environmental sustainability targets.
- ii. The ship-to-rail transit framework aims to streamline trade operations compared to long maritime paths.
- iii. Proponents argue that optimizing transport routes will help address burning global climate challenges.
- iv. The text explicitly notes that the IMEC will work toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- v. This contradicts options that favor dirty energy resources like coal or promoting harmful actions like deforestation.

Final Answer: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions through efficient transit

Answer: (B)

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Q11.

Solution

Concept: Academic disciplines and areas of focus in international awards.

Solution:

- i. The passage contains essential information concerning international recognitions distributed for historical or scientific achievements.
- ii. It explicitly lists the fields and specific topics rewarded by the selection committee during the 2025 cycle.
- iii. The text mentions that the Nobel Prize in Physics recognized groundbreaking work across specific modern disciplines.
- iv. It states that the physics award was precisely conferred for contributions to quantum information science.
- v. Other choices like gravitational waves, black hole thermodynamics, or gene editing represent entirely alternate Nobel cycles.

Final Answer: Quantum information science

Answer: (B)

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Q12.

Solution

Concept: Appointments and operational seniority transitions in the higher judiciary of India.

Solution:

- i. The Indian judiciary experiences regular institutional continuity determined by the established constitutional principle of seniority.
- ii. The text speaks about the appointment of the 53rd Chief Justice of India in late 2025.
- iii. Following the direct legal succession path of the Supreme Court, Justice Surya Kant assumed this role.
- iv. His term officially commenced in November 2025 after succeeding his predecessor in a quiet democratic tradition.
- v. Thus, matching the historical reality of the late 2025 transition, the leader is Justice Surya Kant.

Final Answer: Justice Surya Kant

Answer: (C)

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Q13.

Solution

Concept: Constitutional mechanisms and institutional frameworks governing judicial selections.

Solution:

- i. The administrative role of the Chief Justice extends beyond judicial tasks to encompass judge selection methods.
- ii. Higher judiciary nominations require recommendations coordinated systematically through specialized internal judicial bodies.
- iii. The passage notes this administration involves recommending judges to the courts using a particular structural framework.
- iv. This specific framework is explicitly designated in the second paragraph as the collegium system.
- v. Alternate options describe civil service bodies, state commissions, or bodies meant solely for presidential elections.

Final Answer: Collegium System

Answer: (B)

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Q14.

Solution

Concept: Historical categorization and foundational mandates of international prize committees.

Solution:

- i. The Nobel Prizes were created through the final will and testament of Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel.
- ii. The original standard disciplines include Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, and Peace foundations.
- iii. A subsequent prize in Economic Sciences was established later by Sweden's central bank in memory.
- iv. Notably, a dedicated prize category for Mathematics was never created within the original or expanded fields.
- v. Mathematics achievements are instead recognized by alternate global honors like the Fields Medal or Abel Prize.

Final Answer: Mathematics

Answer: (C)

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Q15.

Solution

Concept: National honors, state awards, and state hierarchies of civilian recognition.

Solution:

- i. Nations designate special state medals to honor individuals for exceptional service or monumental lifelong contributions.
- ii. The passage refers to India's highest civilian award being conferred upon agricultural and social stalwarts.
- iii. This premier national award, representing the absolute peak civilian decoration, is titled the Bharat Ratna.
- iv. The Padma Vibhushan occupies the second tier, while the Param Vir Chakra is a military decoration.
- v. The Jnanpith Award is restricted entirely to recognizing outstanding literary works rather than general public service.

Final Answer: Bharat Ratna

Answer: (C)

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Q16.

Solution

Concept: Host nation selections and tournament organization for international cricket events.

Solution:

- i. Major multi-nation sports tournaments are scheduled years in advance by international governing bodies to ensure readiness.
- ii. The first paragraph of the passage details specific continental arrangements regarding upcoming shorter-format cricket competitions.
- iii. It states that the 2026 ICC Men's T20 World Cup will showcase the shortest format's growing global popularity.
- iv. The text explicitly notes that this particular edition is co-hosted by India and Sri Lanka.
- v. Other options present combinations from previous tournament editions or entirely different geographical sporting zones.

Final Answer: India and Sri Lanka

Answer: (C)

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Q17.

Solution

Concept: Structural expansion and format changes in major international football tournaments.

Solution:

- i. International sports federations regularly update competition formats to enhance regional inclusivity and global audience engagement.
- ii. The passage outlines significant structural transformations planned for the premier international association football tournament.
- iii. It states that the focus has shifted entirely toward the highly anticipated 2026 FIFA World Cup.
- iv. The text explicitly highlights that this edition will be the first featuring 48 competing teams.
- v. This expanding layout adds more structural matches compared to the historic format which contained 32 teams.

Final Answer: 48

Answer: (C)

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Q18.

Solution

Concept: Geographical distribution and host nations for North American international sports events.

Solution:

- i. The 2026 iteration of the football tournament features a historic joint hosting arrangement across a specific continent.
- ii. The passage points out that the tournament is set to be hosted across North America.
- iii. Geographically, the core North American host countries are the United States, Mexico, and Canada.
- iv. Brazil is a South American nation and is not part of this specific hosting group.
- v. Therefore, Brazil is excluded from the three partner countries executing the tournament logistics.

Final Answer: Brazil

Answer: (C)

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Q19.

Solution

Concept: Terminology and abbreviations of premier multi-year international sporting frameworks.

Solution:

- i. Governing bodies create designated tournament titles to describe their premier test-format league structures.
- ii. The provided passage mentions this specific abbreviation in the context of longer-format international cricket matches.
- iii. The acronym is explicitly contextualized in the text alongside the thrilling final between top-ranked nations.
- iv. The passage clearly states that the letters correspond directly to the World Test Championship.
- v. Alternative choices mix general tournament words that do not represent official ICC competition structures.

Final Answer: World Test Championship

Answer: (B)

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Q20.

Solution

Concept: Historic achievements and player milestones within international chess championships.

Solution:

- i. The passage highlights India's rising dominance in chess, driven by young Grandmasters climbing the ranks.
- ii. In early 2024, the prestigious FIDE Candidates Tournament concluded with a historic breakthrough victory.
- iii. Indian Grandmaster D Gukesh won the tournament at the age of seventeen years old.
- iv. This monumental achievement made him the youngest challenger ever for the World Chess Championship title.
- v. This victory cemented his position at the absolute forefront of India's golden chess generation.

Final Answer: D Gukesh

Answer: (C)

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Q21.

Solution

Concept: Core technical targets and parameters of the Indian Human Spaceflight Programme.

Solution:

- i. The text details the fundamental milestones of the indigenous aerospace mission led by ISRO.
- ii. The overarching purpose is to demonstrate human-rated transportation capabilities safely to space and back.
- iii. According to the passage, the mission transports a human crew to a Low Earth Orbit.
- iv. Once orbit parameters are met, the vehicle must guarantee bringing them back safely.
- v. Other choices describe Mars colonization or lunar and solar scientific exploration missions.

Final Answer: Sending humans to Low Earth Orbit and back

Answer: (B)

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Q22.

Solution

Concept: Historical records and environmental timelines of wildlife extinction in India.

Solution:

- i. The passage outlines key historical milestones regarding conservation history and the reintroduction of big cats.
- ii. It details the specific timeframe when the native cheetah population completely disappeared from Indian landscapes.
- iii. The passage explicitly declares that the big cat was declared extinct in the country in 1952.
- iv. This historical record established the ecological prerequisite for launching Project Cheetah decades later.
- v. Therefore, 1952 represents the official statutory year of extinction under national records.

Final Answer: 1952

Answer: (B)

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Q23.

Solution

Concept: International wildlife translocation partnerships and source countries for Project Cheetah.

Solution:

- i. The project targets biodiversity restoration by translocating specific species across international geographic boundaries.
- ii. To execute this plan, India built diplomatic frameworks with African nations hosting wild cheetah groups.
- iii. In accordance with international wildlife agreements, animals were sourced from Namibia and South Africa.
- iv. These countries provided the initial founders released into Kuno National Park in Madhya Pradesh.
- v. This matches historical translocation data regarding the geopolitical execution of the flagship conservation scheme.

Final Answer: Namibia and South Africa

Answer: (B)

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Q24.

Solution

Concept: Long-term climate action timelines and national carbon neutrality commitments.

Solution:

- i. Nations declare specific long-term target timelines to eliminate or balance their net greenhouse emissions.
- ii. The second paragraph describes India's leadership role concerning ongoing global climate mitigation policies.
- iii. The text explicitly outlines India's statutory target commitment to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2070.
- iv. This strategic climate timeline was formally established during the global COP26 Glasgow climate summit.
- v. Alternate options like 2030, 2047, or 2050 represent alternative short-term or developmental goals.

Final Answer: 2070

Answer: (D)

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Q25.

Solution

Concept: Founding partner nations and international alliances for renewable energy deployment.

Solution:

- i. The International Solar Alliance functions as a multi-lateral platform focused on solar energy optimization.
- ii. The coalition was originally conceptualized and co-founded during a major UN climate change conference.
- iii. India partnered with France to launch this alliance jointly during the COP21 Paris summit.
- iv. The platform brings together solar-resource-rich states to reduce dependency on fossil fuel infrastructure.
- v. Hence, France stands as the primary co-founding nation alongside India for this initiative.

Final Answer: France

Answer: (C)

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Q26.

Solution

Concept: Avenues of financial empowerment and welfare schemes launched by the central government.

Solution:

- i. The passage outlines welfare initiatives launched to enhance educational access and ease financial constraints for students.
- ii. It explicitly describes the primary operational objective behind introducing the PM-Vidyalaxmi welfare framework.
- iii. The text states that the initiative provides collateral-free and guarantor-free education loans to meritorious individuals.
- iv. This structure ensures that financial limitations do not deter talented students from pursuing higher education.
- v. Other choices concerning free laptops, housing assistance, or agricultural equipment represent entirely separate welfare programs.

Final Answer: Collateral-free education loans for higher studies

Answer: (B)

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Q27.

Solution

Concept: Administrative management and nodal agencies executing national digital academic repository systems.

Solution:

- i. Implementing comprehensive knowledge networks demands coordination from specialized nodal entities with information tracking infrastructure.
- ii. The second paragraph details the specific organizational management handling the centralization of academic subscriptions.
- iii. The text explicitly attributes the administration of the One Nation One Subscription framework to a specialized center.
- iv. It states that this initiative is fully managed by the Information and Library Network Centre.
- v. Therefore, INFLIBNET serves as the primary designated operational body over alternate bodies like NITI Aayog.

Final Answer: INFLIBNET Centre

Answer: (C)

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Q28.

Solution

Concept: Democratization of knowledge networks and centralized academic resource accessibility models.

Solution:

- i. Digital knowledge infrastructure seeks to democratize research access across distinct geographic tiers of higher education.
- ii. The text details the primary operational purpose behind launching the One Nation One Subscription strategy.
- iii. It explicitly states that the mechanism opens access to a vast repository of international scholarly journals.
- iv. This centralization reduces overall procurement expenditure and provides equitable academic information to smaller towns and universities.
- v. This matches options highlighting centralized research journal platforms over general news media or id cards.

Final Answer: Centralized access to international scholarly journals for research

Answer: (B)

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Q29.

Solution

Concept: Banking terminology and security specifications within government-backed student credit models.

Solution:

- i. Financial credits usually demand specific asset protection terms to mitigate lending risks for formal banking systems.
- ii. The term collateral-free describes credit terms that eliminate traditional backing demands from applicants.
- iii. In this context, it guarantees that no external security or asset needs to be pledged.
- iv. This feature allows meritorious students from underprivileged financial backgrounds to access loans without property backing.
- v. It does not imply interest elimination, waiver of repayment obligations, or exclusivity for government workers.

Final Answer: No security or asset needs to be pledged for the loan

Answer: (B)

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Q30.

Solution

Concept: Eligibility parameters and institutional benchmarking under central higher education credit frameworks.

Solution:

- i. Financial assistance programs utilize specific institutional benchmarks to channel resources toward authenticated educational learning environments.
- ii. The passage delineates which educational categories qualify for credit disbursement under the PM-Vidyalaxmi framework.
- iii. The text explicitly points out that loans are extended to students admitted to quality higher education institutions.
- iv. This target group optimizes financial lending toward recognized degree courses rather than basic schooling systems.
- v. Therefore, the criteria specifically mandate admission into accredited Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs).

Final Answer: Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs)

Answer: (B)

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Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	B	3	A	4	B	5	C
6	B	7	B	8	C	9	C	10	B
11	B	12	C	13	B	14	C	15	C
16	C	17	C	18	C	19	B	20	C
21	B	22	B	23	B	24	D	25	C
26	B	27	C	28	B	29	B	30	B

