

CLAT Current Affairs & GK Sample Paper – 20

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.

In April 2025, Parliament passed the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025—also referred to in public discourse as the UMEED Act (Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development). The legislation substantially revises the Waqf Act, 1995, with the stated aims of improving transparency in the management of waqf properties, curbing misuse of land claims, and making Waqf Boards more inclusive. Among its most debated



features is the removal of “waqf by user” as a mode of creating waqf; henceforth, creation of waqf is confined to declaration or endowment, and the donor must be a practising Muslim for at least five years and must own the property. The Act also provides that any government property identified as waqf shall cease to be treated as waqf, with ownership disputes to be examined by an officer above the rank of Collector appointed by the State Government. The composition of the Central Waqf Council and State Waqf Boards has been restructured to include non-Muslim members, representation from different Muslim sects including Bohra and Aghakhani communities where relevant, and members from backward classes among Muslims. Mutawallis are required to upload details of waqf properties on a central digital portal within a prescribed period. The mandatory annual contribution of waqf institutions to the Waqf Board has been reduced from 7% to 5%. Critics argue that several provisions interfere with religious freedom and federal balance, while the government maintains that the reforms protect genuine charitable endowments, women’s inheritance rights in family waqf (*waqf-alal-aulad*), and public property from irregular claims. The reforms sit at the intersection of personal law, property law, and constitutional guarantees under Articles 25–26 and 300A.

- Q1.** The Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 is popularly associated with which expanded acronym in official and media discourse?
- (A) UJALA
 - (B) UMEED
 - (C) UDAN
 - (D) UNNATI



- Q2.** Which traditional mode of creating a waqf has been discontinued under the 2025 amendment?
- (A) Waqf by declaration
 - (B) Waqf by endowment
 - (C) Waqf by user
 - (D) Waqf by testamentary bequest only
- Q3.** Under the amended framework, disputes over government property claimed as waqf are to be examined by:
- (A) The Supreme Court of India exclusively
 - (B) An officer above the rank of Collector appointed by the State Government
 - (C) The Central Waqf Council alone
 - (D) The Election Commission of India
- Q4.** The mandatory annual contribution of waqf institutions to the Waqf Board was revised to:
- (A) 10% from 5%
 - (B) 5% from 7%
 - (C) 2% from 10%
 - (D) 15% from 7%
- Q5.** Which constitutional cluster is most directly engaged by debates on the Waqf reforms, as indicated in the passage?
- (A) Articles 14 and 32 only
 - (B) Articles 25–26 and Article 300A
 - (C) Articles 370 and 35A
 - (D) Articles 110 and 112



Passage II: G20 and Global South Diplomacy

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

The 20th G20 Leaders' Summit, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in November 2025, was historic for being the first G20 summit hosted on African soil. South Africa's presidency placed development finance, debt sustainability, climate adaptation, and representation of the Global South at the centre of the agenda. Despite geopolitical tensions—including the absence of the United States from the summit—the attending members adopted a Leaders' Declaration reaffirming multilateral cooperation, climate action, and reform of global governance institutions.

India used the Johannesburg platform to carry forward priorities from its own 2023 G20 presidency, emphasising human-centric development, traditional knowledge, skills partnerships for Africa, and counter-terror cooperation. A notable announcement was the Australia–Canada–India Technology and Innovation (ACITI) trilateral framework for cooperation in critical technologies, artificial intelligence, resilient supply chains, and clean energy. The G20 Troika continuity for 2025–26 was described as Brazil (past), South Africa (current), and the United States (incoming). Debates at the summit also reflected unfinished business from climate negotiations, with developing countries pressing for larger adaptation finance and reform of multilateral development banks. For aspirants of competitive examinations, Johannesburg 2025 is a case study in how middle powers and the Global South can shape agenda-setting even when major-power consensus is incomplete.



- Q6.** The 2025 G20 Leaders' Summit was hosted in which city?
- (A) New Delhi, India
 - (B) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 - (C) Johannesburg, South Africa
 - (D) Rome, Italy
- Q7.** What made the 2025 G20 Summit particularly historic in geographic terms?
- (A) It was the first G20 summit hosted in Asia
 - (B) It was the first G20 summit hosted on African soil
 - (C) It was the first virtual-only G20 summit
 - (D) It was the first G20 summit without a Leaders' Declaration
- Q8.** The ACITI framework announced around the Johannesburg summit is a trilateral partnership among:
- (A) Australia, China and India
 - (B) Australia, Canada and India
 - (C) ASEAN, Canada and Indonesia
 - (D) Africa, China and India
- Q9.** According to the passage, which country was described as the incoming G20 presidency in the 2025–26 Troika sequence?
- (A) Brazil
 - (B) South Africa
 - (C) United States
 - (D) India
- Q10.** India's 2023 G20 presidency is most closely associated with which thematic emphasis recalled at Johannesburg?
- (A) Isolation from the Global South



- (B) Human-centric development and Global South priorities
- (C) Abolition of all multilateral institutions
- (D) Exclusive focus on European security architecture

Passage III

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

The calendar years 2024 and 2025 produced a dense cluster of high-visibility awards that routinely appear in CLAT-style Current Affairs passages. At the international level, the Nobel Prizes recognised work ranging from microRNA discovery in Physiology or Medicine to foundational advances in machine learning in Physics, protein structure prediction in Chemistry, and institutional economics. The Nobel Peace Prize went to Nihon Hidankyo for efforts toward a nuclear-weapon-free world, while the Literature Prize honoured Han Kang. Separately, the Booker Prize and International Booker Prize kept literary fiction in the news.

Within India, the Padma Awards continued as the Republic's principal civilian honours across art, public affairs, science, medicine, literature, and social work. In sport, the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna remained the highest sporting honour; recent recipients and nominees have included Olympic medallists, world champions in chess, and standout performers in hockey and shooting, reflecting the broadening of India's medal map beyond traditional strengths. Literary recognition through the Jnanpith Award and Sahitya Akademi Awards, and cinematic recognition through the National Film Awards and the Dadasaheb Phalke Award, complete the cultural circuit that examiners often embed inside a single



passage. Aspirants are expected not merely to recall a name, but to match the award to its domain, administering body, and the constitutional or institutional logic of state recognition.

Q11. Nihon Hidankyo received the Nobel Peace Prize primarily for work related to:

- (A) Global poverty alleviation through microfinance
- (B) Efforts toward a nuclear-weapon-free world
- (C) Negotiation of free trade agreements
- (D) Conservation of coral reefs

Q12. India's highest sporting honour among the following is the:

- (A) Arjuna Award only
- (B) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna
- (C) Dronacharya Award
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan Medal

Q13. Which of the following best describes the Padma Awards?

- (A) Purely military decorations conferred by the Army
- (B) India's principal civilian honours across multiple fields of excellence
- (C) Sports-only medals awarded by the IOC
- (D) State-level literary prizes limited to Hindi

Q14. The Nobel Prize in Literature referred to in the passage was awarded to:

- (A) Han Kang
- (B) Gulzar
- (C) Samantha Harvey only as Literature Nobel
- (D) Abhijit Banerjee

Q15. Which body is most closely associated with India's Sahitya Akademi Awards?



- (A) The International Olympic Committee
- (B) Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters
- (C) The Reserve Bank of India
- (D) The World Trade Organization

Passage IV

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

The year 2025 is widely described as a landmark year for Indian sport. The men's cricket team reaffirmed its white-ball pedigree by winning the ICC Champions Trophy, while the Indian women's cricket team scripted history by lifting the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup for the first time—an achievement that transformed public conversation around women's team sports in India. In hockey, the men's team claimed the Asia Cup title, securing important qualification pathways for the subsequent World Cup cycle. Chess continued its extraordinary ascent: India produced world-beating performances by young grandmasters, and Divya Deshmukh's success at the FIDE Women's World Cup underlined depth beyond the men's circuit. Neeraj Chopra breached the 90-metre barrier with a throw of 90.23 m at the Doha Diamond League, reinforcing his status as India's premier track-and-field ambassador. Para-athletes delivered India's best-ever haul at the World Para Athletics Championships, while boxing, shooting, archery, and kho-kho added further international medals. Collectively, these results are attributed to long-horizon schemes such as Khelo India and the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), improved coaching ecosystems, and greater corporate and public investment. For



CLAT, sports passages typically test winners, hosts, first-time records, and the institutional schemes behind excellence—not trivia about every domestic league.

- Q16.** Which Indian team won the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup for the first time, as described in the passage?
- (A) Indian men's Under-19 team
 - (B) Indian women's cricket team
 - (C) Indian men's Test team only
 - (D) Indian mixed doubles tennis team
- Q17.** The ICC Champions Trophy victory mentioned in the passage was achieved by:
- (A) Australia
 - (B) England
 - (C) The Indian men's cricket team
 - (D) South Africa
- Q18.** Neeraj Chopra's 90.23 m throw was recorded at which event?
- (A) Paris Olympic final only
 - (B) Doha Diamond League
 - (C) Commonwealth Games 2022 only
 - (D) Asian Games marathon
- Q19.** Which government-linked programme is specifically cited as supporting elite Olympic preparation?
- (A) MGNREGA
 - (B) Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)
 - (C) PM-KISAN
 - (D) Ayushman Bharat only



- Q20.** India's men's hockey team, according to the passage, won which continental title in this cycle?
- (A) UEFA Euro
 - (B) Asia Cup (hockey)
 - (C) FIFA World Cup
 - (D) Thomas Cup

Passage V

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

India's digital governance architecture has entered a decisive implementation phase with the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act) and the subsequent notification of the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). The framework defines roles such as Data Fiduciary, Data Principal, and Consent Manager; requires clear notice and consent for processing personal data; and establishes the Data Protection Board of India as an adjudicatory body, conceived to function largely as a digital office. Special safeguards apply to children's data. Significant Data Fiduciaries face enhanced obligations, including audits and data protection impact assessments, while cross-border transfer of personal data is permitted except to countries restricted by the Central Government. Parallel to privacy regulation, India has accelerated industrial and scientific missions: the IndiaAI Mission seeks to democratise compute and datasets for artificial intelligence research; semiconductor incentives under the India Semiconductor Mission aim to attract fabrication and assembly units; and space collaborations



such as NISAR (NASA–ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar) illustrate high-end Earth-observation partnership. These strands—privacy law, AI capacity, chips, and space—form a single narrative of technological sovereignty coupled with rights-based regulation. CLAT passages in this area typically interleave statutory vocabulary with institutional facts: which ministry notifies the rules, what the Board does, and how digital rights sit alongside innovation policy.

Q21. The Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 were notified by which Union Ministry?

- (A) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (B) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)
- (C) Ministry of External Affairs
- (D) Ministry of Education

Q22. Under the DPDP framework, the individual to whom personal data relates is termed the:

- (A) Data Fiduciary
- (B) Data Principal
- (C) Consent Manager only
- (D) Appellate Tribunal

Q23. The adjudicatory body established under the DPDP architecture is the:

- (A) National Green Tribunal
- (B) Data Protection Board of India
- (C) Competition Commission of India only
- (D) National Human Rights Commission exclusively

Q24. NISAR is best described as:



- (A) A bilateral Earth-observation satellite mission of NASA and ISRO
- (B) A new criminal code replacing the IPC
- (C) A farm loan waiver scheme
- (D) An exclusive European space station module

Q25. The IndiaAI Mission primarily aims to:

- (A) Ban all private AI research in India
- (B) Build national AI compute, datasets and research capacity
- (C) Replace the Election Commission
- (D) Privatisise ISRO entirely

Passage VI

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

Climate diplomacy and domestic green industrial policy remained tightly coupled through 2025. The 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the UNFCCC was hosted in Belém, Brazil, in the Amazon region—a symbolic choice intended to spotlight forests, biodiversity, and the adaptation needs of climate-vulnerable countries. Negotiations revisited finance, including the trajectory beyond earlier collective goals, loss and damage, and just transition pathways for developing economies. India participated actively, projecting its International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) conservation diplomacy, renewable energy expansion, and National Green Hydrogen Mission as evidence of domestic action consistent with its Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement. At home, green hydrogen pilot projects in hard-to-abate sectors such as steel and transport received targeted funding, while rooftop



solar and manufacturing-linked incentives continued to deepen the renewable supply chain. Policymakers repeatedly linked these programmes to employment, energy security, and long-term net-zero aspirations. For law-entrance aspirants, environment passages rarely stop at the host city of a COP; they expect candidates to identify the parent treaty (UNFCCC), the legal character of NDCs, the difference between mitigation and adaptation finance, and the ministries or missions that operationalise climate promises inside India—especially the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

Q26. COP30 was hosted in which location?

- (A) Glasgow, United Kingdom
- (B) Belém, Brazil
- (C) Kyoto, Japan
- (D) Copenhagen, Denmark

Q27. The parent international framework under which COP meetings are held is the:

- (A) Warsaw Pact
- (B) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- (C) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- (D) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade only

Q28. India's International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) is primarily associated with:

- (A) Maritime piracy control
- (B) Conservation of big cats and related diplomacy
- (C) Cryptocurrency regulation
- (D) Civil aviation safety audits



- Q29.** The National Green Hydrogen Mission is most closely linked to which policy objective?
- (A) Expanding fossil fuel subsidies exclusively
 - (B) Promoting green hydrogen production and use in hard-to-abate sectors
 - (C) Banning all industrial manufacturing
 - (D) Replacing the Goods and Services Tax
- Q30.** Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are best understood as:
- (A) Voluntary climate action pledges under the Paris Agreement architecture
 - (B) Mandatory military contributions to UN peacekeeping only
 - (C) State GST compensation ceilings
 - (D) Annual rainfall forecasts by the IMD alone



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution****Concept:**

The Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 is among the most significant personal-law and property-law reforms in recent Indian parliamentary history. In CLAT Current Affairs, new statutes are almost never tested through rote recitation of every section; instead, the examiner checks whether you can identify the popular name or expanded acronym, the core policy objective, the institutional redesign, and the constitutional controversy. The Act is popularly associated with the acronym UMEED, expanded as Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development. That expansion is not decorative: each word maps to a reform theme—unified digital records, empowerment of stakeholders including women and diverse sects, efficiency of boards and tribunals, and development of waqf assets for charitable purposes. Students must separate this acronym from look-alikes that appear endlessly in Indian scheme lists: UJALA (LED lighting), UDAN (regional air connectivity), and various Unnati-branded skill or industrial programmes. The deeper concept is that competitive exams reward precise label-matching under time pressure while also expecting a sense of why the label was chosen.

Solution:

Step 1: Begin with the first sentence of Passage I. It states expressly that the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 is also referred to as the UMEED Act and supplies the full expansion. In passage-based CLAT, the first answer is often anchored in an explicit definitional sentence; do not overthink it into an outside guess.

Step 2: Cross-check option (A) UJALA. UJALA is the Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All programme in the power sector. It has nothing to do with waqf property, mutawallis, or Waqf Boards. This is a classic acronym trap.

Step 3: Cross-check option (C) UDAN. UDAN is the regional connectivity scheme of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Again, the letters may feel “governmental,” but the domain is aviation, not endowment law.

Step 4: Cross-check option (D) UNNATI. While “Unnati” appears in multiple government communications, it is not the official popular label attached to this amendment in the passage.

Step 5: Confirm option (B) UMEED. It alone matches both the passage text and the reform narrative of unified management and efficiency.

Step 6: Trap Check and exam method: When two or three options are real scheme acronyms, the wrong answers are often real programmes from other ministries. Always prefer the acronym defined inside the passage. Also revise that the formal short title remains the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 even when media uses UMEED.

Final Answer: UMEED

Answer: (B)

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Q2.

Solution**Concept:**

Creation of waqf is the legal moment at which property is permanently dedicated to religious or charitable purposes under Muslim law as recognised by statute. Historically, Indian waqf law recognised more than one pathway into that status. “Waqf by user” covered situations in which long, open, and uninterrupted use of land or buildings for religious or charitable purposes led courts or authorities to treat the property as waqf even without a formal dedicatory instrument. The 2025 amendment narrows the gateways: creation is channelled through declaration or endowment, with conditions that the donor be a practising Muslim for at least five years and own the property. The policy theory is that undocumented user-based claims generated title uncertainty, especially where government land was involved. Critics argue that discontinuing waqf by user may unsettle long-standing community practices; supporters argue it protects genuine endowments and public property alike. For CLAT, the tested skill is to identify which mode was removed, not to litigate the policy in the answer key.

Solution:

Step 1: Locate the passage sentence that lists the discontinued mode. It states removal of “waqf by user” as a mode of creating waqf.

Step 2: Observe what remains. Declaration and endowment continue as recognised modes. Therefore options that name declaration or endowment as discontinued are false.

Step 3: Evaluate option (A) waqf by declaration—still recognised; not discontinued.

Step 4: Evaluate option (B) waqf by endowment—still recognised; not discontinued.

Step 5: Evaluate option (D) “waqf by testamentary bequest only.” This overstates the reform. The amendment does not reduce creation to a single testamentary channel; it removes user-based creation while retaining declaration/endowment pathways subject to conditions.

Step 6: Select option (C) waqf by user. Then connect related reforms in the same statute for full understanding: protection of female heirs in family waqf (*waqf-alal-aulad*), digital portal filing by mutawallis, and special handling of government property claims. These surrounding facts often appear as linked questions in the same passage set.

Trap Check: Do not answer from pre-2025 memory of the Waqf Act, 1995. CLAT deliberately tests whether you updated your notes after a major amendment year.

Final Answer: Waqf by user

Answer: (C)

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Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

Institutional design is as important as substantive rights in modern Indian statutes. The Waqf amendment does not leave every contested claim over government land to the Waqf Board's own determination. Instead, it routes inquiry through the State Government's revenue administration by empowering an officer above the rank of Collector. This choice reflects several legal ideas at once: (i) public property requires a neutral senior administrative process; (ii) land title in India is deeply embedded in state revenue records; and (iii) federal balance matters because land and local administration are state-facing subjects even when Parliament legislates on waqf. Constitutionally, the design sits between religious denominational claims under Articles 25–26 and property protection under Article 300A. CLAT questions prefer the precise authority named in the reform over politically familiar institutions such as the Supreme Court or the Central Waqf Council.

Solution:

Step 1: Extract the mechanism from the passage: ownership disputes regarding government property claimed as waqf are examined by an officer above the rank of Collector appointed by the State Government.

Step 2: Reject option (A). The Supreme Court is the apex constitutional court and may eventually hear challenges, but it is not the first-instance field authority created for this survey/determination function.

Step 3: Reject option (C). The Central Waqf Council is a Union-level body concerned with advice, oversight, and policy coordination; it is not the district/state revenue officer conducting title inquiry on government land.

Step 4: Reject option (D). The Election Commission of India superintends elections under Article 324; it has no role in waqf title determination.

Step 5: Accept option (B) as the only institutionally accurate answer.

Step 6: Integrate the wider package: cessation of waqf status for government property identified as such, digital inventory of properties, and inclusive board composition. The Collector-plus officer is one hinge in a transparency architecture.

Trap Check: Older law memory often says "Waqf Board decides whether property is waqf." The 2025 design deliberately recalibrates that for government-property disputes. Always answer the amended framework when the passage is about the amendment.

Final Answer: An officer above the rank of Collector appointed by the State Government

Answer: (B)

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Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

Financial clauses in regulatory statutes are easy marks if revised carefully and easy losses if reversed under stress. Waqf institutions have historically been required to contribute a percentage of their income to the Waqf Board to fund regulation, surveys, litigation support, and administrative welfare functions. The 2025 amendment reduces that mandatory annual contribution from 7% to 5%. The policy justification offered in public discourse is that institutions should retain a larger share for religious, charitable, educational, and community purposes, while the Board still receives a sustainable regulatory stream. In CLAT, numerical facts of this kind are almost always tested either directly or through a “which of the following is correct” frame. Distractors reverse the direction of change, invent round numbers such as 10%, or mix contribution rates with stamp-duty or income-tax figures from unrelated laws.

Solution:

Step 1: Find the exact contribution sentence in Passage I: the mandatory annual contribution is reduced from 7% to 5%.

Step 2: Translate the sentence into a from-to pair: old rate 7%, new rate 5%, direction = reduction.

Step 3: Eliminate option (A) “10% from 5%” because both the direction and the numbers are wrong.

Step 4: Eliminate option (C) “2% from 10%” as an invented pair with no support in the passage.

Step 5: Eliminate option (D) “15% from 7%” which invents an increase to an implausible rate.

Step 6: Select option (B) “5% from 7%.” Then, for mastery, place the number beside other financial-governance reforms: portal-based property disclosure, audit expectations, and the claim that better management will raise net welfare spending even with a lower contribution rate.

Trap Check: In a hurry, students often remember “something became 5%” but forget whether it was raised or reduced. Write arrows in your notes: 7% → 5%.

Final Answer: 5% from 7%

Answer: (B)

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Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

CLAT is a law entrance examination; therefore Current Affairs passages on personal law and property reform are incomplete unless tied to constitutional text. Articles 25 and 26 protect freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion, and they protect the freedom of religious denominations to manage their own affairs in matters of religion, subject to public order, morality and health and other provisions of Part III. Article 300A, inserted by the Forty-fourth Amendment, states that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. Debates on the Waqf amendment—religious autonomy versus regulatory transparency, community endowment versus public title—are therefore argued through this cluster. Other articles in the options are distractors drawn from famous constitutional topics: equality and remedies (14 and 32), the former special status framework of Jammu & Kashmir (370 and 35A), and financial procedure in Parliament (110 and 112).

Solution:

Step 1: Read the passage ending, which expressly situates the reforms at the intersection of Articles 25–26 and Article 300A.

Step 2: Map Articles 25–26 to the religious-freedom and denominational-management claims raised by critics and defenders of the Act.

Step 3: Map Article 300A to property deprivation concerns, including government property and private title certainty.

Step 4: Discard option (A). Articles 14 and 32 are always important, but they are not the pair highlighted by the passage as the primary constitutional frame of this debate.

Step 5: Discard option (C). Articles 370 and 35A belong to the Jammu & Kashmir constitutional history cluster, not waqf reform.

Step 6: Discard option (D). Articles 110 and 112 concern Money Bills and the annual financial statement; they are irrelevant here.

Select option (B). Method tip: when a passage names articles, the correct option usually reproduces that cluster almost verbatim. Do not “improve” the answer with your favourite fundamental rights.

Final Answer: Articles 25–26 and Article 300A

Answer: (B)

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Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

The G20 is the premier forum for international economic cooperation among major advanced and emerging economies. Host-city questions are high-frequency items in CLAT international affairs because they are objectively verifiable and because the host's presidency shapes the agenda. The 2025 Leaders' Summit was hosted in Johannesburg, South Africa. A reliable mental timeline helps: India hosted in New Delhi in 2023; Brazil held the presidency in 2024; South Africa hosted in 2025; and the Troika continuity points to the United States as the incoming presidency thereafter. Confusing Johannesburg with Rio de Janeiro, New Delhi, or historic European hosts is common when options recycle famous summit cities without regard to year.

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the explicit host reference in Passage II: Johannesburg, South Africa, in November 2025.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) New Delhi, India—correct for India's 2023 presidency, not for 2025.

Step 3: Eliminate option (B) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—associated with Brazil's cycle and other Brazilian summit branding, not the African host city named in this passage.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) Rome, Italy—not the 2025 host.

Step 5: Select option (C) Johannesburg, South Africa.

Step 6: Build a one-line memory hook for revision notes: "G20 2025 = Johannesburg = first African soil hosting." Also note why the city matters: South Africa's presidency foregrounded development finance, debt, adaptation, and Global South representation.

Trap Check: Do not answer from the most recent summit you personally remember if the passage specifies a year and city. Passage facts control.

Final Answer: Johannesburg, South Africa

Answer: (C)

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Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

“Historic firsts” are heavily examined because they compress geopolitics into a single memorable fact. The 2025 G20 Summit was the first to be hosted on African soil. That geographic first was intended to symbolise a shift in agenda-setting toward African and broader Global South priorities: sustainable industrialisation, debt sustainability, climate adaptation finance, and more inclusive global governance. The fact must be distinguished from Asia’s earlier hosting experiences (including India 2023) and from pandemic-era procedural experiments such as largely virtual meetings. The passage also states that a Leaders’ Declaration was adopted despite geopolitical friction, including the absence of the United States; therefore any option claiming there was no declaration is false on the given facts.

Solution:

Step 1: Underline the passage phrase describing the summit as the first G20 summit hosted on African soil.

Step 2: Reject option (A). Asia has already hosted the G20; India’s New Delhi summit in 2023 is a clear counter-example to “first in Asia.”

Step 3: Reject option (C). The Johannesburg meeting is presented as a leaders’ summit hosted in a city, not as a virtual-only event.

Step 4: Reject option (D). The passage expressly says attending members adopted a Leaders’ Declaration.

Step 5: Accept option (B) as the precise historic claim supported by the text.

Step 6: Connect geography to agenda: African hosting correlates with emphasis on development finance and Global South voice—a link that may support inference questions in other mocks.

Trap Check: “First” questions often hide a wrong continent or a wrong institutional claim. Verify both the adjective (first) and the noun phrase (on African soil).

Final Answer: It was the first G20 summit hosted on African soil

Answer: (B)

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Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

Contemporary Indian foreign policy relies not only on large multilateral forums such as the G20, BRICS, SCO, and the United Nations, but also on flexible minilateral partnerships—trilateral and quad-style frameworks that allow issue-based cooperation among trusted partners. ACITI expands to Australia–Canada–India Technology and Innovation. Its stated domains include critical technologies, artificial intelligence, resilient supply chains, and clean energy. Such frameworks matter for CLAT because examiners test exact membership sets; one swapped country name converts a correct expansion into a wrong option. Students should also keep ACITI distinct from the Quad (Australia, India, Japan, United States), from I2U2, and from ASEAN-centred processes.

Solution:

Step 1: Read the expansion in the passage carefully: Australia–Canada–India Technology and Innovation (ACITI).

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) Australia, China and India. China is not part of this trilateral as described; inserting China is a common geopolitical distractor.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) ASEAN, Canada and Indonesia. This mixes a regional organisation with countries in a way the passage does not support.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) Africa, China and India—again an invented set.

Step 5: Confirm option (B) Australia, Canada and India.

Step 6: For deeper retention, list the functional agenda: AI governance and innovation, critical-tech supply chains, and clean energy cooperation. These themes echo India's broader technology diplomacy and can appear in linked science-and-IR passages.

Trap Check: When options differ by a single country, slow down. Membership questions are designed to punish careless reading of similar letter sets (Canada/China, ASEAN/Australia).

Final Answer: Australia, Canada and India

Answer: (B)

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Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

The G20 Troika is the institutional continuity mechanism comprising the immediate past presidency, the current presidency, and the incoming presidency. It exists so that agendas, working groups, and commitments do not collapse at each annual handover. According to the passage, the 2025–26 Troika sequence is Brazil (past), South Africa (current host), and the United States (incoming). This remains a testable formal fact even when political relations are strained and even if a member does not attend a particular summit. CLAT often separates “attendance politics” from “institutional calendar,” and students who conflate the two lose easy marks.

Solution:

Step 1: Locate the Troika sentence in Passage II and parse the three labels: past, current, incoming.

Step 2: Identify Brazil as past—therefore not the answer to an “incoming” question.

Step 3: Identify South Africa as current host—again not incoming.

Step 4: Identify the United States as incoming—this matches the question.

Step 5: Eliminate India. India’s presidency was in 2023; it is not the incoming presidency in the 2025–26 sequence described here.

Step 6: Select option (C). Reflect on the broader lesson: multilateral institutions maintain procedural continuity even amid boycotts, wars, or diplomatic spats. That is why Troika and presidency calendars are worth memorising.

Trap Check: Do not answer “South Africa” merely because the summit was in Johannesburg. The question asks for the incoming presidency, not the host of the just-concluded meeting.

Exam Note: Presidency calendars are high-yield because they are objective and because they structure a year of working-group themes. When a passage mentions a Troika, immediately annotate past/current/incoming in your rough sheet before looking at options. Separately track attendance controversies; they may support a different question on geopolitics, but they do not rewrite the formal presidency chain. Also revise why Troikas exist: agenda continuity, sherpa coordination, and handover of unfinished deliverables such as debt, climate finance, and development commitments. In a 30-minute CLAT section, this kind of institutional fact should be a 20-second question if your notes are clean.

Final Answer: United States

Answer: (C)

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Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

India's 2023 G20 presidency left a thematic imprint: human-centric development, inclusive growth, digital public infrastructure as a global good, sustainable development, and a stronger voice for the Global South in reforming multilateral institutions. Passage II presents Johannesburg 2025 as a continuation of that line rather than a rupture. India is described as carrying forward priorities such as traditional knowledge, skills partnerships for Africa, and counter-terror cooperation, while also launching technology partnerships. Options that claim isolationism, abolition of multilateral institutions, or an exclusive European security focus contradict both the passage and India's publicly articulated diplomacy.

Solution:

Step 1: Collect the passage's descriptors of India's role: human-centric development, Global South priorities, traditional knowledge, African skills partnerships, counter-terror cooperation, technology frameworks.

Step 2: Match this bundle to option (B).

Step 3: Reject option (A) isolation from the Global South. The entire narrative is the opposite: India engages and shapes Global South agendas.

Step 4: Reject option (C) abolition of all multilateral institutions. The summit reaffirmed multilateral cooperation; India participates intensively in G20 processes.

Step 5: Reject option (D) exclusive focus on European security architecture. While global conflicts may be discussed, the passage's emphasis for India is development, technology, and Global South concerns.

Step 6: Select (B) and note a revision method: for every major summit, maintain a three-column note—Host and year; India's initiatives; Continuity from previous Indian presidencies or doctrines (for example, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam messaging from 2023).

Trap Check: Avoid ideology-driven guesses. If the passage says "carry forward priorities from 2023," the answer will be continuity with human-centric/Global South themes.

Final Answer: Human-centric development and Global South priorities

Answer: (B)

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Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

The Nobel Peace Prize, awarded by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, recognises outstanding work associated with peace, fraternity between nations, disarmament, and related humanitarian efforts. In the cycle referred to in Passage III, Nihon Hidankyo—the Japanese confederation of atomic and hydrogen bomb sufferers’ organisations—was honoured for efforts toward a nuclear-weapon-free world. The moral and historical force of the award rests on the testimony and advocacy of hibakusha, the survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. For CLAT, the examination skill is domain matching: connect the laureate to the correct cause. Microfinance, free trade, and coral conservation may be worthy global causes, but they are not the citation given for this Peace Prize in the passage.

Solution:

Step 1: Read the passage allocation of the Nobel Peace Prize to Nihon Hidankyo for nuclear-weapon-free world efforts.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) global poverty alleviation through microfinance. That narrative is associated with other prize histories and development stories, not this citation.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) negotiation of free trade agreements. Trade diplomacy is not the Peace Prize domain described here.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) conservation of coral reefs. Environmental conservation may appear in other awards or UNEP contexts, not in this Peace Prize line.

Step 5: Select option (B).

Step 6: Add comparative clarity for revision: Literature (Han Kang), Peace (Nihon Hidankyo), and other science Nobels are listed nearby in the same passage. Build a mini-table so you do not cross-assign laureates under time pressure.

Trap Check: When a passage packs many awards, answer only the prize named in the question. Do not import a different Nobel category’s winner.

Final Answer: Efforts toward a nuclear-weapon-free world

Answer: (B)

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Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

India's National Sports Awards form a hierarchy that every CLAT aspirant should know as semi-static GK. The Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna is the highest sporting honour for spectacular and most outstanding performance over a defined period. The Arjuna Award recognises consistent excellence at the national and international level. The Dronacharya Award honours coaches. There are additional awards for lifetime contribution and for adventure sports, but they do not displace the Khel Ratna at the apex of competitive sporting recognition. Passages often mention recent nominees or recipients from hockey, chess, shooting, and athletics precisely to test whether you know the award's rank, not merely a famous athlete's name.

Solution:

Step 1: Use the passage statement that the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna remains the highest sporting honour.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) "Arjuna Award only." Arjuna is prestigious and more frequently awarded, but it is not the highest.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) Dronacharya Award. It is for coaching excellence, a different category of recognition.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan Medal. This is not the standard name of India's apex sporting honour in the current framework discussed here.

Step 5: Select option (B) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna.

Step 6: Background note for completeness: the award was earlier known in public discourse through the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna nomenclature before the Dhyan Chand renaming; for exams, use the current official style unless a historical question demands otherwise.

Trap Check: Seeing "hockey" or "chess" in a passage does not change which award is highest; athlete domain and award rank are separate facts.

Final Answer: Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna

Answer: (B)

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Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

The Padma Awards—Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Shri—are among the Republic of India’s highest civilian honours, standing next only to the Bharat Ratna in the civilian hierarchy. They recognise distinguished service of a high order across fields such as art, literature, education, sports, medicine, social work, science and engineering, public affairs, civil service, and more. They are announced around Republic Day and conferred by the President of India. They must not be confused with military gallantry decorations (Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Vir Chakra, and peacetime gallantry awards), with Olympic medals distributed through the IOC and international federations, or with language-specific literary prizes of the Akademi system. Passage III treats Padma Awards as the principal civilian recognition circuit, which is exactly how CLAT expects you to classify them.

Solution:

Step 1: Parse the passage description: Padma Awards as the Republic’s principal civilian honours across multiple fields of excellence.

Step 2: Reject option (A). Military decorations are a separate legal and ceremonial system under the armed forces and government gallantry frameworks.

Step 3: Reject option (C). IOC medals are sports results, not Indian civilian honours.

Step 4: Reject option (D). State-level or language-limited literary prizes do not define the Padma class; Sahitya Akademi awards are the better fit for multi-language literary recognition, and even they are distinct from Padma.

Step 5: Accept option (B).

Step 6: Revision method: maintain a one-page “Awards map” with columns for Civilian (Bharat Ratna, Padma), Literary (Jnanpith, Sahitya Akademi), Sports (Khel Ratna, Arjuna), Cinema (Dadasaheb Phalke, National Film Awards), and International (Nobel, Booker). Classification questions become mechanical.

Trap Check: “Awarded by the President” is true of many honours; always identify the category—civilian, military, sports, or literary.

Final Answer: India’s principal civilian honours across multiple fields of excellence

Answer: (B)

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Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

Matching the correct person to the correct prize is a foundational Current Affairs skill. Passage III states that the Nobel Prize in Literature honoured Han Kang. Neighbouring names in the same cultural calendar—Gulzar (major Indian literary figure associated with Jnanpith and other national honours), Booker-linked authors in wider reading lists, or Economics Nobel laureate Abhijit Banerjee—are planted as distractors because they are famous and “award-adjacent.” The disciplined approach is to build a two-column table while reading the passage: Prize → Person, then answer only from that table.

Solution:

Step 1: Quote-check the passage: the Literature Prize honoured Han Kang.

Step 2: Eliminate option (B) Gulzar. Gulzar is a towering Indian poet and lyricist, but he is not the Nobel Literature laureate named in this passage.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C). The option tries to drag a Booker-centric literary memory into a Nobel Literature question; the passage’s Nobel Literature name is Han Kang.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) Abhijit Banerjee. He is associated with the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel (Economics), not Literature.

Step 5: Select option (A) Han Kang.

Step 6: Broader exam habit: when a single passage lists Peace, Literature, and science Nobels together, answer each question in isolation. Cross-contamination of names is the intended trap.

Trap Check: Do not choose the most familiar Indian literary name on the page when the question asks for the Nobel Literature winner specified in the stimulus.

Exam Note: Award passages in CLAT are designed to create cognitive interference by listing many famous names close together. The antidote is mechanical: while reading, jot Prize → Person for every honour mentioned. When the question arrives, do not re-read the entire paragraph for tone; go straight to your table. Also distinguish Nobel Literature from Booker Prize, International Booker, Jnanpith, and Sahitya Akademi. Each has a different selecting institution and cultural meaning. If an option names a celebrated Indian writer who is not in your table for that prize, eliminate it without emotional hesitation.

Final Answer: Han Kang

Answer: (A)

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Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

Sahitya Akademi is India's National Academy of Letters. It was established to promote literary dialogue across Indian languages and confers annual Sahitya Akademi Awards for outstanding books, along with other fellowships and honours. Institutionally, it belongs to the cultural-autonomous body ecosystem associated with literature, not to sports governance, central banking, or world trade regulation. Passage III places Sahitya Akademi Awards inside India's cultural recognition circuit alongside Jnanpith and cinema honours. CLAT frequently nests one static institutional identification inside a current awards narrative; the skill is to name the correct administering body without confusion.

Solution:

Step 1: Use the passage reference to Sahitya Akademi Awards and standard static GK: Sahitya Akademi = National Academy of Letters.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) International Olympic Committee—global sports movement governance, irrelevant to literary awards.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) Reserve Bank of India—monetary authority and banking regulator, not a literary academy.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) World Trade Organization—international trade rules and dispute settlement, not literature.

Step 5: Select option (B) Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters.

Step 6: Differentiate related literary honours: Jnanpith is a separate, highly prestigious award for outstanding contribution to literature; Sahitya Akademi Awards are annual language-wise recognitions. Do not treat all literary prizes as interchangeable in MCQs.

Trap Check: Seeing "Akademi" should trigger literature/culture, not sports "Academy" branding in coaching ads or random institutions.

Exam Note: Institution questions look easy but are lost when students confuse similarly "cultural" bodies. Sahitya Akademi is letters/literature; Sangeet Natak Akademi is performing arts; Lalit Kala Akademi is visual arts; the National School of Drama is theatre training. Sports bodies and economic regulators are even further away. A reliable revision sheet should have one line per body: name, domain, signature award. In passage-based exams, the passage may only mention the award name; your static knowledge supplies the body if the text is thin, but here the passage already points to Sahitya Akademi.

Final Answer: Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters

Answer: (B)

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Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

For CLAT sports passages, historic firsts at world events outrank franchise league trivia. Passage IV describes 2025 as a landmark year and highlights that the Indian women's cricket team lifted the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup for the first time. That achievement matters not only as a result but as a social and institutional story: investment in women's sport, visibility, and pathways from domestic cricket to world titles. Distractors deliberately invoke other Indian successes—men's Under-19 triumphs in other cycles, men's Test reputation, or tennis mixed doubles—because partial memory of "India won a world event" is common among aspirants who revise sports casually.

Solution:

Step 1: Locate the exact statement: the Indian women's cricket team won the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup for the first time.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) Indian men's Under-19 team. Age-group cricket is a different competitive structure and is not what the passage credits for this first.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) Indian men's Test team only. Test cricket is a format; the tournament named is the Women's World Cup.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) Indian mixed doubles tennis team—wrong sport entirely.

Step 5: Select option (B).

Step 6: Method for sports CA: whenever a passage uses the phrase "for the first time," expect a direct question on that first. Mark it while reading before you reach the options.

Trap Check: Gender and format both matter. "India won a World Cup" is incomplete; specify women's cricket and ICC Women's World Cup.

Final Answer: Indian women's cricket team

Answer: (B)

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Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

The ICC Champions Trophy is a major men's limited-overs event featuring top ODI sides. Passage IV states that the Indian men's cricket team won the ICC Champions Trophy in the 2025 cycle, reaffirming white-ball strength. In exam conditions, famous cricket nations—Australia, England, South Africa—appear as options because they are historic contenders and because students sometimes recall a different final or a different year. The reliable method in passage-based CLAT is to answer from the stimulus unless the question is pure static GK independent of the passage.

Solution:

Step 1: Read the opening cluster of sporting achievements in Passage IV: Indian men's team clinched the ICC Champions Trophy.

Step 2: Discard option (A) Australia—plausible contender, not the winner named here.

Step 3: Discard option (B) England—again a strong white-ball side, but not the passage's winner.

Step 4: Discard option (D) South Africa—not identified as the champion in this text.

Step 5: Select option (C) the Indian men's cricket team.

Step 6: Differentiate tournaments for future questions: Champions Trophy (ODI event among top teams), Cricket World Cup (ODI world championship), T20 World Cup (T20 world championship), World Test Championship (Test cycle). Format confusion is a major source of avoidable error.

Trap Check: Do not import memories of other ICC events from other years when the passage already names the winner.

Exam Note: Cricket CA becomes unmanageable if you revise every bilateral series. Prioritise ICC global events, historic firsts, and host venues. Keep a four-row table for the current cycle: Event, Winner, Runner-up if mentioned, Indian standout if mentioned. Distinguish Champions Trophy from World Cup from T20 World Cup from World Test Championship final. When a passage gives the winner explicitly, treat the question as a reading-comprehension mark rather than a memory mark. Save deep memory effort for questions that ask something not fully spelled out in the stimulus.

Final Answer: The Indian men's cricket team

Answer: (C)

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Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

Neeraj Chopra is India's premier javelin thrower and an Olympic medallist whose performances between Games are still high-value Current Affairs. Passage IV records that he breached the 90-metre barrier with a throw of 90.23 m at the Doha Diamond League. The Diamond League is elite annual track-and-field competition; a 90-metre throw is a landmark mark in men's javelin. Exam distractors typically recycle Olympic venues (Paris), older multi-sport games (Commonwealth Games), or wrong event types (marathon) to catch students who remember "Neeraj" but not the meet and mark pair.

Solution:

Step 1: Extract the event–mark pair from the passage: 90.23 m at the Doha Diamond League.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) Paris Olympic final only. Olympic results are important in Chopra's career, but the specific 90.23 m landmark in this passage is tied to Doha.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) Commonwealth Games 2022 only—wrong year and meet for the cited mark.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) Asian Games marathon—wrong discipline; Chopra is a javelin thrower, not a marathon runner.

Step 5: Select option (B) Doha Diamond League.

Step 6: Retention technique: store athlete facts as triples—Name / Event / Significance (for example, Chopra / Doha Diamond League / 90.23 m barrier). Triples survive better under time pressure than isolated numbers.

Trap Check: Famous athletes attract "default answers" (always Olympics). Read the year and competition name before choosing.

Exam Note: Athletics marks should be stored as structured data: athlete, implement or event, distance or time, meet, and significance. For Neeraj Chopra, students often over-index on Olympic medals and under-index on Diamond League or continental marks that appear in the same year's news. If a question gives a precise figure such as 90.23 m, match the figure first; the figure is usually unique in the passage. Wrong options frequently recycle correct career facts from other years to create a feeling of familiarity.

Final Answer: Doha Diamond League

Answer: (B)

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Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Sports excellence in India is increasingly explained through institutional schemes, not only individual talent. The Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) is the elite pathway that provides customised support—foreign exposure, coaching, equipment, sports science, and funding—to athletes with realistic Olympic and Paralympic medal prospects. Khelo India, by contrast, is broader grassroots talent identification and development. Passage IV attributes the medal-rich environment partly to Khelo India and TOPS. Other options list famous flagship schemes from different domains: MGNREGA (rural employment guarantee), PM-KISAN (farmer income support), and Ayushman Bharat (health assurance). Mixing scheme domains is a standard trap.

Solution:

Step 1: Identify TOPS in the passage as the elite Olympic-preparation programme.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) MGNREGA—a demand-driven wage employment programme under rural development, not Olympic high performance.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) PM-KISAN—income support to landholding farmer families, unrelated to podium training.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) Ayushman Bharat only—health coverage architecture, not sports excellence funding.

Step 5: Select option (B) Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS).

Step 6: Build a two-level sports policy memory: Khelo India (base of the pyramid) and TOPS (peak of the pyramid). Many descriptive passages use exactly this pair.

Trap Check: If an option is a well-known Modi-era scheme, it is not automatically correct; match the scheme to the sector named in the question (here, elite Olympic preparation).

Exam Note: Scheme identification is a polity-plus-CA hybrid skill. Before the exam, maintain a sector-wise list: sports (Khelo India, TOPS), health (Ayushman Bharat), rural employment (MGNREGA), farmer income (PM-KISAN), renewable energy (PM-Surya Ghar, Green Hydrogen Mission), digital (IndiaAI, DPDP ecosystem). When a passage attributes elite Olympic success to a scheme, TOPS is the default elite answer; Khelo India is the default grassroots answer. Extreme or cross-sector options are almost always traps.

Final Answer: Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)

Answer: (B)

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Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Hockey is a priority sports CA theme for India because of Olympic continuity, continental championships, and World Cup qualification pathways. Passage IV states that the Indian men's hockey team won the Asia Cup, with implications for the subsequent World Cup cycle. Options intentionally import tournaments from other sports: UEFA Euro and FIFA World Cup (football) and Thomas Cup (badminton men's team championship). Under time pressure, students who only register "India won a cup" may pick a more famous global football event. Careful reading of sport + tournament name prevents that error.

Solution:

Step 1: Find the hockey sentence: the men's team claimed the Asia Cup title.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) UEFA Euro—European football championship, wrong sport and region focus.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) FIFA World Cup—football's premier event, not hockey Asia Cup.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) Thomas Cup—badminton, not hockey.

Step 5: Select option (B) Asia Cup (hockey).

Step 6: Link to context: continental titles often double as qualification or ranking boosters for world events; the passage itself mentions qualification pathways, which is why the Asia Cup result is exam-relevant beyond pride.

Trap Check: Always verify the sport before the trophy. "World Cup" and "Asia Cup" appear in multiple sports with different governing bodies (ICC, FIH, FIFA, BWF, etc.).

Exam Note: Multi-sport vocabulary is a major source of unforced errors. Create a one-page "Cup Map": FIFA World Cup and UEFA Euro (football), Thomas and Uber Cups (badminton), ICC events (cricket), FIH World Cup and Asia Cup (hockey), Davis Cup (tennis), etc. In the exam, first identify the sport from the passage sentence, then the tournament. If you reverse that order, a famous football tournament name can seduce you even when the paragraph is about hockey qualification pathways.

Final Answer: Asia Cup (hockey)

Answer: (B)

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Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

In Indian administrative law practice, rules under a parent Act are typically notified by the nodal ministry charged with the subject matter. For the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, the nodal ministry is the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). The 2025 Rules operationalise notice and consent standards, Consent Manager registration, breach intimation, children's data safeguards, and the institutional design of the Data Protection Board. Knowing the correct ministry is a high-yield fact because options often list Home Affairs (internal security), External Affairs (diplomacy), or Education (schools and universities). The ministry test is less about politics and more about subject-matter competence.

Solution:

Step 1: Read Passage V: the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 were notified by MeitY.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) Ministry of Home Affairs—policing, internal security, borders; not the DPDP rules notifier.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) Ministry of External Affairs—foreign policy and missions abroad.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) Ministry of Education—education policy and institutions.

Step 5: Select option (B) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Step 6: Cluster revision: MeitY also appears in questions on IT Act amendments, digital public infrastructure narratives, AI missions, and cybersecurity frameworks. Build a MeitY dossier in your notes.

Trap Check: Do not answer “Ministry of Law and Justice” merely because the instrument is legal. Drafting support and implementation notification can sit in different institutional lanes; here the passage names MeitY.

Exam Note: Nodal ministry questions reward a basic map of the Union government. MeitY: IT, electronics, digital governance, data protection rules, many AI and semiconductor policy interfaces. MHA: internal security and criminal justice interfaces. MEA: diplomacy. Education: schools, higher education, research education policy. When rules under a tech statute are notified, MeitY is the first hypothesis, then confirm with the passage. Also revise that implementation may be phased across years; the notifying ministry remains MeitY even if compliance deadlines are staggered.

Final Answer: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)

Answer: (B)

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Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

The Digital Personal Data Protection framework introduces a controlled vocabulary that CLAT can test directly. The Data Principal is the individual to whom the personal data relates—the rights-bearing natural person. The Data Fiduciary is the entity that alone or with others determines the purpose and means of processing personal data. A Consent Manager is a registered interoperable platform that enables principals to give, manage, review, and withdraw consent through an accessible mechanism. An Appellate Tribunal hears appeals from orders of the Data Protection Board. The most common student error is swapping Principal and Fiduciary because both words sound technical and “official.”

Solution:

Step 1: Anchor on the definitional mapping: individual data subject = Data Principal.

Step 2: Reject option (A) Data Fiduciary—this is the organisation or person determining processing purposes and means, not the individual.

Step 3: Reject option (C) Consent Manager only—this is an infrastructure/service role facilitating consent, not the human data subject.

Step 4: Reject option (D) Appellate Tribunal—this is a second-tier adjudicatory forum, not a data subject label.

Step 5: Select option (B) Data Principal.

Step 6: Memory aid you can write in the margin of mocks: “Principal = Person; Fiduciary = Firm.” Also revise children’s data as a special category with enhanced duties, because that often appears as a linked question.

Trap Check: If an option contains the word “Manager” or “Board,” it is probably an institution or intermediary, not the individual rights-holder.

Exam Note: Whenever a new regulatory statute invents terms of art, CLAT will test those terms. For DPDP, master at least five labels: Data Principal, Data Fiduciary, Consent Manager, Significant Data Fiduciary, and Data Protection Board. Write one-line definitions and one example each. In mocks, if you hesitate between Principal and Fiduciary, apply the person-versus-organisation test. Rights language (access, correction, erasure, grievance) attaches to the Principal; obligation language (notice, security, purpose limitation) attaches to the Fiduciary.

Final Answer: Data Principal

Answer: (B)

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Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

Modern regulatory statutes frequently create specialised adjudicatory bodies rather than sending every dispute to ordinary civil courts in the first instance. Under the DPDP architecture, the Data Protection Board of India is the body associated with enforcement and adjudication, and it is conceived to function largely as a digital office. That design choice matches the subject matter—online services, electronic records, and rapid complaint flows. Students must differentiate it from other famous tribunals and commissions: the National Green Tribunal (environmental cases), the Competition Commission of India (anti-competitive agreements and combinations), and the National Human Rights Commission (human rights inquiries under a different statute). Institutional differentiation is a core CLAT competency across polity and legal GK.

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the body named in Passage V: Data Protection Board of India.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) National Green Tribunal—jurisdiction over environmental protection and related civil cases, not personal data protection as such.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) Competition Commission of India only—competition law enforcement under the Competition Act framework.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) National Human Rights Commission exclusively—statutory human rights body with a distinct mandate and process.

Step 5: Select option (B).

Step 6: Additional depth: expect linked facts in other questions—who appoints members, digital office functioning, appeal route to an Appellate Tribunal, and penalties for non-compliance. Even if not asked here, the cluster is high-yield for 2025–26 exams.

Trap Check: “Board,” “Commission,” and “Tribunal” are not interchangeable. Match the exact proper name to the exact statute.

Final Answer: Data Protection Board of India

Answer: (B)

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Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

NISAR stands for NASA–ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar. It is a flagship Earth-observation collaboration between the United States' National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Indian Space Research Organisation. Dual-frequency synthetic aperture radar is designed to measure fine changes in Earth's surface—relevant to ecosystems, ice sheets, natural hazards, agriculture, and infrastructure monitoring. In CLAT science-and-tech passages, the tested package is usually: full form or partner agencies + mission purpose. Distractors may reassign NISAR to criminal law reforms (new codes replacing IPC), farm loan politics, or European space-station hardware, all of which are category errors.

Solution:

Step 1: Use the passage description: NISAR as NASA–ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar Earth-observation partnership.

Step 2: Eliminate option (B) a new criminal code replacing the IPC—that belongs to the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita / criminal-law reform cluster, not space missions.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) farm loan waiver scheme—agricultural credit politics, unrelated.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) exclusive European space station module—wrong partnership and wrong mission type.

Step 5: Select option (A) bilateral Earth-observation satellite mission of NASA and ISRO.

Step 6: Comparative space GK for revision: Chandrayaan (lunar), Aditya-L1 (solar), Gaganyaan (human spaceflight), NISAR (Earth observation with NASA). Keeping mission purpose distinct prevents mix-ups.

Trap Check: Any option that changes the partner agencies (for example, replacing NASA with ESA only) is usually wrong for NISAR.

Exam Note: Space CA is best revised as a mission matrix: name, partners, destination or target, and primary objective. NISAR is Earth observation with NASA; Chandrayaan series targets the Moon; Aditya-L1 studies the Sun; Gaganyaan is human spaceflight; LUPEX involves lunar polar science with Japan in broader news cycles. If an option reassigns NISAR to criminal law or farm policy, it is testing whether you know the domain at all. Partner-agency accuracy is the second filter after domain.

Final Answer: A bilateral Earth-observation satellite mission of NASA and ISRO

Answer: (A)

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Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

The IndiaAI Mission is a national capacity-building programme intended to strengthen India's artificial intelligence ecosystem. Typical pillars discussed in policy communication include access to computing power (GPU-scale compute), curated datasets, support for startups and academic research, skilling, and responsible AI practices. Passage V places IndiaAI alongside semiconductor incentives and space collaboration as part of a technological sovereignty narrative tempered by rights-based regulation under DPDP. The mission is enabling, not prohibitive: it does not ban private AI research, does not replace constitutional bodies such as the Election Commission, and does not privatise ISRO.

Solution:

Step 1: Read the passage aim: democratise compute and datasets; build AI research and innovation capacity.

Step 2: Reject option (A) ban all private AI research—this contradicts the capacity-building premise of the mission.

Step 3: Reject option (C) replace the Election Commission—a category error mixing technology policy with electoral constitutional design.

Step 4: Reject option (D) privatise ISRO entirely—space-sector reforms and private participation debates are separate; they are not the definition of IndiaAI.

Step 5: Select option (B) build national AI compute, datasets and research capacity.

Step 6: Integrate the triad for long-term memory: DPDP (rules for data rights and duties), IndiaAI (compute and research capacity), India Semiconductor Mission (chip manufacturing and assembly incentives). CLAT loves this “innovate with safeguards” storyline.

Trap Check: Extreme options with words like “ban,” “all,” or “entirely” are often wrong in policy-mission questions unless the passage itself uses that absolute language.

Exam Note: National missions are often described in aspirational language. Translate the aspiration into a concrete objective before matching options. IndiaAI → compute, data, research, startups, responsible AI. Semiconductor Mission → fabs, ATMP/OSAT, design ecosystem. Green Hydrogen Mission → clean hydrogen scale-up. Extreme options that ban, abolish, or replace constitutional bodies are usually wrong unless the passage is about a specific repeal. In combined tech-and-law passages, expect one question on rights (DPDP) and one on capacity (IndiaAI).

Final Answer: Build national AI compute, datasets and research capacity

Answer: (B)

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Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

COP stands for Conference of the Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Each numbered COP is associated with a host country and usually a host city that becomes shorthand in news headlines—Paris, Glasgow, Sharm El-Sheikh, Dubai, Baku, Belém, and so on. Passage VI states that COP30 was hosted in Belém, Brazil, in the Amazon region, a symbolic choice highlighting forests, biodiversity, and the adaptation needs of climate-vulnerable societies. Famous climate cities in the options—Glasgow, Kyoto, Copenhagen—are historically important but belong to other moments in the climate regime (COP26; Kyoto Protocol; COP15 narratives). Year-city pairing is the disciplined way to revise COPs.

Solution:

Step 1: Extract the host from the passage: Belém, Brazil.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) Glasgow, United Kingdom—associated with COP26, not COP30.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) Kyoto, Japan—central to the Kyoto Protocol history, not the COP30 host city.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) Copenhagen, Denmark—associated with the 2009 climate conference narrative, not COP30.

Step 5: Select option (B) Belém, Brazil.

Step 6: Memory hook: “COP30 = Brazil = Amazon gateway Belém.” Also revise what the Amazon symbolism implies for agenda: forests, biodiversity finance, indigenous issues, and adaptation—not only mitigation targets.

Trap Check: Do not pick the most famous climate city in the list; pick the city linked to the COP number in the question/passage.

Exam Note: Build a compact COP timeline for the last six years: host country, host city, and one headline theme (finance, stocktake, loss and damage, etc.). COP30 in Belém is remembered through Amazon symbolism. When options list older climate cities, ask: is this city famous, or is it correct for this number? Fame without number-matching is the trap. Also connect host geography to likely agenda emphasis—forests and adaptation for an Amazon host—because inference questions may follow.

Final Answer: Belém, Brazil

Answer: (B)

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Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), opened for signature at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, is the parent international treaty of the global climate regime. The annual COP is its supreme decision-making body. Later instruments—most notably the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement—sit under this framework and operationalise commitments through different legal techniques. Options that name the Warsaw Pact or NATO confuse climate governance with military alliances. An option limited to GATT confuses climate with historical trade institutionalisation (GATT/WTO). Accurate identification of the parent treaty is foundational; without it, finance goals, NDCs, and loss-and-damage debates float without legal structure.

Solution:

Step 1: Note the passage phrasing: COP30 to the UNFCCC.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) Warsaw Pact—a Cold War security alliance, dissolved, unrelated to climate COPs.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) NATO—collective defence alliance, not the climate parent treaty.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) GATT only—trade framework history, not the UN climate convention.

Step 5: Select option (B) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Step 6: Structural map for notes: UNFCCC (parent convention) → Kyoto Protocol / Paris Agreement (further agreements) → COP decisions (including finance and implementation mechanisms). This map answers a family of questions beyond a single MCQ.

Trap Check: Students sometimes answer “Paris Agreement” for every climate question. Paris is crucial, but the parent framework for COP meetings remains the UNFCCC.

Exam Note: Legal hierarchy in climate law: UNFCCC as parent convention; Kyoto and Paris as key subsequent instruments; COP as the decision-making meeting of parties. Many students collapse all of this into “Paris.” That works for some NDC questions but fails when the question asks for the parent framework of COP meetings. Eliminate security alliances immediately. If an option sounds military, it is almost never the climate parent treaty.

Final Answer: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Answer: (B)

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Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

The International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) is an India-associated conservation diplomacy initiative focused on the protection of big cats and their habitats, drawing on India's long experience with Project Tiger and wildlife governance. In climate and environment passages, IBCA appears as an example of how India projects domestic conservation success into international cooperation. It is not a maritime anti-piracy coalition, not a financial regulator for cryptocurrency, and not a civil aviation safety auditor. CLAT increasingly tests named Indian green initiatives—IBCA, International Solar Alliance, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure—because they link environment to foreign policy.

Solution:

Step 1: Use the passage reference: India projecting IBCA conservation diplomacy at the climate interface.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) maritime piracy control—different security domain; think naval cooperation or specific maritime initiatives, not IBCA.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) cryptocurrency regulation—financial/technology regulation, unrelated.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) civil aviation safety audits—aviation regulator territory, unrelated.

Step 5: Select option (B) conservation of big cats and related diplomacy.

Step 6: Static enrichment: revise Project Tiger, tiger reserve basics, and the idea of umbrella species conservation. Even when not asked, this background makes IBCA questions intuitive rather than memorised.

Trap Check: The word “Alliance” can mislead students toward military meanings. In this context it is a conservation partnership platform.

Exam Note: Named Indian environmental diplomacy initiatives are short, high-value lists: International Solar Alliance, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, International Big Cat Alliance, and related conservation outreach. For each, store domain + India's role + one recent summit mention. IBCA is big-cat conservation, not maritime security. If “Alliance” triggers NATO-style thinking, reset and read the passage domain words: conservation, wildlife, big cats, habitats.

Final Answer: Conservation of big cats and related diplomacy

Answer: (B)

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Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

The National Green Hydrogen Mission is a flagship industrial-decarbonisation and energy-transition programme. Green hydrogen is hydrogen produced through electrolysis powered by renewable electricity, as distinct from grey hydrogen produced from fossil fuels without carbon capture. The Mission aims to scale domestic production, create export competitiveness, and deploy hydrogen in hard-to-abate sectors such as steel, refining, fertilisers, and heavy transport. Passage VI links pilot funding in steel and transport to this policy thrust and to India's broader net-zero and NDC narrative. Options that speak of expanding fossil subsidies, banning manufacturing, or replacing GST are rhetorical extremes that do not describe the Mission.

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the Mission's purpose from the passage and standard policy literacy: promote green hydrogen production and use, especially in hard-to-abate sectors.

Step 2: Eliminate option (A) expanding fossil fuel subsidies exclusively—opposite direction of a green hydrogen mission.

Step 3: Eliminate option (C) banning all industrial manufacturing—green hydrogen is about cleaner industry, not deindustrialisation.

Step 4: Eliminate option (D) replacing the Goods and Services Tax—tax architecture is unrelated.

Step 5: Select option (B).

Step 6: Ministry and linkage note: renewable and green hydrogen policy commonly involves the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, while industrial deployment touches steel, heavy industries, and transport ministries. Multi-ministry implementation is normal for missions of this scale.

Trap Check: "Green" in the title is decisive. Any option that increases fossil dependence is almost certainly wrong unless the passage describes a transitional exception.

Final Answer: Promoting green hydrogen production and use in hard-to-abate sectors

Answer: (B)

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Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement's architecture. Each Party communicates the climate actions it intends to take—typically including mitigation targets such as emissions-intensity reduction or non-fossil energy capacity, and often adaptation measures and means of implementation narratives. NDCs are nationally determined, periodically updated, and subject to a global ambition cycle, but they are not the same legal object as UN peacekeeping troop contributions, GST compensation ceilings between Union and States, or India Meteorological Department rainfall forecasts. Passage VI states that India's domestic missions are projected as consistent with its NDCs, which is exactly how climate policy is argued in diplomacy: domestic action as evidence of international commitment.

Solution:

Step 1: Anchor on the passage phrase linking Indian missions to Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement.

Step 2: Define NDCs as national climate action pledges within the Paris framework.

Step 3: Eliminate option (B) mandatory military contributions to UN peacekeeping only—different meaning of “contribution,” different institution.

Step 4: Eliminate option (C) State GST compensation ceilings—fiscal federalism after GST, not climate pledges.

Step 5: Eliminate option (D) annual rainfall forecasts by the IMD alone—meteorology, not UNFCCC/Paris legal-political instruments.

Step 6: Select option (A). For richer revision, recall that India's public NDC narrative commonly includes reducing emissions intensity of GDP, expanding non-fossil electric power capacity, and creating additional carbon sinks through forests—facts that often appear in descriptive CA material even when exact percentages are not demanded.

Trap Check: Expand the acronym before answering. Students who read “NDC” as a random scheme code guess wildly among government options.

Final Answer: Voluntary climate action pledges under the Paris Agreement architecture

Answer: (A)

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Answer Key

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

