

CLAT Current Affairs & GK Sample Paper – 16

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–Q7): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

India's Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, enacted as a landmark privacy legislation, represents the nation's commitment to establishing comprehensive data protection frameworks in an increasingly digitalised economy. The Act creates a regulatory architecture balancing individual privacy rights with legitimate data processing by government agencies, private corporations, and other entities. Key provisions include establishing a Data Protection Board with authority to investigate



violations, imposing penalties for non-compliance, and requiring explicit consent for processing personal data in most circumstances. Unlike the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation, India's framework allows for greater governmental flexibility in processing data for national security and public order purposes. The legislation mandates that significant data processing activities undergo impact assessments to evaluate privacy risks. Organisations must appoint Data Protection Officers responsible for ensuring compliance and addressing grievances. However, critics argue that broad exceptions for state surveillance, insufficient penalties for violations, and limited individual remedies create gaps in practical protection. The Act represents a significant step in India's digital governance journey, though implementation challenges remain regarding awareness, enforcement mechanisms, and judicial interpretation.

- Q1.** The primary purpose of India's Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, is to:
- (A) eliminate all data collection by government agencies.
 - (B) establish comprehensive frameworks balancing privacy rights with legitimate data processing.
 - (C) provide absolute protection preventing all data sharing with foreign entities.
 - (D) eliminate the need for private companies to collect customer information.
- Q2.** Which of the following is a key provision of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act?
- (A) Establishing a Data Protection Board with investigatory authority and penalty powers.
 - (B) Unlimited government surveillance without any restrictions.



- (C) Banning all private sector data collection activities.
- (D) Requiring all data deletion within 30 days of collection.
- Q3.** According to the passage, how does India's data protection framework differ from the EU's GDPR?
- (A) India provides stronger privacy protections than the GDPR.
- (B) India allows greater governmental flexibility in processing data for national security and public order purposes.
- (C) The GDPR does not allow government data processing for any purpose.
- (D) India's framework is identical to GDPR provisions.
- Q4.** The role of Data Protection Officers, as mentioned in the passage, is to:
- (A) eliminate all data collection by organisations.
- (B) ensure compliance and address grievances related to data protection.
- (C) prevent citizens from accessing their personal information.
- (D) monitor international data transfers exclusively.
- Q5.** Which of the following is identified as a criticism of the Act?
- (A) It provides excessive restrictions on government data processing.
- (B) It eliminates all private sector data collection entirely.
- (C) Broad exceptions for state surveillance and insufficient penalties for violations create protection gaps.
- (D) It requires immediate deletion of all collected data.
- Q6.** The passage indicates that impact assessments required under the Act are meant to:
- (A) eliminate all data processing activities.
- (B) prevent citizens from filing complaints.
- (C) ensure data is shared with all government agencies.
- (D) evaluate privacy risks associated with significant data processing activities.



- Q7.** According to the passage, what is the current status of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act?
- (A) It has been completely repealed by Parliament.
 - (B) It represents a significant step in India's digital governance journey, though implementation challenges remain.
 - (C) It provides absolute and complete privacy protection to all citizens.
 - (D) It has been replaced by an international agreement.

Passage II

Directions (Q8–Q14): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Paris Climate Agreement's updated Nationally Determined Contributions framework, revised in 2024, represents the largest coordinated commitment to climate action since the agreement's inception. Countries worldwide submitted enhanced pledges targeting increased renewable energy deployment, methane emission reductions, and forest conservation. India's updated NDC commits to achieving 45 percent non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030, significantly exceeding its previous commitment. The African continent's collective commitment emphasises renewable energy expansion and adaptation finance, recognising the continent's vulnerability despite minimal historical emissions. China and the United States, the world's largest emitters, face unprecedented pressure to announce substantial emission reduction targets. The updated framework includes loss-and-damage funding mechanisms, where developed nations commit financial resources to assist vulnerable developing nations experiencing severe climate impacts. Negotiations revealed persistent tensions regarding historical re-



sponsibility for emissions, with developing nations demanding greater contributions from industrialised nations. Climate finance, estimated at USD 100 billion annually by 2025, remains contentious regarding whether funds constitute genuine aid or represent development finance obligations. Critics argue that current pledges remain insufficient to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, the critical threshold identified by climate scientists.

Q8. India's updated Nationally Determined Contribution targets achieving:

- (A) 30 percent non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030.
- (B) 50 percent non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2025.
- (C) 45 percent non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030.
- (D) 35 percent non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2035.

Q9. The loss-and-damage funding mechanism in the updated Paris framework primarily aims to:

- (A) provide finance for developing renewable energy only.
- (B) assist vulnerable developing nations experiencing severe climate impacts.
- (C) eliminate all greenhouse gas emissions immediately.
- (D) prevent developed nations from reducing emissions.

Q10. According to the passage, a persistent tension in climate negotiations relates to:

- (A) historical responsibility for emissions and contributions from industrialised nations.
- (B) whether renewable energy is effective.
- (C) whether climate change exists.
- (D) the elimination of all energy consumption.

Q11. Climate finance estimated at USD 100 billion annually by 2025 is disputed regarding:



- (A) whether the amount is appropriate for renewable energy.
- (B) whether it constitutes genuine aid or development finance obligations.
- (C) whether it should be distributed to industrialised nations.
- (D) whether it eliminates the need for local action.

Q12. The critical threshold for limiting global warming, as identified by climate scientists mentioned in the passage, is:

- (A) 2.5 degrees Celsius.
- (B) 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- (C) 3 degrees Celsius.
- (D) 0.5 degrees Celsius.

Q13. According to the passage, Africa's vulnerability to climate impacts is paradoxical because:

- (A) it is the largest greenhouse gas emitter.
- (B) it has minimal historical emissions but faces severe climate impacts.
- (C) it refuses to participate in climate agreements.
- (D) it has not developed renewable energy capacity.

Q14. The passage suggests that critics argue current climate pledges are:

- (A) excessively stringent and economically damaging.
- (B) sufficient to address global warming.
- (C) insufficient to limit global warming to the critical 1.5-degree threshold.
- (D) focused exclusively on developed nations only.

Passage III

Directions (Q15–Q20): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The global repatriation movement, gaining momentum in 2024-2025, reflects nations' efforts to reclaim cultural artefacts held in



foreign museums and private collections. Museums in Western nations, historically accumulated artefacts during colonial periods, face increasing pressure from source nations demanding return of culturally significant items. The British Museum's reluctant agreement to loan the Parthenon Marbles to Greece for specified periods marked a significant diplomatic compromise, though permanent repatriation remains disputed. The Metropolitan Museum in New York initiated a repatriation policy returning artefacts to Egypt, Peru, and other nations, establishing precedents for ethical collection practices. India successfully recovered multiple stolen idols and sculptures from illegal antiquities markets, with temples and state governments conducting reclamation campaigns. The repatriation movement raises complex questions regarding ownership, stewardship, and universal museum principles. Proponents argue that artefacts in source nations strengthen cultural identity and tourism revenue, benefiting local communities. Opponents contend that world-class museums provide superior preservation, research facilities, and global access unavailable in source nations. International legal frameworks remain underdeveloped, lacking enforcement mechanisms for repatriation demands and creating asymmetries favouring museums with superior resources. UNESCO guidelines encourage repatriation but lack binding authority.

Q15. The global repatriation movement primarily seeks to:

- (A) expand museum collections in developed nations.
- (B) reclaim cultural artefacts held in foreign museums and private collections.
- (C) establish new museums exclusively in Western nations.
- (D) eliminate all cultural heritage from developing nations.



- Q16.** The British Museum's agreement regarding the Parthenon Marbles represents:
- (A) permanent repatriation to Greece.
 - (B) refusal to return any artefacts.
 - (C) a loan arrangement for specified periods, though permanent repatriation remains disputed.
 - (D) destruction of the artefacts.
- Q17.** According to the passage, proponents of repatriation argue that returning artefacts to source nations:
- (A) weakens cultural identity in those nations.
 - (B) strengthens cultural identity and can increase tourism revenue benefiting local communities.
 - (C) reduces the significance of cultural items.
 - (D) prevents international cooperation.
- Q18.** Critics of repatriation raise concerns that source nations may lack:
- (A) cultural value for the artefacts.
 - (B) political systems to govern museums.
 - (C) superior preservation facilities and research capabilities available in world-class museums.
 - (D) interest in their own cultural heritage.
- Q19.** According to the passage, UNESCO guidelines on repatriation are characterised as:
- (A) legally binding and enforced globally.
 - (B) encouraging repatriation but lacking binding authority and enforcement mechanisms.
 - (C) opposing all forms of repatriation.
 - (D) requiring immediate return of all artefacts.
- Q20.** A major barrier to effective repatriation frameworks, as suggested in the passage, is:



- (A) developing nations refusing to accept artefacts.
- (B) underdeveloped international legal frameworks lacking enforcement mechanisms and creating asymmetries favouring museums with superior resources.
- (C) UNESCO's opposition to repatriation.
- (D) the absence of stolen artefacts.

Passage IV

Directions (Q21–Q24): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Women's sports participation reached historic milestones in 2024-2025, with record-breaking achievements across multiple disciplines. Neeraj Chopra's female counterpart, Annu Rani, joined India's javelin throw excellence with her consistent international performance. Tennis star Sania Mirza's retirement from professional competition marked the end of an era for Indian tennis, leaving legacies across singles, doubles, and mixed-doubles formats. The Indian women's cricket team's ICC World Cup triumph, as mentioned in previous contexts, symbolised the culmination of invested infrastructure and player development programmes. Women's football in India experienced rapid growth through professional leagues and international tournaments, with players like Bala Devi achieving international recognition through club football in Europe. The Tokyo Olympics, held in 2021 but celebrated in 2024-2025 retrospectives, saw record-breaking female participation and multiple medal achievements. Sponsorship and media coverage of women's sports increased substantially, though gender pay gap disparities in professional sports remain significant. National federations



invested heavily in women's training programmes, physiotherapy, and sports science support, narrowing performance gaps with traditional sports-dominant nations. Government policy emphasis on women's sports development through schemes targeting grassroots participation accelerated talent pipeline formation.

Q21. Which of the following represents a significant milestone for Indian women's sports?

- (A) Record-breaking achievements across multiple disciplines including cricket and athletics.
- (B) Elimination of all women's sports participation.
- (C) Reduction in international sporting opportunities.
- (D) Decreased investment in women's athletics.

Q22. Sania Mirza's significance in Indian tennis history relates to:

- (A) refusing to participate in international competitions.
- (B) her legacies across singles, doubles, and mixed-doubles formats as highlighted by her retirement in 2024-2025.
- (C) limiting women's participation in tennis.
- (D) promoting only male tennis exclusively.

Q23. The passage suggests that professional women's football in India has grown through:

- (A) elimination of international matches.
- (B) professional leagues and international tournaments enabling players to achieve international recognition.
- (C) reducing investment in female athletes.
- (D) restricting women's access to football.

Q24. According to the passage, significant gender-related disparities in professional sports persist regarding:

- (A) the number of women participating.



- (B) pay gaps between male and female athletes.
- (C) access to international competitions.
- (D) basic sports infrastructure.

Passage V

Directions (Q25–Q28): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Public health infrastructure received renewed investment focus following global pandemic experiences, with nations reassessing disease surveillance and vaccination programme capabilities. India's integrated disease surveillance system, strengthened through technology modernisation, enhanced real-time reporting from healthcare facilities nationwide. The Ayushman Bharat programme expanded access to tertiary healthcare for economically disadvantaged populations, covering over 500 million individuals through a public insurance scheme. Vaccine development initiatives, accelerated by pandemic learnings, positioned India as a global vaccine manufacturer and exporter of affordable vaccines to developing nations. Antimicrobial resistance emerged as a critical public health threat, prompting national action plans regulating antibiotic prescriptions and usage in veterinary and agricultural sectors. Mental health services received enhanced policy attention, with government initiatives launching telemedicine platforms connecting rural populations with psychiatric specialists. Food safety regulation underwent modernisation to address emerging pathogens and provide rapid response mechanisms. The passage of comprehensive air quality management legislation in major cities targeted pollution reduction and public respiratory health protection. Implementation



gaps remained between policy formulation and ground-level execution, particularly regarding awareness campaigns and behavioural change initiatives.

Q25. India's Ayushman Bharat programme primarily aims to:

- (A) eliminate government healthcare entirely.
- (B) expand access to tertiary healthcare for economically disadvantaged populations through public insurance.
- (C) restrict healthcare access exclusively to wealthy individuals.
- (D) prevent disease prevention initiatives.

Q26. The passage indicates that antimicrobial resistance is addressed through:

- (A) increased antibiotic usage without restrictions.
- (B) national action plans regulating antibiotic prescriptions and usage in veterinary and agricultural sectors.
- (C) eliminating antibiotics completely.
- (D) prohibiting all vaccine development.

Q27. Mental health services in India are being expanded through:

- (A) eliminating mental health support entirely.
- (B) restricting mental health services to urban areas exclusively.
- (C) reducing government investment in mental health.
- (D) telemedicine platforms connecting rural populations with psychiatric specialists.

Q28. According to the passage, a key implementation challenge in India's public health initiatives relates to:

- (A) excessive policy implementation.
- (B) gaps between policy formulation and ground-level execution, particularly regarding awareness campaigns.
- (C) elimination of all health policies.
- (D) overinvestment in rural healthcare.



Passage VI

Directions (Q29–Q30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Agricultural technology adoption through government-supported schemes accelerated in 2024-2025, addressing productivity challenges in rainfed and marginal farming regions. The National Agricultural Mission targeting climate-resilient agriculture promoted crop diversification and conservation agriculture practices, integrating traditional knowledge with modern technology. Minimum Support Price mechanisms, though contentious regarding fiscal sustainability, aimed to guarantee farmer income security. Soil health monitoring through laboratory networks and digital platforms enabled precision agriculture interventions. The farmer producer organisations model expanded to facilitate collective marketing, enhancing bargaining power against middlemen and providing access to input supplies at reduced costs.

Q29. The National Agricultural Mission's climate-resilient agriculture approach emphasises:

- (A) crop diversification and conservation agriculture practices integrating traditional and modern knowledge.
- (B) elimination of all agriculture activity.
- (C) exclusive reliance on chemical inputs.
- (D) reduction of farming areas.

Q30. Farmer producer organisations are valued primarily for:

- (A) eliminating farmer participation in markets.
- (B) restricting farmer access to technologies.
- (C) collective marketing and increased bargaining power against middlemen while providing reduced-cost input supplies.



(D) reducing agricultural productivity.



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

Concept: Privacy legislation balances protecting individual rights with enabling essential data operations. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, acts as India's primary statutory template for managing this structural equilibrium.

Solution: The text states: "The Act creates a regulatory architecture balancing individual privacy rights with legitimate data processing by government agencies, private corporations, and other entities." Rather than banning data collection, it establishes explicit legal guardrails. It permits essential data operations for business and national security while enforcing consent, transparency, and administrative safeguards. This balancing approach directly matches option (B).

Final Answer: establish comprehensive frameworks balancing privacy rights with legitimate data processing.

Answer: (B)

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Q2.

Solution

Concept: Statutory impact depends on specific regulatory mechanisms. Evaluating a privacy law involves identifying the statutory boards and legal penalties it creates to enforce compliance.

Solution: The passage states: “Key provisions include establishing a Data Protection Board with authority to investigate violations, imposing penalties for non-compliance, and requiring explicit consent for processing personal data...” The Data Protection Board serves as the primary enforcement body, providing the investigative authority needed to convert statutory rules into binding obligations. This structural enforcement mechanism validates option (B).

Final Answer: Establishing a Data Protection Board with investigatory authority and penalty powers.

Answer: (A)

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Q3.

Solution

Concept: Comparative legal analysis highlights how different nations modify regulatory systems to serve their unique domestic priorities, national security mandates, and governance structures.

Solution: The passage explicitly compares the two systems: “Unlike the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation, India’s framework allows for greater governmental flexibility in processing data for national security and public order purposes.” While the EU’s GDPR applies strict limits to state agencies, India’s law leaves broader administrative discretion for public order and state security, confirming option (B).

Final Answer: India allows greater governmental flexibility in processing data for national security and public order purposes.

Answer: (B)

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Q4.

Solution

Concept: Corporate roles define internal accountability. Compliance positions ensure that data processing operations remain legally sound while providing structured routes to resolve consumer complaints.

Solution: The passage states: “Organisations must appoint Data Protection Officers responsible for ensuring compliance and addressing grievances.” These officers function as internal regulators, overseeing corporate data practices and serving as the primary touchpoint for consumer issues. This establishes institutional accountability by embedding compliance responsibilities within a specific corporate role, matching option (B).

Final Answer: ensure compliance and address grievances related to data protection.

Answer: (B)

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Q5.

Solution

Concept: Critical analysis evaluates statutory loopholes, missing enforcement penalties, and exemptions that could weaken individual data protections or reduce a law's deterrent effect.

Solution: The text highlights major criticisms: "Critics argue that broad exceptions for state surveillance, insufficient penalties for violations, and limited individual remedies create gaps in practical protection." These vulnerabilities could allow unchecked state data access while failing to adequately deter corporate misconduct or offer meaningful citizen remedies, aligning precisely with option (C).

Final Answer: Broad exceptions for state surveillance and insufficient penalties for violations create protection gaps.

Answer: (C)

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Q6.

Solution

Concept: Risk assessment mechanisms evaluate systemic vulnerabilities before implementation, allowing organizations to spot and mitigate potential harms prior to starting operations.

Solution: The text explains: “The legislation mandates that significant data processing activities undergo impact assessments to evaluate privacy risks.” These proactive evaluations force entities to check processing plans for privacy concerns beforehand, allowing them to fix flaws before data gathering begins. This preventive approach is accurately summarized by option (D).

Final Answer: evaluate privacy risks associated with significant data processing activities.

Answer: (D)

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Q7.

Solution

Concept: Assessing statutory status involves analyzing a law's immediate regulatory progress while identifying the legal and cultural hurdles that shape its final implementation.

Solution: The text concludes: "The Act represents a significant step in India's digital governance journey, though implementation challenges remain regarding awareness, enforcement mechanisms, and judicial interpretation." While noting progress, it highlights that real-world success relies on boosting public awareness and establishing solid judicial baselines, which supports option (B).

Final Answer: It represents a significant step in India's digital governance journey, though implementation challenges remain.

Answer: (B)

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Q8.

Solution

Concept: National climate pledges feature specific targets tracking renewable energy capacity, establishing clear benchmarks to assess a country's shift away from fossil fuels.

Solution: The text states: "India's updated NDC commits to achieving 45 percent non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030, significantly exceeding its previous commitment." This formal metric binds the nation to securing nearly half of its power capacity from green sources within the decade, raising its original climate ambitions and matching option (C).

Final Answer: 45 percent non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030.

Answer: (C)

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Q9.

Solution

Concept: Climate finance pathways assist developing nations facing severe weather issues by covering climate damages that standard adaptation methods cannot prevent.

Solution: The text states: “The updated framework includes loss-and-damage funding mechanisms, where developed nations commit financial resources to assist vulnerable developing nations experiencing severe climate impacts.” This framework channels capital directly to high-risk areas to address irreversible ecological and economic losses, validating option (B).

Final Answer: assist vulnerable developing nations experiencing severe climate impacts.

Answer: (B)

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Q10.**Solution**

Concept: International climate disputes stem from differing views on equity, historical emissions responsibilities, and the financial obligations of industrialized versus developing states.

Solution: The passage states: “Negotiations revealed persistent tensions regarding historical responsibility for emissions, with developing nations demanding greater contributions from industrialised nations.” Developing states argue that advanced economies generated their wealth through carbon emissions and must foot the climate bill, creating an ongoing diplomatic deadlock that confirms option (A).

Final Answer: historical responsibility for emissions and contributions from industrialised nations.

Answer: (A)

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Q11.

Solution

Concept: Development finance involves structural economic obligations, whereas traditional aid is defined as voluntary charitable assistance. Identifying this distinction helps clarify ongoing global climate funding stalemates.

Solution: The passage states: “Climate finance, estimated at USD 100 billion annually by 2025, remains contentious regarding whether funds constitute genuine aid or represent development finance obligations.” If categorized as aid, the capital is viewed as a voluntary gesture of generosity. Conversely, if treated as an obligation, the funding represents a mandatory debt owed by developed countries for historical emissions. This conceptual division alters how both donor and recipient nations perceive their political roles and resource entitlements, making option (B) the correct choice.

Final Answer: whether it constitutes genuine aid or development finance obligations.

Answer: (B)

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Q12.

Solution

Concept: Climate science relies on specific tipping points to measure planetary danger. Exceeding these baseline thresholds triggers irreversible shifts in ecosystems, sea levels, and overall habitability.

Solution: The text explicitly states: “Critics argue that current pledges remain insufficient to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, the critical threshold identified by climate scientists.” This specific metric represents the ceiling above which scientists predict catastrophic events like ice sheet collapse, widespread crop failure, and extreme weather multiplication. Because the text explicitly isolates this temperature limit as the boundary for stabilizing the global climate, option (B) is the accurate answer.

Final Answer: 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Answer: (B)

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Q13.

Solution

Concept: Environmental justice highlights the geopolitical disconnect where the territories facing the most severe climate vulnerabilities are often those least responsible for historical carbon accumulation.

Solution: The passage captures this paradox: “The African continent’s collective commitment emphasises renewable energy expansion and adaptation finance, recognising the continent’s vulnerability despite minimal historical emissions.” Because greenhouse gases mix globally, localized emissions generate planetary consequences. Developing African nations bear severe burdens—such as expanding droughts and agricultural shocks—despite their minor industrial footprints. This severe imbalance directly supports option (B).

Final Answer: it has minimal historical emissions but faces severe climate impacts.

Answer: (B)

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Q14.

Solution

Concept: Evaluating climate adequacy involves assessing whether aggregated emission pledges are structurally sufficient to achieve specific target temperature thresholds set by the scientific community.

Solution: The text states: “Critics argue that current pledges remain insufficient to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, the critical threshold identified by climate scientists.” This baseline criticism highlights a structural mismatch: the emission reductions countries are politically willing to commit to fall short of the mathematical cuts needed to avert dangerous warming levels. This identified deficit confirms option (C) as the correct choice.

Final Answer: insufficient to limit global warming to the critical 1.5-degree threshold.

Answer: (C)

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Q15.

Solution

Concept: The cultural repatriation movement seeks the physical return of historical treasures to their original homelands, challenging colonial-era acquisitions and the centralization of artifacts in Western institutions.

Solution: The passage states: “The global repatriation movement, gaining momentum in 2024-2025, reflects nations’ efforts to reclaim cultural artefacts held in foreign museums and private collections.” The movement focuses on returning antiquities to their source societies, allowing local populations to rebuild connections with their heritage and manage their own historical records. This explicitly defined objective aligns perfectly with option (B).

Final Answer: reclaim cultural artefacts held in foreign museums and private collections.

Answer: (B)

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Q16.

Solution

Concept: Diplomatic compromises provide temporary operational agreements regarding contested assets without permanently resolving underlying disputes over legal ownership or long-term sovereignty.

Solution: The passage notes: “The British Museum’s reluctant agreement to loan the Parthenon Marbles to Greece for specified periods marked a significant diplomatic compromise, though permanent repatriation remains disputed.” The text outlines a framework where the artifacts are displayed in Greece temporarily, while the museum maintains its legal title. This leaves the core dispute over permanent ownership unresolved, a dynamic that matches option (C).
Final Answer: a loan arrangement for specified periods, though permanent repatriation remains disputed.

Answer: (C)[Go Back to Question 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept: Proponents of asset repatriation point to local socio-economic benefits, arguing that returning heritage items yields tangible cultural and financial advantages for source communities.

Solution: The passage explains: “Proponents argue that artefacts in source nations strengthen cultural identity and tourism revenue, benefiting local communities.” Returning these objects helps source societies reclaim historical narratives while drawing global travelers to local institutions. This combination of cultural restoration and regional economic development matches the proponents’ arguments summarized in option (B).

Final Answer: strengthens cultural identity and can increase tourism revenue benefiting local communities.

Answer: (B)

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Q18.**Solution**

Concept: Arguments against repatriation generally emphasize institutional capacity, focusing on conservation infrastructure, academic resources, and public accessibility within major global museums.

Solution: The text indicates: “Opponents contend that world-class museums provide superior preservation, research facilities, and global access unavailable in source nations.” This view maintains that heavily funded Western institutions are better equipped with advanced climate controls, protection systems, and scholarly networks. Because this perspective worries about a deficit of these specialized capabilities in source regions, option (C) is correct.

Final Answer: superior preservation facilities and research capabilities available in world-class museums.

Answer: (C)

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Q19.

Solution

Concept: International regulatory bodies often operate via non-binding declarations, using recommendations to guide state interactions without building formal, mandatory enforcement structures.

Solution: The text characterizes the institution's capacity directly: "UNESCO guidelines encourage repatriation but lack binding authority." These standards act as voluntary ethical blueprints rather than statutory mandates. Because they lack the legislative power to enforce compliance or arbitrate property returns through global courts, their role matches the profile described in option (B).

Final Answer: encouraging repatriation but lacking binding authority and enforcement mechanisms.

Answer: (B)

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Q20.

Solution

Concept: Structural barriers, such as fragmented international laws and unevenly distributed legal assets, prevent source nations from effectively enforcing property recovery claims.

Solution: The passage explicitly identifies the primary obstacle: “International legal frameworks remain underdeveloped, lacking enforcement mechanisms for repatriation demands and creating asymmetries favouring museums with superior resources.” Without a unified global framework, source nations cannot legally compel the return of their artifacts, allowing well-resourced institutions to hold their collections indefinitely. This institutional imbalance validates option (B).

Final Answer: underdeveloped international legal frameworks lacking enforcement mechanisms and creating asymmetries favouring museums with superior resources.

Answer: (B)

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Q21.

Solution

Concept: Women's sports advancement is characterized by major athletic milestones across multiple disciplines, showcasing systemic progress in global participation, talent development, and competitive excellence.

Solution: The text states: "Women's sports participation reached historic milestones in 2024-2025, with record-breaking achievements across multiple disciplines." The text supports this by highlighting specific triumphs in cricket, athletics, tennis, and international club football. Rather than being confined to a single sport, this progress represents a widespread trend of excellence across diverse athletic arenas, validating option (A).

Final Answer: Record-breaking achievements across multiple disciplines including cricket and athletics.

Answer: (A)

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Q22.

Solution

Concept: A dynamic multi-format legacy refers to an athlete's ability to achieve elite-level success across multiple variations of a single sport, leaving an indelible impact on their athletic discipline.

Solution: The text notes: "Tennis star Sania Mirza's retirement from professional competition marked the end of an era for Indian tennis, leaving legacies across singles, doubles, and mixed-doubles formats." Achieving global success across all three distinct competitive divisions is a rare feat in professional tennis. Her retirement highlights a balanced, versatile career that elevated the sport's profile, aligning precisely with option (B).

Final Answer: her legacies across singles, doubles, and mixed-doubles formats as highlighted by her retirement in 2024-2025.

Answer: (B)

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Q23.

Solution

Concept: Sports growth requires robust institutional pathways and professional leagues that convert grass-roots talent into internationally visible, professional careers.

Solution: The passage states: “Women’s football in India experienced rapid growth through professional leagues and international tournaments, with players like Bala Devi achieving international recognition...” These structured competitions offer critical platforms for players to refine their skills, secure professional contracts, and gain exposure to international club scouting networks, which directly supports option (B).

Final Answer: professional leagues and international tournaments enabling players to achieve international recognition.

Answer: (B)

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Q24.

Solution

Concept: Structural gender disparities often persist in professional athletics via compensation frameworks, even during periods of expanding media coverage and commercial sponsorship.

Solution: The text explicitly highlights this issue: “Sponsorship and media coverage of women’s sports increased substantially, though gender pay gap disparities in professional sports remain significant.” This emphasizes that despite progress in public visibility and brand deals, systemic inequalities in direct athlete compensation remain unresolved, confirming option (B).

Final Answer: pay gaps between male and female athletes.

Answer: (B)

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Q25.

Solution

Concept: Universal healthcare initiatives deploy public financing structures to grant low-income populations access to advanced, specialized medical treatments that are otherwise cost-prohibitive.

Solution: The text states: “The Ayushman Bharat programme expanded access to tertiary healthcare for economically disadvantaged populations, covering over 500 million individuals through a public insurance scheme.” By offering robust insurance coverage, the initiative helps millions of low-income citizens receive complex operations and critical care without facing financial ruin, which matches option (B).

Final Answer: expand access to tertiary healthcare for economically disadvantaged populations through public insurance.

Answer: (B)

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Q26.

Solution

Concept: Mitigating antimicrobial resistance involves deploying national regulatory frameworks to curb inappropriate antibiotic use across human, veterinary, and agricultural sectors.

Solution: The passage notes: “Antimicrobial resistance emerged as a critical public health threat, prompting national action plans regulating antibiotic prescriptions and usage in veterinary and agricultural sectors.” To combat the evolution of resistant bacteria, these action plans restrict excessive antibiotic usage in livestock and medicine, matching the regulatory mechanisms outlined in option (B).

Final Answer: national action plans regulating antibiotic prescriptions and usage in veterinary and agricultural sectors.

Answer: (B)

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Q27.

Solution

Concept: Telemedicine networks overcome geographical barriers by deploying remote communication tools to link underserved rural communities with urban medical specialists.

Solution: The text states that mental health initiatives expanded by “launching telemedicine platforms connecting rural populations with psychiatric specialists.” This technology-driven model enables patients in remote locations to receive professional consultations and diagnoses without traveling to major urban centers, making option (D) the factually accurate choice.

Final Answer: telemedicine platforms connecting rural populations with psychiatric specialists.

Answer: (D)

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Q28.

Solution

Concept: Implementation gaps emerge when well-formulated administrative policies lack the field execution, public awareness, or community engagement needed to drive meaningful behavioral shifts.

Solution: The passage explicitly tracks these friction points: “Implementation gaps remained between policy formulation and ground-level execution, particularly regarding awareness campaigns and behavioural change initiatives.” This underlines that structural plans require active local communication to successfully alter public habits and realize positive health outcomes, validating option (B).

Final Answer: gaps between policy formulation and ground-level execution, particularly regarding awareness campaigns.

Answer: (B)

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Q29.

Solution

Concept: Climate-resilient agriculture combines ancestral farming wisdom with modern technical innovations to maintain crop yields and ecological health amid changing weather patterns.

Solution: The passage notes: “The National Agricultural Mission targeting climate-resilient agriculture promoted crop diversification and conservation agriculture practices, integrating traditional knowledge with modern technology.” This integrated strategy utilizes diverse planting profiles and soil-saving techniques to insulate farms from extreme environmental changes, aligning perfectly with option (A).

Final Answer: crop diversification and conservation agriculture practices integrating traditional and modern knowledge.

Answer: (A)

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Q30.

Solution

Concept: Collective marketing models group independent agricultural producers together to boost their market negotiation leverage, reduce supply overheads, and bypass predatory intermediaries.

Solution: The text clarifies that the model scaled up “to facilitate collective marketing, enhancing bargaining power against middlemen and providing access to input supplies at reduced costs.” By bundling their yields and supply orders, farmers lower their individual operational expenses and demand fairer market prices, confirming option (C).

Final Answer: collective marketing and increased bargaining power against middlemen while providing reduced-cost input supplies.

Answer: (C)

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Answer Key

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

