



CLAT 2025 MOCK TEST - 15

Instructions:

- Time allowed: 2 hours.
- Total Questions: 120.
- Try to complete the entire mock, do not get disheartened while doing it.
- Try to concentrate properly for 2 hours, we are with you.
- Do not forget to analyse after you are done.



SCAN ME!

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE**PASSAGE 1**

Mvelinqangi made everything. That's what Gogo says. Mvelinqangi made the first human in the sky and lowered him to earth with a rope plaited from the intestines of an ox. The whole sky is his umuzi. The stars shine through holes in the ground of the sky that were created by the passing hooves of Mvelinqangi's cattle—the Milky Way is the entrance to the kraal. The earth is held up by four white oxen, and death came to the world because the chameleon was slower than the lizard.

In Gogo's stories, women give birth to crows and snakes; children cast out by jealous brothers grow up and come back as kings; a boy turns the assegais of his enemies to water; and another lives all his life on the back of a white ox. Gogo watches Moses as she tells the stories and asks him to repeat things she told him the day before.

Moses' favorite story is about Sithungusobendle (she who gathers the fibers to make skirts for young girls), who was stolen from her mother by the amajuba, the rock pigeons. They flew off with her to their land beyond the seas and made her their queen, but she never forgot her mother. Many years later she used her cunning to outwit the pigeons and escape with her children. When she came to the sea, she cried, "Sea, Sea, divide! I am uSthungusobendle!" And the seas at once divided. The king of the pigeons and his army were racing after her, but the seas closed behind her and the amajuba all drowned.

When Sithungusobendle came home she found only a mountain which was actually isiququmadevu, a great monster with smelly black whiskers that had consumed her entire village. She slit its stomach with her assegai and out came the fowls and the goats and the cattle and the dogs and at last all the people, and everyone was happy again.

Acting out this story becomes a favorite game. The best part is killing the isiququmadevu monster—which is the dung heap behind the stables—with Joseph's hay rake serving as its teeth. The boys plunge their wooden swords into the steaming pile again and again, pretending that the dung beetles scuttling out in alarm are the liberated villagers and animals. At night, the disemboweled monster grows back together and snaps at the heels of Moses' dreams with its sharp iron teeth and dung on its breath.

These stories unfold when they follow Gogo around as she does her daily chores. They seem to haunt the places where they are first revealed. Mvelinqangi emerges from the billowing steam as Gogo stirs the sheets in the great copper pot in the outside kitchen. Mbadlanyana, who outwitted

a cannibal by shrinking and hiding in his nostril, creeps out of the red earth when Gogo's hoe bites into the weeds of the cornfield. The isiququmadevu meets its end amongst the vegetable peels falling from her pail into the pigs' trough.

Source: EYE BROTHER HORN, LITERARY HUB, 23 Jan, 2023.

Q.1) Which of the following categories best describes this piece of writing?

- (a) an instructional manual on agricultural practices
- (b) a detailed historical account of ancient civilizations
- (c) a collection of fantastical and mythical stories
- (d) a scientific exploration of natural phenomena

Q.2) What does the term "umuzi" refer to in the context of the passage?

- (a) a type of mythical creature
- (b) the sky considered as a home
- (c) a special weapon used by heroes
- (d) a ritual for summoning rain

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Q.3) Which of the following is a metaphor?

- (a) the sky lowered by a rope
- (b) the stars shine through holes in the ground of the sky
- (c) the earth is held up by four white oxen
- (d) Sithungusobendle outwitting the pigeons

Q.4) In the light of the above passage, what role does "Gogo" play in "Moses" life?

- (a) a strict disciplinarian enforcing rules
- (b) a source of mythical and cultural stories
- (c) a skilled warrior teaching combat techniques
- (d) a guide in agricultural practices

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Q.5) What is the main theme discussed in the passage?

- (a) the triumph of technology over nature
- (b) the preservation of cultural heritage through storytelling
- (c) the impact of climate change on traditional societies
- (d) the dynamics of power and politics in ancient communities

Q.6) "The whole sky is his umuzi." In elaboration of this sentence, which of these options follows?

- (a) Mvelinqangi is portrayed as a nomadic shepherd without a fixed home.
- (b) The sky serves merely as a backdrop for the earthly adventures of humans.
- (c) Mvelinqangi's dominion over the cosmos is highlighted, with the sky as his dwelling.
- (d) The statement suggests a scientific explanation for the formation of the universe.

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PASSAGE 2

It was not my first time at the Chatham courthouse, though it was my first time there alone. The courthouse doubled as the county jail, of course, and so coloured men were no strangers to the insides of its thick limestone walls. I was no stranger to them either. Before I had managed to convince Arabella that my time was best served in

the study, she would insist that I join her on her interviews. So I knew the turnkey, a discontented man from Lincolnshire. I knew also the visiting hours, and timed my arrival so as not to suffer his talk of missing the ocean. I should never have told him that my mother was from the fenlands; perhaps then he would have respected the stony silence of the interior court.

The night before, two constables rode in around midnight, led by Jim. I hadn't even the time to meet the old woman before she was taken away. We heard their horses coming down the savannah path, and we went out to meet them. I had seen the two before in Chatham, and I gave the details of what had come to pass, whispering, while we all stood in the backyard. The constables, having failed to bring cloaks, swatted away bugs in the starlit dark, and cursed quietly. Once I had done with my summary of events, we went together to the cabin above the root cellar, and one constable, the elder, knocked, with his body turned sideways, hand on the pistol at his belt. The younger constable held a lantern that lit up the grooves of the door. After a few moments the seamstress, Emma, peeked out. Her face was long and eerily beautiful in the light from below.

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"She waits for you out by the swamp," said Emma simply, shielding her eyes from the lantern light. She pointed out to the green lane.

We led the constables through the fields until we came to the lane. Cassi saw the old woman first, and pointed wordlessly to the small form, standing on a wide, flat stone girded by the softly flowing water in the lane. The old woman was draped in cloth and stood looking out at the moon. The younger constable went to her, fumbling with the irons, but he looked back at the other, who shook his head.

"Cumon, ma'am," said the younger.

The old woman nodded and went willingly with them. I could not see her eyes under her hood.

"You might as well take the body and his carriage; all your evidence will be in there," I said to them as they loaded the woman in their coach.

"Of course," said the elder constable, quickly, as if he were planning for that.

In short enough order they had loaded everything up into both coaches and were on their way. I think they were expecting something more thrilling.

Jim rode the roan horse back to the livery and I went with him. It had been some time since I had been out so late. The rush of cool night air, the respite it brought from the flies, and the blue-green twinkle of stars invigorated me. Jim and I parted ways at the village lane—he was anxious to get home, as his mother was no doubt awake, fretting over him.

Source: IN THE UPPER COUNTRY, LITERAY HUB, 19 Jan, 2023.

Q.7) In the light of the above passage, what role does "the old woman" play in "the constables" investigation?

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- (a) a key witness providing crucial evidence
- (b) the main suspect in a criminal case
- (c) a bystander inadvertently involved
- (d) a consultant for forensic analysis

Q.8) Which of the following statements is true about the "turnkey"?

- (a) He eagerly shared tales of his life at sea.
- (b) He had a profound fondness for the fenlands.
- (c) He respected the narrator's desire for silence.
- (d) He expressed discontent with his current occupation.

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Q.9) "The rush of cool night air, the respite it brought from the flies, and the blue-green twinkle of stars invigorated me." This sentence implies that:

- (a) the narrator finds discomfort in the daytime's heat and pestilence.
- (b) night-time brings a universal sense of dread and unease.
- (c) the narrator is primarily nocturnal, avoiding daylight.
- (d) the stars play a significant role in the narrator's scientific studies.

Q.10) Which of the following, used in the passage, suggests that the setting is historical rather than contemporary?

- (a) The mention of "the rush of cool night air"
- (b) The use of "constables" and "lantern"
- (c) The reference to "flies" in the night
- (d) The description of "the blue-green twinkle of stars"

Q.11) What does the word "constables" as used in the passage, mean?

- (a) Legal advisors specializing in property law
- (b) Officers responsible for maintaining public order
- (c) Scholars dedicated to the study of local customs
- (d) Craftsmen skilled in the construction of lanterns

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Q.12) Which of the following options captures the meaning of the last sentence best?

- (a) The constables were disappointed by the lack of resistance from the suspect.
- (b) The narrator expected the constables to be more investigative in their approach.
- (c) Jim was in a hurry to return home due to his mother's concern.
- (d) The investigation was anticipated to be more complex and engaging.

PASSAGE 3

It happened that green and crazy summer when I was thirteen years old. A stolen first line, slightly altered, because I'm not much of a writer, but I have been something of a thief. And a liar. I might as well admit that up front. It was a lie and a theft that made everything go haywire that summer.

I cribbed the line from Carson McCullers' *The Member of the Wedding*. At the moment when it happened, or at least when it began to happen, that paperback was jammed in the back pocket of my denim cut-offs as I sat on the dirty, carpeted floor of the

Swaffham Towne Drug, reading teen magazines. Syrupy tang of blue Slush Puppie on my tongue. Mosquito bites stippling my legs. I want to remember myself as I was then, a girl that is difficult to grasp. What did she look like? My prize article of clothing was a pair of Nike hightops, kept hospital white with a bottle of foamy polish. Nikes weren't cheap and I had to make them last. Everything else I wore was off--brand or hand--me--down: my wayward older sister's Lee dungarees cut into shorts, a Michael Jackson baseball tee from Bradlees discount department store, a trucker hat with Pac-Man on the front clapped over my unruly mess of hair. I wasn't good at hair, didn't know what to do with it, how other girls achieved feathered wings and lift. But I had good skin. Everyone said so. "You have good skin," they'd say, admiring what one woman at the Jordan Marsh cosmetics counter called "peaches and cream." I was a winter, dark haired with light skin that didn't tan, but only burned and peeled back to paper white. I blushed so intensely, people would laugh and tell me I was bright red, making me blaze with deeper embarrassment. As for my body, it was an unknowable zone, an overlarge assemblage of limb and belly that felt like a thing of its own making, mostly disappointing, incapable of climbing fences or playing baseball, incompetent at dancing, too heavy in its steps. Heaviness had always been with me. When skipping rope in first grade gym class, the teacher scolded me to be light on my feet. By junior high, my mother prayed that I would stop growing: "So you don't turn into a glump like your big aunt Beverly." My aunt Shirley, the smaller, told me I walked like a truck driver. I didn't mean to. That was just the way my body propelled itself through space. My shape, that enigmatic packaging, had its own design and cared nothing about anyone's objections, including my own. However the message came, the world confirmed what I felt, that my body was off in its most essential calibrations. But even with all its klutzing about, it held deep coils of feeling yet unnamed, and that summer I could sense it getting ready for something new, a quiver of arrows looking for a target.

It was 1984, still fresh in the month of June, and soon I would turn fourteen. Come September, spared the indignities of Swaffham High, I'd be off to Catholic school, an all--girls academy in a town far enough away I'd have to go by carpool. No more riding my ten--speed to the crummy public school. No more jeans and T--shirts. At Sacred Heart I'd wear a uniform, equalized in an ocean of plaid polyester. In that sameness, even with my big bones and heavy feet, I hoped to fail less obviously at girlhood. Something to look forward to. But there would also be no more Jules, my best friend, who could not bear the thought of going boyless in her teen years and opted to stay local. Our impending separation held me in a state of ambivalent attachment, either clinging or pushing away. I believed Jules was too gifted to stay behind. She excelled at science and could play any instrument you put in her hands. On the phone, she could pick out tunes on the push buttons. "Mary Had a Little Lamb." "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star." Pink Floyd's "Another Brick in the Wall."

Source: SOME STRANGE MUSIC DRAWS ME IN, LITERARY HUB, 25 March, 2024.

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Q.13) What use was the "Nike hightops" to the author?

- (a) A symbol of athletic prowess and ambition
- (b) An essential accessory for enhancing her social status
- (c) A prized possession maintained with care to last

(d) A tool for improving her performance in sports

Q.14) Which of the following words best describes the setting in "Swaffham Towne Drug"?

- (a) Modern and clean
- (b) Nostalgic and communal
- (c) Dreary and neglected
- (d) Vibrant and bustling

Q.15) What is the main theme discussed in the passage?

- (a) The excitement and anticipation of teenage years
- (b) The challenges of maintaining friendships through change
- (c) The struggle with self-identity and body image
- (d) The thrill of petty theft and deception

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Q.16) "That summer I could sense it getting ready for something new, a quiver of arrows looking for a target." Which of the following is a metaphor?

- (a) That summer
- (b) Sense it getting ready
- (c) Something new
- (d) A quiver of arrows looking for a target

Q.17) In contemporary literature, how is the relationship between character and setting described in the passage?

- (a) As a contrasting backdrop that highlights the character's internal conflict
- (b) As a mirror reflecting the character's emotional state and personal growth
- (c) As an indifferent environment, unresponsive to the character's needs
- (d) As a dynamic catalyst that directly influences the character's actions

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Q.18) Which of the following can be inferred about the author's views on "growing up"?

- (a) It is a period marked by unbridled joy and freedom.
- (b) It involves navigating complex social hierarchies.
- (c) It is characterized by introspection and self-discovery.
- (d) It is largely unaffected by external opinions and influences.

PASSAGE - 4

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Dear reader, I know one isn't supposed to expose one's own weaknesses and insecurities. In the animal kingdom it often results in death, and I'm not sure if human beings have evolved past that yet. Still, I feel I must begin by confessing something mortifying to you as I pray it will open doors to an us: I don't know if I have any kind of creative talent. Sometimes I believe I should just go for a five-mile jog each time I get these urges (write!), these drives (write!), these needs (write!). Run-Bitch-Run! Then the entire planet would be saved from my tatty magnifying glass! Since I am lazy and the keyboard is much closer than the jogging trail, the world cannot consider itself quite so lucky. But... these words really only managed to explain my own record-low self-esteem. Truly, reader, I write to give back to the imagination I've resided within for over half my life. It is like a thank you-card to that which has saved me from an early grave, buried underneath the ruins of numberless defects and loveless brass beds. I return to these crashing sentences every day to expand the death threats of my reality into a domain far mightier than my own final breath. Now, my keyboard is breaking downwwn, allergiic to the chill of Icelandic summer, and I have no one to share my anger with or blame my shortcomings on. No, my frustration can only be directed inwards, canalized into a firm slap on the cheek. Water damage. Keyboard, I know you are punishing me for all the times my eyes have skewered you with their monsoons. But I promise, I've never wanted my tears to hurt anyone; for so many years I have protected you from the blood, the vomit that would have caused such massive harm you'd be beyond repair...

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Reader, I need a present from you: I need you to stay with me in the now-instant and trust in my brief memories of the past. My thoughts have forgotten what happened. I recall only how I felt. You&I, we're embarking on a journey together that shall force us between the extremes of weeping and laughter. And silence. Silence too. However, I cannot tell the story before it has been told. Please, let us begin with some basic facts & particulars. I'm in a hurry to sweep them out of our way so we can hike to stratospheres with ephemerally everlasting views beyond vision: Age: turning 30 next month. Height: 180. Blonde hair, blue eyes, Swedish and US passports. Living in Berlin. Indifferent to two things: trends and podcasts. Hi, my name is Alvina and I'm always late, so I nearly missed my flight here. I'm afraid of flying, so I needed to swallow the last Valium in my stash just to not get a panic attack. And in the security check I created quite a stir between Henry and Renate, who didn't know who should search me or if I was a sir or madam. Luckily, like bonobos, black swans, seahorses, and children under the age of four, the X-ray machine didn't give a shit.

Reader, this dead-serious and gallows-silly mission we're on together takes the form of a non-guided travelogue. Just that? No. I must dig much deeper, into rigorous investigations and vast emotional terrains that always expand past two wrongs and one right. I'm trying to find out if the sun can shine on the us's who live on the darkest side of patriarchy. Will a soul inside a deep stab expand or shatter? I'm scared of losing thin skin, not bleeding, but... reader, may I reach for your hand to rescue me from the rough hooves of a stampede?

Source: LOVE THE WORLD OR GET KILLED TRYING, LITERARY HUB, 22 March, 2024.

Q.19) What use was the "keyboard" to the author?

(a) A means to vent frustrations and face personal challenges

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- (b) An instrument for composing music as a form of emotional expression
- (c) A tool strictly used for professional communication and tasks
- (d) A device to navigate online trends and podcasts, despite claimed indifference

Q.20) Which of the following words best describes the setting in "Icelandic summer"?

- (a) Tropical and humid
- (b) Cold and uninviting
- (c) Mysterious and enchanting
- (d) Allergenic and challenging

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Q.21) What is the main theme discussed in the passage?

- (a) The transformative power of travel
- (b) The complexities of gender identity
- (c) The struggle with creative self-doubt
- (d) The importance of environmental conservation

Q.22) "I write to give back to the imagination I've resided within for over half my life." In elaboration of this sentence, which of these options follows?

- (a) Writing serves as a mere hobby for the author, secondary to other pursuits.
- (b) The author views writing as a form of repayment and gratitude towards their creative mind.
- (c) Creative expression through writing is seen as an escape from reality.
- (d) The author believes writing has little impact on their personal growth.

Q.23) The author in the passage felt a sense of _____?

- (a) euphoria in overcoming obstacles
- (b) indifference towards personal achievements
- (c) vulnerability in revealing personal flaws
- (d) satisfaction in achieving societal standards

Q.24) Which of the following can be inferred about the author's views on "creativity"?

- (a) It is a talent innate to certain individuals, untouched by effort.
- (b) It acts as a lifeline, providing purpose and meaning.
- (c) It is less valuable than practical skills in the professional world.
- (d) It serves primarily as a means to gain recognition and fame.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

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PASSAGE- 5

Marking Meghalaya's 52nd statehood day on January 21 this year, the state government ceremoniously released an official state anthem. This was heralded as a historic moment in the state's journey, but five days later on Republic Day, the anthem was not performed or played anywhere in the state.

The government's notices ordered that the anthem not be played as the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for it is still being prepared. This 'hold' on the state anthem comes amidst an ongoing controversy over the languages that find a place in the song.

What is the controversy about?

The two-minute-long anthem features segments in three languages – Khasi, Garo and [1]. Soon after it was launched, the rumblings of discontent began over the Jaintia or Pnar language not being represented in it.

On the inclusion of [1], the Jaintia Students' Union accused the state government of "promoting a foreign language", and said it should instead "include dialects of all three tribes – Khasi, Jaintia and Garo."

Meghalaya is understood to have three major matrilineal communities – Khasis, Garos and Jaintias. But the Jaintias are clubbed along with the Khasis in the state's Scheduled Tribes (ST) list, along with tribes such as War, Bhoi and Lyngngam. Together, they make up 14.1 lakh of the state's population (based on 2011 Census data). The Garos number around 8.21 lakh, with the state's total population being 29.7 lakh.

Source: Why Meghalaya's new state anthem has led to a controversy over the state's Jaintia tribe, The Indian Express, 1 Feb, 2024

Q.25) The two-minute-long anthem features segments in three languages – Khasi, Garo, and _____ as indicated by [1] in the passage.

- (a) Bengali
- (b) Hindi
- (c) English
- (d) Assamese

Q.26) What is the meaning of the name "Meghalaya"?

- (a) Land of the Rivers
- (b) Abode of the Clouds
- (c) Land of the Hills
- (d) Valley of Flowers

Q.27) Which city is the capital of Meghalaya?

- (a) Shillong
- (b) Tura
- (c) Cherrapunji
- (d) Jowai

Q.28) Meghalaya is known for having one of the wettest places on Earth. Which place holds this distinction?

- (a) Shillong
- (b) Mawsynram
- (c) Tura
- (d) Nongpoh

Q.29) What is a unique feature of the bridges found in the forests of Meghalaya?

- (a) They are made entirely of gold
- (b) They are suspension bridges made of bamboo
- (c) They are living root bridges made from tree roots
- (d) They are floating bridges on lakes

Q.30) Meghalaya was formed as a separate state from Assam in which year?

- (a) 1963
- (b) 1970
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1980

PASSAGE – 6

It's a proud moment for India as Majuli in [1] has received the prestigious Geographical Indication (GI) tag, acknowledging its traditional arts of Mukha Xilpo (mask-making) and Manuscript Paintings.

The GI tag, bestowed by the Centre, recognises the deep cultural heritage and historical significance inherent in these traditional folk crafts. Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma expressed joy at this significant milestone, emphasising on a micro-blogging platform how this recognition will protect the rich artistic legacy of the state's artisans.

He took to his social media account on X and wrote: "Majuli's Mukha Shilpa traces its origins to Srimanta Sankardev, who used arts as a medium for Bhakti. My gratitude to Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri @narendramodi Ji for granting the GI tag to the region's mask & manuscript paintings. This will protect the rich skills of our artists"

For those who don't know, Mukha Xilpo is a traditional artform that originated back in the 1500s. It holds deep significance in the cultural heritage of the region. The art was introduced by Saint Sankardeva during the medieval period in [1] and soon became a popular form of cultural expression, with masks embodying various characters, emotions, and Vaisnavism themes.

These masks are not just art; they reflect Majuli's socio-religious fabric. These are made with indigenous materials and serve as visual narratives of Vaisnavism ideals. This tradition persists through skilled artisans in Satras (monasteries) and local villages. Similarly, Majuli's Manuscript Paintings depict Hindu epic tales, particularly

Lord Krishna's Bhagavata Purana narratives, showcasing cultural heritage and artistic finesse. The uniqueness lies in manuscript writing styles—Gargayan script, Kaithall, and Bamunia.

The GI tag not only protects these crafts but also shines a global spotlight on Majuli's artistic prowess.

Source: Majuli in Assam gets the prestigious GI tag for its mask-making and manuscript painting, Times of India, 4 March, 2024.

Q.31) The Traditional Majuli Masks in _____ were given a GI tag by the Centre.

- a) West Bengal
- b) Assam
- c) Gujarat
- d) Kerala

Q.32) _____ became the first GI tagged product in India, in 2004-2005.

- a) Basmati Rice
- b) Darjeeling Tea
- c) Kanchipuram Silk
- d) Alphonso Mango

Q.33) Majuli is a large river island located in _____

- a) Kerala, India
- b) West Bengal, India
- c) Assam, India
- d) Gujarat, India

Q.34) India, as a member of the WTO enacted the Geographical Indications of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 has come into force with effect from _____

- a) 1 January 2000
- b) 15 September 2003
- c) 26 January 2004
- d) 1 July 2005

Q.35) Which river island in Assam is the largest river island in the world?

- a) Majuli
- b) Diu
- c) Elephanta
- d) Havelock

Q.36) What is the primary purpose of a Geographical Indication (GI) tag?

- a) To indicate that a product is manufactured in a specific region
- b) To protect the unique qualities and reputation of a product associated with a specific geographical region

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- c) To ensure that a product meets certain quality standards
 - d) To indicate that a product is patented
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PASSAGE – 7

Indian Navy will commission Naval Detachment Minicoy as INS Jatayu in the presence of Adm R Hari Kumar the, Chief of the Naval Staff on 06 Mar 2024. The event marks an important milestone in the Navy's resolve to incrementally augment security infrastructure at the strategically important Lakshadweep Islands.

Naval Detachment Minicoy was set up in early 1980s under the operational command of Naval Officer-in-Charge (Lakshadweep). Minicoy is the southernmost island of Lakshadweep which straddles the vital Sea Lines of Communications (SLOCs). Basing of an independent Naval unit with requisite infrastructure and resources will enhance the overall operational capability of the Indian Navy in the islands. The base will enhance operational reach and facilitate Indian Navy's operational effort towards Anti-Piracy and Anti-Narcotics Operations in Western Arabian Sea. It will also augment Indian Navy's capability as the first responder in the region and augment connectivity with the mainland. The establishment of a Naval base is in line with the Govt of India's focus towards comprehensive development of islands.

INS Jatayu is the second Naval base in Lakshadweep after INS Dweeprakshak in Kavaratti. With the commissioning of INS Jatayu, the Indian Navy will strengthen its foothold in the Lakshadweep islands and along with extending operational surveillance, reach and sustenance, it will usher in a new era of capacity building and comprehensive development of the island territories.

Source: Naval base INS Jatayu commissioned, but the story's just beginning in Lakshadweep, The Print, 7 March, 2024.

Q.37) Lakshadweep is an archipelago of _____ islands located between 220k and 440 km from Kochi

- a) 12
- b) 24
- c) 36
- d) 48

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Q.38) The Western Naval Command is at _____

- a) Goa
- b) Mumbai
- c) Chennai
- d) Kochi

Q.39) The Southern Training command is the Training command at _____

- a) Visakhapatnam
- b) Kochi
- c) Mumbai
- d) Chennai

Q.40) What is the capital of Lakshadweep?

- a) Port Blair
- b) Kavaratti
- c) Mahe
- d) Silvassa

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Q.41) Which language is predominantly spoken in Lakshadweep?

- a) Tamil
- b) Malayalam
- c) Hindi
- d) Telugu

Q.42) Lakshadweep is known for its conservation of which marine species?

- a) Sharks
- b) Sea turtles
- c) Coral reefs
- d) Dolphins

PASSAGE – 8

MethaneSAT — a satellite which will track and measure methane emissions at a global scale — was launched aboard a SpaceX Falcon9 rocket from California on Monday (March 4).

While the washing-machine-sized satellite is not the first spacecraft to identify and quantify methane emissions, it will provide more details and have a much wider field of view than any of its predecessors.

But first, why do we need to track and measure methane emissions?

[1] is an invisible but strong greenhouse gas, and the second largest contributor to global warming after carbon dioxide, responsible for 30 per cent of global heating since the Industrial Revolution. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, over a period of 20 years, methane is 80 times more potent at warming than carbon dioxide.

The gas also contributes to the formation of ground-level ozone — a colourless and highly irritating gas that forms just above the Earth's surface. According to a 2022 report, exposure to ground-level ozone could be contributing to one million premature deaths every year.

Therefore, it is crucial to cut methane emissions. And the main culprit: fossil fuel operations, which account for about 40 per cent of all human-caused methane emissions. The objective of MethaneSAT is to help achieve this goal.

Source: Meet MethaneSAT, a satellite which will 'name and shame' methane emitters, The Indian Express, 5 March, 2024.

Q.43) Who is the current executive director at IEA?

- a) Fatih Birol
- b) Maria van der Hoeven

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- c) Nobuo Tanaka
- d) Claude Mandil

Q.44) The largest reservoir of Methane is under the seafloor in the form of _____

- a) Methane Hydrates
- b) Methane Clathrates
- c) Methane Bubbles
- d) Methane Lakes

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Q.45) Methane has also been detected on other planets including _____ which has implications for astrobiology research

- a) Venus
- b) Jupiter
- c) Mars
- d) Saturn

Q.46) _____ is a strong but invisible greenhouse gas, as indicated by [1] in the passage.

- a) Carbon dioxide
- b) Methane
- c) Nitrous oxide
- d) Ozone

Q.47) What is a major source of methane emissions?

- a) Solar panels
- b) Wind turbines
- c) Landfills
- d) Hydroelectric dams

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PASSAGE – 9

In less than a week, two Large Language Models (LLMs) have been launched that are closer to or even better at tasks than OpenAI's GPT-4. After Anthropic's Claude 3 captured the attention of the AI community, Inflection AI launched its latest LLM, Inflection 2.5, an upgrade to its model that powers its friendly chatbot Pi personal assistant.

Inflection AI, a California-based AI startup founded by former co-founders of DeepMind and LinkedIn, introduced Pi, their personal AI, in May 2023.

Pi has been designed to be "empathetic, helpful, and safe", according to Inflection AI. Following the success of the chatbot, the company introduced its new major foundation model, Inflection 2, in November 2023. At the time of the launch of Inflection 2, the company claimed it to be the best LLM in the world.

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Now, the company is back with an upgraded version that is claimed to be as good as GPT-4. Launched on Thursday (March 7), Inflection 2.5 is available to all Pi's users at pi.ai, iOS, and Android.

What is Inflection 2.5?

According to the makers, Inflection-2.5 is an "upgraded in-house model that is competitive with all the world's leading LLMs like GPT-4 and Gemini." The company claims that the newly upgraded LLM comes with its signature personality and uniquely empathetic fine-tuning. The company claims that its latest model achieved GPT-4's performance with only 40 per cent of the OpenAI model's computation power for training.

Besides, it seems Inflection 2.5 has made some stellar strides in areas of IQ such as coding and mathematics. This means that the model has made substantial improvements on key benchmarks. With the new upgrade, Pi has now been endowed with world-class real-time web search capabilities to ensure that users get access to high-quality and up-to-date information in real-time.

Source: Meet Pi, the world's 'friendliest' chatbot powered by the new Inflection-2.5 LLM, The Indian Express, 11 March, 2024.

Q.48) Which of the following is a common application of AI?

- a) Manual data entry
- b) Voice recognition
- c) Traditional printing presses
- d) Mechanical clockwork

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Q.49) Who is known as the "Father of Artificial Intelligence"?

- a) Alan Turing
- b) John McCarthy
- c) Elon Musk
- d) Isaac Newton

Q.50) What is the primary function of Large Language Models (LLMs)?

- a) To generate random text
- b) To store large databases
- c) To understand and generate human-like text
- d) To solve mathematical equations

Q.51) What does GPT stand for in the context of AI?

- a) General Processing Technology
- b) Generative Pre-trained Transformer
- c) Graphical Processing Tool
- d) Global Positioning Tracker

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Q.52) What is a distinctive feature of GPT models?

- a) They are exclusively used for image recognition

- b) They require extensive fine-tuning for each specific task
- c) They can generate human-like text based on a given prompt
- d) They are primarily used for numerical data analysis

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE – 10

The Supreme Court, in a landmark decision, has asserted its discretionary power to dissolve marriages by mutual consent without being strictly bound by procedural requirements. The Constitution Bench comprising Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Sanjiv Khanna, A.S. Oka, Vikram Nath, and J.K. Maheshwari, JJ., clarified that it can grant divorce based on irretrievable breakdown, invoking Article 142(1) of the Constitution. Article 142(1) endows the Supreme Court with the unique authority to deliver "complete justice" in any cause or matter, a power not found in most written constitutions. It allows the court to prioritize equity over law while considering fundamental considerations of public policy, including secularism, federalism, and basic features of the Constitution. The court emphasized that Article 142(1) is distinct from the inherent powers of civil and criminal courts under Sections 151 and 482, respectively. The Constitutional power is unrestrained but must be exercised with caution and regard for public policy. It can override procedural and substantive laws to achieve "complete justice" without undermining fundamental principles. Addressing the mandatory six-month waiting period for divorce by mutual consent under Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act, the court acknowledged exceptional cases of hardship. When the marriage is beyond repair, and the cooling-off period would only prolong suffering, the court can waive the second motion requirement, ensuring parties' interests are prioritized over technicalities.

Furthermore, the court clarified that its power to grant divorce based on irretrievable breakdown is not an absolute right but a discretion exercised with great care. It must consider the period of cohabitation, efforts made to reconcile, nature of allegations, and the impact of legal proceedings on the relationship, among other factors. It should only intervene when there is clear evidence that the marriage has irretrievably broken down. Regarding ongoing proceedings under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or criminal cases under Section 498-A of the Penal Code, the court ruled that based on mutual settlement, it can quash such cases as long as specific conditions are met. Importantly, the court highlighted that parties cannot directly approach the Supreme Court to seek divorce based on irretrievable breakdown through writ petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution. The relief under Article 32 is reserved for enforcing rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution and not for divorce matters. In conclusion, the Supreme Court has reaffirmed its authority to grant divorce by mutual consent without adhering strictly to procedural norms. It can dissolve marriages based on irretrievable breakdown when convinced that it is the only viable solution. However, the court must exercise this power cautiously, considering the unique circumstances of each case and upholding the principles of justice and public policy.

Source: Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage: Decoding Supreme Court judgment on grant of divorce under Article 142 of Constitution; waiver of 6 month's cooling off period, SCC Online, 2 May 2023

Q.53) In the bustling city of Bangalore, Avantika and Rajesh, a married couple of seven years, have reached an impasse in their relationship. Despite efforts at mediation and counseling, they acknowledge an irretrievable breakdown of their marriage and decide to part ways amicably. With a young daughter in the equation, they ensure her well-being is agreed upon in their mutual consent divorce terms. However, given the excruciating personal circumstances involving the critical illness of Rajesh's sole surviving parent, they desire to waive the statutory six-month waiting period mandated by Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act. They approach the Supreme Court asserting that adhering to this time frame would impose undue hardship, especially since Rajesh needs to relocate overseas for his parent's treatment. They contend that their marriage is beyond repair and persisting with formalities would only exacerbate suffering.

Which of the following would be a response consistent with the Supreme Court's landmark decision regarding the waiver of the six-month waiting period under Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act?

- (A) The Supreme Court may exercise its discretion under Article 142(1) to dissolve their marriage quickly given their unique hardship and amicable agreement, bypassing the procedural norms.
- (B) The Supreme Court must adhere strictly to the procedural requirement of a six-month waiting period under Section 13-B and cannot waive it under any circumstances.
- (C) The Supreme Court does not have jurisdiction over family matters and cannot grant divorces or waive waiting periods mandated by personal law.
- (D) The Supreme Court would require the couple to approach the family courts as it can only dissolve marriages via mutual consent in exceptional cases and not under regular circumstances as presented.

Q.54) Anika and Karthik, after undergoing years of marital discord, have filed for divorce. During the pendency of this procedure, Anika filed petitions under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for maintenance, whereas Karthik faces charges under Section 498-A of the Penal Code. Eventually, they reconcile their differences and file a joint memo for the quashing of these proceedings based on their mutual settlement. As part of the settlement, Karthik agrees to a lump-sum maintenance payment, and Anika agrees to withdraw all allegations and claims. They now seek the assistance of the Supreme Court to terminate the legal proceedings to move forward with their lives peacefully.

Based on the Supreme Court's guidelines, how should the Court proceed with their request?

- (A) The Supreme Court should recommend continuation of the proceedings under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, since the charges are severe.

- (B) The Supreme Court cannot intervene in the proceedings under Section 498-A and related maintenance proceedings as it has no such power of quashing.
- (C) The Supreme Court, considering the mutual settlement and the well-being of both parties, may exercise its power to quash the ongoing proceedings under the special conditions agreed upon by both parties.
- (D) The Supreme Court should direct the couple to approach the High Court for quashing proceedings under Section 498-A and refuse to terminate the maintenance proceedings under Section 125 of the CrPC and the Domestic Violence Act cases.

Q.55) Vishal and Priya, before moving towards divorce on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage, wish to bypass the traditional court system and seek direct redress from the Supreme Court. They argue that given the Supreme Court's Constitutional power to ensure complete justice, they should be allowed to invoke Article 32 for their divorce proceeding, presuming that the irretrievable breakdown of their marriage affects their right to live with human dignity under Article 21 of the Constitution. They claim that the protracted litigation in family courts does not serve justice in the spirit of the Constitution and hence should be taken up directly by the Apex Court.

Which of the following actions should the Supreme Court take concerning Vishal and Priya's appeal to invoke Article 32 for their divorce proceedings?

- (A) The Supreme Court should accept the jurisdiction and proceed with the divorce under Article 32 as the right to live with dignity is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- (B) The Supreme Court is bound to refuse to entertain their petition under Article 32 as it is reserved exclusively for enforcement of rights under Part III of the Constitution, and divorce proceedings do not fall under its ambit.
- (C) The Supreme Court should direct them to first seek all possible remedies in family court and only approach the Supreme Court as a last resort under Article 32.
- (D) The Supreme Court can admit their petition under Article 32, but only if they show that family courts' inefficiency has resulted in a gross miscarriage of justice.

Q.56) Maya and Arjun, who got married under Hindu rites and ceremonies 10 years ago in Chennai, have found their marriage relationship to be full of strife and without any prospects of resolution. Maya had previously instituted proceedings under the Domestic Violence Act seeking protection and maintenance, while Arjun had been embroiled in criminal charges under Section 498-A IPC by Maya's filing. However, with time and introspection, both parties realize that their grievances could be settled amicably, and in a turn of compassion, Mia withdraws her accusations, and together they opt for divorce by mutual consent. Maya relinquishes her ongoing maintenance claim under the Domestic Violence Act and accepts a one-time alimony settlement, while Arjun withdraws any counter-claims. Nevertheless, seeking a fresh start without delay, they jointly petition the Supreme Court for an expedited divorce and the quashing of the aforementioned proceedings, proposing to invoke Article 142(1). They assert this unusual step is justified by their situation, conferring the responsibility on

the Apex Court to render "complete justice". Which action would be most fitting for the Supreme Court to take with regard to Maya and Arjun's petition for divorce and quashing of proceedings?

- (A) The Supreme Court should dismiss their petition stating that mutual consent itself does not confer the right to appeal to the Supreme Court directly by bypassing the prescribed lower judicial forums.
- (B) The Supreme Court may invoke Article 142(1) to immediately dissolve the marriage through expeditious proceedings to honor the parties' mutual consent and complete justice mandate.
- (C) The Supreme Court can permit the bypass of the regular process and quashing of the ongoing cases only if they fall under the ambit of both Article 142(1) and Section 482 CrPC.
- (D) The Supreme Court should direct them to resolve their case in lower courts due to established legal processes unless clear circumstances warranting Supreme Court intervention are highlighted.

Q.57) Sanjana and Nikhil had been living separately for over four years in Pune due to severe disagreements. As a last resort, they decided to file for divorce based on the irretrievable breakdown of marriage. Concurrently, Sanjana filed for maintenance under Section 125 of the CrPC, which was contested by Nikhil. Six months later, they reach out to the Supreme Court intending to save time and expense, pleading for a direct and swift decree of divorce by capitalizing on the recent Supreme Court judgment that allows bypassing procedural norms under exceptional circumstances. They posit that their long separation, the stress from ongoing litigation, and their settled agreement on all terms of the divorce—including a maintenance arrangement—qualify as such an exceptional circumstance under Article 142(1). Given the circumstances, which of the following is the most appropriate action for the Supreme Court to take?

- (A) The Supreme Court could endorse their divorce by disregarding the maintenance proceedings caveat, asserting that the matrimonial tie is effectively severed by prolonged separation.
- (B) The Supreme Court should advise them to approach the family court for divorce and resolve the maintenance under Section 125 CrPC, iterating the significance of adhering to the respective legal procedures.
- (C) The Supreme Court could grant the divorce using its powers under Article 142(1) since the prolonged separation and settled maintenance dispute indicate an irretrievable breakdown of marriage.
- (D) The Supreme Court could decline the application for a direct divorce, pointing out that continued litigation, without broader social or legal implications, doesn't warrant using its extraordinary powers.

Q.58) Dev and Kavita, a couple settled in Hyderabad, have chosen to seek a divorce after a decade of marriage. The couple has no children and has agreed on the division of their assets. Dev, a respiratory therapist, received a job offer in Australia that

requires his immediate relocation to aid in a public health emergency. The couple wishes to accelerate the divorce process due to this urgency. Kavita, undergoing treatment for a rare medical condition, requires funds from the divorce settlement for her treatment, which would be stalled if they adhere to the statutory six-month cooling-off period. They approach the Supreme Court to waive this waiting period under Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act, claiming that this requirement causes them exceptional hardship and is detrimental to both their lives. Which action should the Supreme Court take based on the circumstances presented and in alignment with its recent ruling on the waiver of the cooling-off period?

- (A) The Supreme Court should mandate that Dev and Kavita undergo the six-month waiting period, emphasizing that job relocation and medical treatment do not constitute an exceptional hardship.
- (B) The Supreme Court may dismiss the petition, stating that accelerated divorce cases should only be granted for reasons that impact societal norms and uphold public policy.
- (C) The Supreme Court has the authority to waive this statutory waiting period, but only if the couple has already completed the majority of the six-month term.
- (D) The Supreme Court may use its discretionary power under Article 142(1) to dissolve the marriage without adhering to the waiting period, prioritizing the urgent and substantial hardship presented.

Q.59) Rohit and Naina, after 15 years of marriage, find themselves wanting to amicably separate due to incompatible differences and decide to file for divorce. Concurrently, Rohit is embroiled in legal proceedings under Section 498-A of the IPC, accused by Naina's family member of dowry harassment. Though Naina believes the allegations to be provoked and exaggerated by her family without her consent, the case has strained their relationship beyond repair. To resolve their marital dispute and the criminal proceedings expeditiously, they approach the Supreme Court seeking relief under Article 142(1), proposing mutual agreement as a basis for quashing the ongoing 498-A IPC proceedings and for the granting of divorce. In light of the Supreme Court's judgment, what should the decision be regarding their approach to resolve both the divorce and the 498-A IPC proceedings?

- (A) The Supreme Court must reject the divorce and quashing of the 498-A IPC proceedings since mutual consent is not sufficient grounds to bypass standard legal procedure.
- (B) The Supreme Court can grant the divorce under Article 142(1) but must leave the 498-A IPC proceedings to be resolved by the criminal courts without intervention.
- (C) The Supreme Court, based on mutual agreement and ensuring fairness and justice to both parties, may quash the 498-A IPC proceedings and grant the divorce by invoking Article 142(1).
- (D) The Supreme Court should insist that Rohit and Naina settle the criminal proceedings through mediation before granting divorce under its extraordinary constitutional powers.

PASSAGE – 11

There is no statute or legislation that governs the protection of trade secrets in India. However, rights in respect of trade secrets are enforced through contract law (Indian Contract Act, 1872) principles of equity or by way of a common law action for breach of confidence. The Delhi High Court, in the case of John Richard Brady & Ors v Chemical Process Equipment P Ltd & Anr (AIR 1987 Delhi 372), held the following:

These rules may, according to the circumstances in any given case, either rest on the principles of equity, that is to say the application by the Court of the need for conscientiousness in the course of conduct, or by the common law action for breach of confidence, which is in effect a breach of contract.

India is also a signatory of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). Under article 39(2), TRIPs allows members the flexibility to frame laws that prevent the unauthorised disclosure and use of certain information, provided this 'information' meets the following criteria:

- it is secret in the sense that it is not, as a body or in the precise configuration and assembly of its components, generally known among or readily accessible to persons within the circles that normally deal with the kind of information in question;
- it has commercial value because it is secret; and
- it has been subject to reasonable steps under the circumstances, by the person lawfully in control of the information, to keep it secret.

In Tata Motors Limited & Anr v State of Bengal (GA No. 3876 of 2008 in WP No. 1773 of 2008), the High Court of Kolkata relied on the definition of the term 'trade secret' in Black's Law Dictionary and observed that a trade secret is a formula, process, device or other business information that is kept confidential to maintain an advantage over competitors. The information includes a formula, pattern, compilation, programme, device, method, technique or process:

- that derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known or readily ascertainable by others who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use; and
- that is the subject of reasonable efforts, under the circumstances, to maintain its secrecy.

The High Court of Bombay, in addition to the above, has laid down the following criteria in Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co Ltd v Mehar Karan Singh (2010 (112) BomLR 375), for any piece of information to be considered a trade secret:

- the extent to which the information is known outside the business; · the extent to which it is known to those inside the business, namely employees; · the precautions taken by the holder of the trade secret to guard the secrecy;
- the savings affected and the value to the holder in having the information as against competitors; · the amount of effort or money expended in obtaining and developing the information; and
- the amount of time and expense it would take others to acquire and duplicate the information.

While certain courts in India have used the terms 'trade secret' and 'confidential information' synonymously, other courts have clearly distinguished between the two and have held that the routine, day-to-day affairs of an employer, which are in the knowledge of many and are commonly known to others, cannot be called trade secrets.

Source: Trade Secrets: India, AZB Partners, February 18, 2021.

Q.60) Karan Arora, proprietor of "Saffron Spices," claimed that his unique spice mix recipe, which had been in his family for generations, was a well-guarded secret. Entry into the area where the spice mix was made was restricted to a few select employees who had signed non-disclosure agreements. Despite these measures, a competitor, "Turmeric Traditions" led by Anita Desai, released a spice mix with an identical aroma and flavor profile. Subsequent investigations revealed that one of Karan's trusted employees, Vijay Mehra, had been providing information to Anita Desai. Vijay confessed that he was aware of the confidential nature of the recipe but argued that because the recipe was simply a combination of common spices, it did not qualify as a trade secret. To maintain the exclusiveness of his spice mix, Karan has sued both Vijay and "Turmeric Traditions" for misappropriation of trade secrets.

- (A) Karan Arora will not succeed because the recipe was just a combination of common spices, which cannot be considered a trade secret.
- (B) Karan Arora will succeed because the passage indicates that the criteria for a trade secret include secrecy and commercial value, both of which his spice recipe satisfies.
- (C) Karan Arora may succeed in taking legal action against Vijay Mehra for breach of contract, but the recipe's status as a trade secret is nullified as it was obtained and duplicated by another party.
- (D) Karan Arora will not succeed because recipes are not recognized as trade secrets under Indian law according to the passage provided.

Q.61) Ramesh owns a high-tech company, "TechAdvantage," which has spent years and considerable resources developing an innovative algorithm for data encryption. This algorithm gives "TechAdvantage" a significant edge in the market. The details of the algorithm are accessible only to a team of core developers who have undergone rigorous screening and signed comprehensive confidentiality agreements. Recently, a competing company, "SecureData," started by Ramesh's former colleague, Suresh, has come up with a similar product. It was discovered that Priya, one of Ramesh's developers, was Suresh's informant. Priya argued that the economic value of the algorithm was not provable as "TechAdvantage" was yet to monetize it directly, hence it did not qualify as a trade secret. Ramesh decided to initiate legal proceedings against "SecureData" for misappropriation of trade secrets.

- (A) Ramesh will succeed because the economic value of the algorithm is inherent to its potential competitive advantage, satisfying the definition of a trade secret as per the passage.
- (B) Ramesh will not succeed because the algorithm has yet to generate direct profits, thus failing to meet the criteria of having commercial value as necessitated by the passage.
- (C) Ramesh may not succeed because the algorithm's accessibility to a core group of developers undermines its status as a trade secret per the passage's standards.
- (D) Ramesh will not succeed as the passage lays down that such legal remedies are not permissible unless the information is obtained unlawfully.

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Q.62) Meena operates a successful event management company "Occasions," known for its unique and efficient event planning system. Her system includes a carefully curated list of vendors, protocols for rapid setup, customized software for client interactions, and an internal training manual. Competitor "Celebrate," operated by Gopal, who is a former employee of "Occasions," starts offering similar services. Gopal insists that the system he uses is a result of his industry experience and not proprietary to "Occasions." However, Meena discovers that Gopal had secretly copied her training manual and vendor list before leaving her company. Meena is contemplating a lawsuit for trade secret infringement against Gopal and "Celebrate."

(A) Meena will succeed because the training manual and vendor list are unique business tools that offer her a competitive advantage, meeting the criteria for trade secrets in the passage.

(B) Meena will not succeed because Gopal's extensive industry experience makes it likely that his services are based on his knowledge rather than misappropriated trade secrets.

(C) Meena may not succeed in her lawsuit unless she can prove that Gopal has economically benefited from the misappropriation of her trade secrets. (D) Meena will succeed as the passage clearly equates trade secrets with internal company materials such as training manuals and vendor lists.

Q.63) Sanjay Mittal started "Mittal Innovations," a business that developed a pioneering technology for water purification. The novelty of the technology lies in a specific combination of filtration processes and chemical treatments, which is not publicly shared. To protect this innovation, Sanjay only disclosed the details to a select few in his company under strict confidentiality clauses in their contracts. "AquaPure Technologies," recently launched by a former partner of Sanjay, Raj, seems to replicate the purification results of Sanjay's technology. Although Raj claims that he independently developed his system based on his past experience in the industry, Sanjay finds critical portions of his private documents on Raj's email server, following a court-ordered investigation. Sanjay is considering legal action against Raj for theft of trade secrets.

(A) Sanjay Mittal will succeed because he can demonstrate that the technology is secured as a trade secret and Raj's use of it likely constitutes misappropriation, as indicated by the passage.

(B) Sanjay Mittal will not succeed because Raj's industry experience could justify the similarities in the water purification technologies, suggesting independent creation.

(C) Sanjay Mittal may not succeed as, per the passage, trade secrets must have a defined economic value, which is not proven if Mittal Innovations has not yet commercialized the technology.

(D) Sanjay Mittal will not succeed because the passage dictates that trade secrets protection does not apply to technology-based innovations, only to business information and methods.

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Q.64) Vishal Gupta owns "Edutech Innovations," a company specializing in personalized learning software for schools. One of their flagship products is an AI-

driven analysis tool that predicts student performance and tailors learning plans accordingly. The development of this tool took significant time and investment, and access to its proprietary algorithms is restricted within the company. An ex-employee, Nikhil, who was part of the development team, started his firm "SmartLearn Solutions" after leaving "Edutech Innovations". It surfaced that "SmartLearn Solutions" is offering a product remarkably similar to Vishal's AI tool. Upon investigation, it was revealed that Nikhil had emailed himself portions of the source code during his tenure at "Edutech Innovations" which was used in "SmartLearn Solutions" offerings. Vishal decides to take legal action for misappropriation of trade secrets and breach of confidence.

- (A) Vishal Gupta will not succeed as the ability to predict student performance is a general concept in education and cannot be owned as a trade secret.
- (B) Vishal Gupta will not succeed because as per the passage, unless Vishal has taken legal steps to patent the AI tool, he cannot initiate a trade secret infringement case.
- (C) Vishal Gupta will succeed as the passage implies that theft of source code, a confidential process integral to a product, is a form of trade secret infringement.
- (D) Vishal Gupta may not succeed because Nikhil may argue that the AI tool's functionality is inspired by common industry practices, making it non-proprietary.

Q.65) Deepak Chawla has a catering business "Gourmet Feast" which is reputed for an exclusive dessert, the "Choco Delight." The dessert has garnered praise for its distinct taste and texture. Deepak had created a special process for temperature and humidity control in the preparation of "Choco Delight," known only to his top chefs, who are required to sign stringent confidentiality contracts. His rival, Ritu Agarwal, heading "Divine Desserts," recently introduced a similar dessert, "Cocoa Bliss." Some of Deepak's employees moved to Ritu's company just before the launch. Deepak discovers notes matching his method for "Choco Delight" in a public post by an employee who shifted to "Divine Desserts." Deepak is considering a lawsuit alleging that Ritu's "Cocoa Bliss" has illegally replicated his trade secret.

- (A) Deepak Chawla will succeed as Ritu's product likely utilized his protected production process, constituting misappropriation as understood by the passage.
- (B) Deepak Chawla will not succeed because the specific method of temperature and humidity control is a common culinary practice and therefore cannot be deemed a trade secret.
- (C) Deepak Chawla may succeed if he can prove that the employees violated their confidentiality agreement, although his method may not meet the strict criteria of a trade secret.
- (D) Deepak Chawla will not succeed because the process was revealed in a public post, implying that it no longer holds the necessary secrecy to be considered a trade secret.

Q.66) Anil Sharma is the owner of "Fabric Innovations," which manufactures a special kind of breathable, waterproof textile used in high-performance sports gear. His fabric's uniqueness comes from a proprietary dyeing process that permanently bonds water-repellent molecules to the fibers without affecting their breathability. This

process is kept secret within the company, with access limited to key personnel who have signed non-compete and secrecy clauses. A competitor, "Sportex Materials," started by an ex-employee, Deepa Mehrotra, suddenly unveils a fabric with similar features. Anil learns through a whistleblower that Deepa had discreetly made a deal with one of Anil's key chemists before her departure, entailing the transfer of details regarding the dyeing process. Anil plans to sue "Sportex Materials" and the chemist for trading in stolen trade secrets.

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- (A) Anil Sharma will not succeed as the whistleblower's testimony is indirect evidence and not sufficient to prove misappropriation of trade secrets.
- (B) Anil Sharma will not succeed because the special dyeing process is a chemical formula, which, as per the passage, does not fall under the protection of trade secrets in Indian law.
- (C) Anil Sharma will succeed because the proprietary dyeing process qualifies as a trade secret, and there seems to be direct misappropriation as indicated by the passage.
- (D) Anil Sharma may not succeed unless he can prove that "Sportex Materials" has garnered significant market advantage due to the use of his proprietary process.

PASSAGE - 12

Under the BNS, offences related to causing damage to public property now carry a graded fine, which means the fine corresponds to the amount of damage caused.

Promise to marry: The BNS introduces Clause 69 that seems to ostensibly tackle the "love jihad" narrative by criminalising "deceitful" promise to marry. The phrase "sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape" essentially criminalises consensual sexual activity too. "Whoever, by deceitful means or by making promise to marry to a woman without any intention of fulfilling the same, has sexual intercourse with her, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine," the provision reads adding that "deceitful means" shall include the false promise of employment or promotion, inducement, or marring after suppressing identity.

Mob lynching: The BNS provisions codify offences linked to mob lynching and hate-crime murders, for cases when a mob of five or more individuals commits murder based on factors such as race, caste, community, or personal belief. The provision has punishment that extends from life imprisonment to death. In its earlier version, the Bill had proposed a minimum sentence of seven years, but this was brought at par with murder. The Supreme Court in 2018 had asked the Centre to consider a separate law for lynching.

Organised crime: For the first time, tackling organised crime is brought under the realm of ordinary criminal law. There are several special state legislations for prevention and control of criminal activity by organised crime syndicates or gangs, the most popular being the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999. These special laws prescribe vast powers of surveillance and relax standards of evidence and procedure in favour of the state, which is not found in ordinary criminal law.

Interestingly, in the new legislation, the punishment for attempt to commit organised crime and for committing organised crime is the same, but a distinction is drawn based

on whether a death is caused or not by the alleged offence. For cases involving death, the punishment ranges from life imprisonment to death but where there is no death involved, a mandatory minimum sentence of five years is prescribed which may extend to life imprisonment. A separate category of "petty organised crime" has also been brought in, which criminalises "theft, snatching, cheating, unauthorised selling of tickets, unauthorised betting or gambling, selling of public examination question papers." An earlier version of the Bill used the overbroad words, "Any crime that causes general feelings of insecurity among citizens", to describe petty organised crime, but that has been dropped in the current version. However, while the provision is aimed at tackling small law and order issues in everyday policing, it is unclear how this would be different from ordinary theft, etc.

Terrorism: Importing large parts of the language in defining "terror activities" from the stringent Unlawful Atrocities Prevention Act, the BNS brings terrorism under the ambit of ordinary criminal law. According to an analysis by National Law School of India University, Bangalore, the definition of "terrorist" borrows from the Philippines Anti-Terrorism Act, 2020. Crucially, the offence involving terror financing is broader in the BNS than in UAPA. It is unclear how both the UAPA and the BNS will operate concurrently, especially when procedurally the UAPA is more stringent and the cases are heard in special courts.

Attempt to suicide: The BNS introduces a new provision that criminalises "whoever attempts to commit suicide with the intent to compel or restrain any public servant from discharging his official duty", and prescribes a jail term which may extend to one year with community service. This provision could be invoked to prevent self-immolations and hunger strikes during protests.

Source: Indian Penal Code to Nyaya Sanhita: What's new, what is out, what changes, The Indian Express, December 22, 2023.

Q.67) Vishal, whose small tea stall was located next to a local cricket stadium in Bangalore, faced the encroachment of pedestrian space by a political rally that turned violent. In the rampage, his stall sustained severe damage. Vishal approached the local authorities, presenting a CCTV recording which substantiated the damages amounting to ₹1,50,000. Under the BNS' graded fine system for public property damage, the local law enforcement had recently fined another stall owner, Rajesh, with a damage assessment of ₹50,000, a fine of ₹25,000, indicating a correlation between the damage value and the fine. Vishal seeks advice on how much fine he might expect the authorities to impose on the responsible parties for the damages incurred to his stall.

- (A) A fine that correlates with the amount of ₹1,50,000, potentially half of it as in Rajesh's case, since the BNS system grades fines corresponding to damage caused.
- (B) A fine lower than ₹25,000 since the damage to Vishal's stall was greater than Rajesh's but using a progressive fine system, higher amounts of damage lead to relatively lower fines.
- (C) A fine of exactly ₹1,50,000, matching the exact amount of damage caused.
- (D) A fine not exceeding ₹10,000 since the damage to public property should attract minimal fines to encourage rally organizers to exercise better control in the future.

Q.68) Aarav, a young marketing executive in Mumbai, was lured into a romantic relationship by his coworker, Priya. Over time, Priya promised Aarav marriage and persuaded him to transfer ₹5 lakh to her under the pretense of helping her start a small business. However, after receiving the money, Priya severed all ties with Aarav. Upon investigation, Aarav learnt that Priya had no intention of marrying him or starting a business and had made similar consensual transactions and promises with multiple coworkers. Distressed, Aarav is contemplating legal action under the BNS, Clause 69, for criminalising deceitful promise to marry. He seeks legal opinion on the likelihood of his claim being valid under the said clause.

- (A) Aarav's claim is likely valid under Clause 69 since Priya's actions fit the description of using deceitful means, including promising marriage without the intention of fulfilling it.
- (B) Aarav's claim is baseless under Clause 69 because Priya's promise of starting a business does not fall under the category of a deceitful promise of employment or promotion as described in the clause.
- (C) Aarav's claim does not fall under Clause 69 since he is a male, and the provision explicitly states that it applies to deceitful promises made to a woman.
- (D) Aarav's situation cannot be addressed under Clause 69, as it only criminalises consensual sexual activity, not financial transactions or deceitful business ventures.

Q.69) When the notorious gang leader Ravi and his associates were apprehended for a series of crimes categorized under "petty organized crime" in Bangalore, the prosecution realized that among their criminal activities were organized thefts, unauthorized selling of liquor, and widespread unlicensed betting. In a novel approach, the prosecution decided to press charges under the BNS for petty organised crime rather than traditional theft and gambling laws. Defense counsel argued that this new charge unduly criminalizes everyday petty offenses and blends them with organised crime without distinct clarity from traditional charges. The legal debate focuses on whether activities such as theft, unlicensed betting, and unauthorized liquor sales distinctly fall under the banner of "petty organised crime" as per the BNS stipulations.

- (A) The charges are justified under the BNS categorization of "petty organised crime", which specifically includes theft, unauthorized selling, and betting as examples of criminal activities by syndicates or gangs.
- (B) The new charge of petty organised crime is improper as these acts, while illegal, are typical law and order issues that don't rise to the level of organised crime.
- (C) The defense's argument is compelling because, as per the BNS, the line between petty offences like theft and organized crime is clear-cut, and such acts must be tried under traditional laws.
- (D) Although Ravi and his associates were involved in petty crimes, they cannot be charged with petty organised crime because the BNS does not categorize traditional crimes differently when committed by a gang.

Q.70) Aditya, a software engineer in Hyderabad, attended a rally led by an environmental activist group protesting against deforestation. The peaceful protest took a tense turn when a subgroup initiated a symbolic self-immolation threat to grab

the attention of the authorities. Rekha, a fervent supporter, poured kerosene over herself but did not go through with the act, stating it was just to show severity. The authorities later charged her under the BNS provision addressing attempts to commit suicide to compel public servants, arguing that her act was a means to restrain officials from their duties. Rekha's defense pointed out there was no actual attempt to commit suicide but just a symbolic gesture. The case hinges on interpreting the BNS's provision concerning "attempt to commit suicide with intent" and whether Rekha's act qualifies as such.

- (A) The charge against Rekha is maintainable, as the BNS provision covers symbolic acts of suicide when done with intent to compel or restrain public servants from performing duties.
- (B) Rekha's act does not constitute an attempt to commit suicide, as per BNS, because there was no genuine intent to end life, making the charge irrelevant.
- (C) The charges will not stand since Rekha never explicitly stated her intent to restrain public servants, rather she was demonstrating the gravity of their environmental cause.
- (D) Rekha should be charged with a lesser offence of creating public disturbance rather than attempt to suicide as her actions did not lead to actual self-harm.

Q.71) Divya, an intelligence officer in Kolkata, was presented with evidence suggesting that a large-scale operation was transferring funds internationally, supporting acts deemed terroristic by the BNS. The suspects involved, however, have not engaged in violence themselves but have allegedly facilitated transactions for a known terror network. With the BNS expanding the definition of terror activities and financing, the intelligence unit decides to pursue the case under these new terror financing laws instead of previous regulations, asserting that the broad scope of the BNS provision simplifies charging the financiers. The defense argues that the suspects should be tried under existing anti-money laundering laws, not terrorism charges, as they were merely transferring funds without participating in terror acts. The legal conundrum revolves around the nature of the BNS's terrorism provisions, particularly concerning financing, and whether facilitating financial transactions for a terror network alone suffices under the BNS to qualify as terror financing.

- (A) Charging the suspects under BNS for terror financing is valid since the provision pertains to a broader definition, inclusive of transferring funds to support terror activities, regardless of direct involvement in violent acts.
- (B) The suspects should not be charged under the BNS as the provision requires direct involvement in terror activities, which the suspects did not partake in; financial transactions alone do not meet the threshold.
- (C) The suspects should be prosecuted under the existing anti-money laundering laws because the BNS's broadening of the terror financing definition does not override the specialized frameworks of such laws.
- (D) Since the BNS's definitions are borrowed from a variety of international laws and aren't well-defined, the suspects cannot be prosecuted under it for mere financial transactions without evidencing direct support to terrorism.

Q.72) In Chennai, a local entrepreneur, Rohit, was defrauded by a group claiming to sell rare antiques collected from various archaeological sites. They attracted their customers through an extensive online campaign and organised exhibitions. Upon investigation, it was revealed that the group was part of a network that had been involved in similar fraudulent activities across several states—but without Rohit's knowledge. The police decided to prosecute under the new BNS provisions for organized crime, despite the group's lack of violence or overt criminal profile. During the trial, the defense highlighted that the group's activities could be described as cheating, which is covered under regular penal provisions and were not akin to the gravity that typically characterizes 'organized crime'. The prosecution argued that since the group was a syndicate conducting criminal activities across state lines, their actions fall precisely under the ambit of 'organized crime' as intended by the BNS. The key legal question is whether the cross-state fraudulent activities by a syndicate can be constituted as 'organized crime' under the BNS legal framework.

- (A) The activities qualify as 'organized crime' under the BNS since the group operates as a network across states, and the act specifically encompasses such syndicates, regardless of the nature of the crime.
- (B) Since the group's activities are not associated with any violence, they cannot be categorized under 'organized crime' as per the BNS which implies a certain level of criminal seriousness not met in this case.
- (C) Despite arising cross-state, the network's fraudulent activities do not meet the threshold for 'organized crime' as that term is reserved for more grave criminal conduct under traditional criminal law.
- (D) The defense is correct in asserting that regular penal provisions should apply, as BNS's inclusion of 'organized crime' typically refers to entities involved in more severe offenses like human trafficking or drug smuggling, not just fraud.

PASSAGE – 13

On July 2, 2014, the Supreme Court responded to a Special Leave Petition (SPL) filed by Arnesh Kumar, who challenged his and his family's arrest under this law. In the case of Arnesh Kumar v State of Bihar & Anr., a two-judge panel of the Supreme Court examined the application of section 41(1)(A) of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), which outlines certain procedures before making an arrest. The court in Arnesh Kumar vs State of Bihar observed that Section 498A had turned into a potent tool for discontented wives, resulting in the arrest of innocent individuals without substantial evidence, mainly because the law is non-bailable and cognizable. The Supreme Court recognised that some women were misusing the anti-dowry law (Section 498A) to trouble their husbands and in-laws. As a response, the court restricted the police from making arrests solely based on complaints. Further, the court in Arnesh Kumar vs State of Bihar directed the police to adhere to Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which provides a checklist to determine the necessity of an arrest. Additionally, the court stated that a magistrate must assess whether a detained accused person should be kept in further custody. This decision aimed to strike a balance between preventing misuse of the law and protecting the rights of those accused.

The Supreme Court of India, in Paragraph 13 of its judgment in *Arnesh Kumar vs State of Bihar*, issued directions to prevent unnecessary arrests by police officers and unwarranted detention authorised by magistrates. The Court provided the following guidelines as *Arnesh Kumar Guidelines*:

- State Governments must instruct their police officers not to automatically arrest someone when a case is registered under section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code. Arrest should only be considered if the situation aligns with the criteria outlined in section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- All police officers should have a checklist containing specific clauses mentioned in Section 41(1)(b)(ii).
- When producing the accused before the magistrate for further detention, the police officer should submit the checklist along with reasons and evidence justifying the arrest.
- Magistrates, when authorising further detention, should rely on the report provided by the police officer. The magistrate should only approve continued detention after recording the reasons furnished in the police report and being satisfied with them.
- The decision not to arrest an accused individual should be communicated to the magistrate within two weeks from the initiation of the case. The Superintendent of Police can extend this timeframe, with recorded reasons.
- The accused person should be served with a Notice of Appearance according to Section 41-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure within two weeks from the case's initiation. This time frame can be extended by the Superintendent of Police with written reasons.
- Failure to follow these directions could result in the police officer being held in contempt of court by the appropriate High Court.
- Judicial Magistrates who authorise detention without recording reasons may face departmental proceedings initiated by the High Court.

In 2014, there were reports stating that the *Arnesh Kumar Guidelines* issued by the Supreme Court of India were not being followed by police stations due to communication gaps. In May 2021, the amicus curiae (an impartial adviser to the court) raised concerns that the Madhya Pradesh Police were not adhering to the *Arnesh Kumar* guidelines. The Madhya Pradesh High Court ordered the Director General of Police (DGP) to ensure that the police follow these guidelines. Those who had been arrested without following the *Arnesh Kumar Guidelines* were allowed to seek regular bail based on the violation of these guidelines. The court also urged the State Judicial Academy to educate police officers and judicial magistrates about these guidelines. In 2021, during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in India, the Supreme Court emphasised that arrests should not be made in contradiction to the *Arnesh Kumar Guidelines*, given the overcrowding of prisons.

Source: *Arnesh Kumar vs State of Bihar* [*Arnesh Kumar Guidelines*], Law Bhoomi, August 24, 2023.

Q.73) Ramakant, an IT professional in Patna, was accused by his wife, Priyanka, of demanding dowry and was arrested without any prima facie evidence. Subsequent to the arrest, Priyanka produced emails that seemed to validate her allegations; however, these emails were later discovered to have been fabricated. Priyanka had initiated the complaint as an act of retribution stemming from marital discord. Upon Ramakant's

arrest, no checklist as described under Section 41(1)(b)(ii) of the CrPC was presented to the magistrate, nor were there written reasons provided to support the necessity of the arrest. Upon learning of the situation, Ramakant's brother, a lawyer, submits a petition for Ramakant's release, referencing the Supreme Court's directives in Arnesh Kumar vs State of Bihar. Which of the following is the correct course of legal action according to the Arnesh Kumar directives and the facts presented?

- (A) Ramakant should remain in custody since the fabricated emails constitute reasonable grounds for his arrest.
- (B) The police officer responsible for the arrest must face contempt proceedings for not adhering to the checklist protocol during Ramakant's arrest.
- (C) Magistrates need not record reasons for continued detention if prima facie evidence, such as fabricated emails, is later produced.
- (D) Priyanka is entitled to retribution for the marital discord and her actions do not affect the legality of Ramakant's arrest.

Q.74) Vihaan, a police officer in Bhopal, was assigned the case of Rajesh who was accused by his spouse, Aditi, under Section 498A. Vihaan, acquainted with the directives of the Supreme Court's Arnesh Kumar judgment, decided not to arrest Rajesh based on the initial review of the complaint, which appeared to have inconsistencies. However, Vihaan did not inform the magistrate of this decision within the two-week timeframe, nor did he provide a notice of appearance to Rajesh as per Section 41-A CrPC. Nearly a month later, Aditi's lawyer objects to the police inaction, stating that the police are obliged to either arrest Rajesh or strictly follow the procedure laid down by the Supreme Court. What action should be taken regarding the objections raised by Aditi's lawyer?

- (A) The objection is invalid as Vihaan has complied with the Supreme Court's guideline of not arresting without sufficient evidence.
- (B) Vihaan should arrest Rajesh immediately to correct the procedural impropriety of not issuing a notice of appearance.
- (C) Vihaan should extend the timeframe for issuing a Notice of Appearance with recorded reasons and inform the magistrate retrospectively.
- (D) Vihaan should face departmental action for not communicating his decision to the magistrate or issuing a notice within the specified timeframe.

Q.75) Superintendent of Police, Aarav, in Madhya Pradesh, after the Madhya Pradesh High Court's directive ensuring adherence to the Arnesh Kumar guidelines, identifies multiple incidents where police officers under his command have not followed the checklists during arrests. However, due to the current surge in criminal cases and a shortage of administrative staff, detailed reports of each incident involving non-compliance are not available. Aarav decides to provide a general notice of compliance to the High Court without furnishing specific case details. A recent predicament arises when an individual named Mohan is arrested by one of the non-compliant officers, who neither presents a checklist to the magistrate nor furnishes any detailed grounds for arrest. Mohan's lawyer, experienced in the Arnesh Kumar guidelines, points out

this lapse at the initial hearing. Should Aarav's submission of a general notice to the High Court negate the procedural issue raised in Mohan's arrest?

- (A) Yes, since Aarav acknowledged the incidents of non-compliance collectively, it demonstrates the intention to rectify the issue on a broader level.
- (B) No, because submission of a general notice does not suffice when specific instances of procedural lapses like Mohan's arrest are raised.
- (C) Yes, because the shortage of administrative staff is a valid excuse for not providing detailed reports for individual cases of non-compliance.
- (D) No, because administrative issues and general notices cannot replace specific compliance with procedural requirements in each case.

Q.76) Shreya, a senior police officer in Chennai, received a complaint alleging that Shankar, a local businessman, was harassing his wife for dowry. Shreya, mindful of the Arnesh Kumar judgment, refrained from arresting Shankar immediately and initiated an inquiry. The inquiry, however, took longer than anticipated due to the complexity of the financial transactions involved. Meanwhile, Shankar, unaware that he was under investigation, traveled abroad for a business trip. Following his return after three weeks, he was served with a Notice of Appearance and the magistrate was simultaneously informed of the inquiry progress in detail. The complaint, filed by Shankar's wife, was later proven to have been influenced by external familial pressure and thus lacked credibility. Shankar's attorney claims the delayed inquiry and the subsequent Notice of Appearance served after three weeks breached the directives of the Supreme Court and infringed on Shankar's rights. According to the Arnesh Kumar Guidelines, how should the legal implications of the delayed inquiry and Notice of Appearance be addressed?

- (A) The delay is justifiable given the complexity of the inquiry, and the subsequent Notice of Appearance validates the investigation process.
- (B) Shreya should have served the Notice of Appearance within two weeks despite the overseas travel of the accused, making the delay unreasonable.
- (C) The delay is excusable as Shankar's travel prevented immediate service, and rights infringement claims are negated by the investigation's findings.
- (D) Shankar must be compensated for the infringement of his rights due to the delay in serving the Notice of Appearance, despite the inquiry's outcome.

Q.77) In Delhi, ACP Pranav was informed of a claim from the local women's commission that many police officers in his district were not following the Arnesh Kumar guidelines, especially with regard to furnishing detailed reasons for arrests. Pranav ordered an internal review and found that in several cases, officers skipped preparing detailed reports with adequate reasoning. Instead, they only noted "dowry harassment" as the reason for arrest without further elaboration. Concurrently, an incident occurred where Rakesh, an engineer, was arrested on a dowry charge based on a cursory complaint. Rakesh's counsel at the bail hearing argued that the arrest was unlawful due to lack of cogent reasoning and adherence to the outlined procedures in the Arnesh Kumar judgment. ACP Pranav, however, contended that

"dowry harassment" as a noted reason should suffice given the common understanding of Section 498A IPC cases. Does the general notation of "dowry harassment" fulfil the Arnesh Kumar directive requiring detailed grounds for arrest?

- (A) The notation does suffice, as "dowry harassment" inherently implies the necessary grounds for applying Section 498A IPC.
- (B) ACP Pranav's understanding reflects a real-world application of the law, where detailed reasons may not always be feasible to provide.
- (C) Lack of detailed reasoning directly contravenes the Arnesh Kumar guidelines, requiring specifics beyond mere mention of "dowry harassment."
- (D) The contention is valid if there is an existing pattern of similar complaints against Rakesh that contextually supports the notation.

Q.78) A dispute between a New Delhi resident, Karan, and his wife, Seema, culminated in Seema filing a Section 498A complaint alleging dowry demands and physical abuse. Upon review of the complaint, Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) Garima noticed discrepancies and decided to investigate further instead of arresting Karan. After four days, a fresh piece of evidence, in the form of recorded phone calls, surfaced from Seema, suggesting Karan's involvement. Garima quickly arrested Karan without preparing the Section 41 checklist or furnishing reasons to justify immediate custody. The magistrate, without delving into details, authorized Karan's detention based on the new evidence alone. Karan's sister, a practicing advocate, filed a habeas corpus petition, asserting Karan's arrest and detention were improper as per the Supreme Court's guidelines on Section 498A complaints. What should be the judicial response to Garima's actions and the magistrate's authorization as per the Arnesh Kumar guidelines?

- (A) Uphold the arrest and detention as the new evidence provided reasonable grounds regardless of the checklist and magistrate's analysis.
- (B) Release Karan while reprimanding DSP Garima for procedural errors but take no action against the magistrate as they relied on new evidence.
- (C) Invalidate the arrest and order Karan's release, while initiating departmental proceedings against DSP Garima and possibly the magistrate.
- (D) Accept the habeas corpus petition, recognizing the magistrate's error but refrain from departmental action against DSP Garima due to evidence urgency.

[Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS](#)

PASSAGE – 14

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 is a stringent law that makes it almost impossible for an accused under it to get bail. As a result, undertrials continue to languish in jail for years, sometimes even without charges having been framed by the court. The Act has been repeatedly invoked against activists and protestors in recent years. But special provisions on bail aren't the only thing that make the law stringent or what some may call draconian. While in criminal cases, the investigating agencies usually get 60 to 90 days to complete the investigations, this time period under the UAPA can be extended by further 90 days in case the probe is not completed within the initial 90 days - the probe agency can have 180 days in total to probe the

allegations against the accused. Delhi High Court recently considered the question whether the further period of 90 days should be granted to the agencies in one go or does the Special Court have a discretion to decide the time period during which the investigation can be completed by the agency after the initial 90-day period. In case "it is not possible" for the investigating agency to complete the probe within the 90 days period, the court can grant additional 90 days to the agency for completion of the probe if it is satisfied with the report of the public prosecutor. The report has to indicate the progress of the investigation and the reasons for the extension.

Advocate Shahrukh Alam had argued before the court that the phrase "not possible" has to be interpreted as "impossible" as prosecution must establish a higher threshold to obtain the extension of the period of investigation. Countering the argument, the NIA argued that there are various situations where procuring electronic evidence takes a longer time "due to data crunching and follow up and therefore, it is not a case of impossibility but a case that it could not be completed within the time initially allotted." The court said the words "not possible" cannot be raised to the level of "impossibility". "Offences relating to terrorism are hatched in secrecy with multiple accused involved, entailing unearthing of serious technological evidence, hence it may take longer time for the investigating agency to collect relevant and admissible evidence to prove the same," said the court. The data in respect of the cases being probed by the National Investigating Agency revealed that courts in most cases granted the further period of 90 days in go for completion of the investigation. The argument before the court was that even if the investigating agency can complete the probe in a further period of less than 90 days, they have the leisure of completing the same in 90 days. The court said it finds merit in the submission. It observed that though there is no bar to grant an extension for a further period of 90 days in one go, it is incumbent on the Special Court to see "as to how much further time is reasonably required to complete the investigation." "If on the facts of a given case, further investigation can be completed within a period of 30 days or 45 days, the Special Court will not grant an extension of 90 days, but for the said 30 or 45 days, subject to the right of the prosecution to seek further extension if so necessary as per the provision," said the court.

Source: Explained | UAPA, Extension Of Period Of Investigation Beyond 90 Days & Court's Duty, Live Law, February 28, 2023.

Q.79) Pradeep, an IT professional, is embroiled in a case under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Pradeep was arrested on allegations of cyber-terrorism, and the case involves complex digital forensics. The investigating agency, finding the data recovery and analysis to be particularly challenging, sought an extension after the initial 90-day period expired. During the hearing for extension, the public prosecutor submitted a detailed report indicating the stages of data recovery, the estimated time for its completion, and the intricate nature of cross-border cyber trails that need in-depth analysis. The judge, cognizant of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act stipulations, deliberated on whether to grant an additional 90 days as a block extension.

(A) The Special Court will grant an additional 90-days extension without any discretion, as the complexity of the case justifies the time requested.

(B) The Special Court is obligated to grant a 90-day extension as long as the public prosecutor's report adequately presents the reasons for the delay.

(C) The Special Court has the discretion to grant an extension for a period it deems reasonable, whether it is 90 days or any period less than that, based on the report presented.

(D) Pradeep is entitled to bail if the investigation is not completed within the initial 90-day period, regardless of the extension granted.

Q.80) Rashmi, a local activist, was arrested under UAPA for alleged links with a terror outfit. The court had already granted a 90-day extension for the investigation after the initial 90 days. As the extended period was about to expire, the investigating agency applied for another 90-day extension citing the discovery of new leads that necessitated traveling across states for evidence gathering. The public prosecutor's report, however, was vague about the investigation's progress and the concrete reasons for needing the maximum permissible extension period. Rashmi's counsel argued that the use of the term "not possible" must indicate a higher threshold of impossibility rather than inconvenience or procedural delays. The judge faces a decision regarding the extension request.

(A) Since the public prosecutor's report is vague, and new leads do not substantiate the urgency, the court must reject any further extension beyond the initial 180 days.

(B) The term "not possible" in the Act is considered equivalent to "impossible", therefore the court must deny the extension unless the impossibility of completing the investigation on time is established.

(C) The court will grant an additional 90-day extension without further review, given the national security implications commonly associated with UAPA cases.

(D) The public prosecutor's report must explicitly explain why the investigation could not be completed, which influences the court's discretion to grant an extension.

Q.81) Khurram, a civil rights lawyer, was charged under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act for purportedly inciting violence through his speeches. The investigation has lingered for 87 days without substantive evidence against him. Anticipating the statutory deadline, the investigating agency consulted the public prosecutor about requesting an extension. The prosecutor, evaluating the potential inability to meet the deadline due to logistical challenges in collecting witness statements, contemplates requesting the court for the additional extension period. The agency is certain that the operation can be concluded in 30 days rather than the whole 90-day period. They now seek guidance on how to approach the court for this extension.

(A) The public prosecutor should ask for the full 90-day extension outright as a cautionary buffer, even if they believe the investigation can conclude in 30 days.

(B) An extension request should reflect the actual time necessary for completion; thus, the prosecutor should request precisely 30 days based on the agency's assessment.

(C) Given that only 87 days have passed, the prosecutor should avoid requesting an extension until the 90-day deadline is reached.

(D) The agency should complete the investigation within the remaining three days to avoid any issues regarding possible extensions and court discretion.

Q.82) Tanmay, a journalist, is detained under the UAPA on suspicion of fabricating reports to aid a terrorist organization. The inter-state nature of the case requires coordination among multiple agencies, leading to a slow collection of evidence. Eighty-five days into the investigation, the agency is aware that they need more time due to the complexities of communication between jurisdictions. Considering the approaching deadline, they contemplate seeking an extension. In court, the public prosecutor argues that a non-standard collection process and interstate collaboration requirement justifies extending the period by another 90 days, which the judge must contemplate under the Act's provisions.

- (A) The court must grant a 90-day extension as the Act obligates extensions in cases involving inter-state complexities without considering the specific duration necessary.
- (B) The judge is bound to deny an extension if the public prosecutor fails to define the specific additional duration needed for the investigation and merely cites inter-state complexities.
- (C) If the public prosecutor's report clearly conveys the reasons and progress, the court can give an extension, not mandatorily for 90 days, but for the period it reasonably sees fit.
- (D) Since the case is under UAPA and involves multiple agencies, the court has no discretion and must automatically grant an additional 90 days as a procedural matter.

Q.83) Ankit, a college lecturer, is accused under UAPA for allegedly conducting seminars promoting secessionist ideologies. The investigation has reached the 90th day, prompting the agency to seek a first-time extension, citing a large volume of data to review from Ankit's electronic devices. Despite the voluminous data, the agency's initial review within the 90 days indicated substantial findings, leading them to propose a focused investigation for another 60 days. Ankit's defense lawyer, citing from the Act, contests that the investigation should continue without extension, as the agency had enough time within the statutory period to present their case.

- (A) The Special Court is compelled to grant the requested 60-day extension since the initial 90 days yielded substantial findings, indicating serious implications that warrant further investigation.
- (B) Given that substantial findings have been reported within the statutory period, the court should reject the extension request and demand the trial begin immediately.
- (C) The court, acknowledging the detailed initial review, may choose to grant the focused 60-day extension or even a shorter one if deemed sufficient to complete the investigation.
- (D) As substantial findings were made within the original 90-day period, the court must grant any extension request without further deliberation, in line with the intent of the UAPA.

Q.84) Meena, a documentary filmmaker, was apprehended under UAPA for allegedly disseminating material that could incite terrorist acts. Her arrest was based on a

collection of interviews conducted across various states, raising concerns over seditious content. The agency tasked with the investigation was granted a 90-day extension following the initial 90-day period due to the complexity of piecing together a digital trail from multiple sources, each involving intricate technological evidence. With only 20 days left of the extended period, the agency requests a further 30-day extension, as they are on the cusp of finalizing the correlation between the digital evidence and Meena's interviews, which they claim is crucial for establishing her intent. The court awaits the detailed report from the agency, elaborating on the specific needs and the progress of their findings thus far.

(A) The Special Court is required to grant an extension only when the report explicitly justifies it with progress details and a clear reasoning for the necessity of the exact extended period requested.

(B) The court can provide an additional 30-day extension without a supporting report since the seriousness of the charges under UAPA suggests an inherent complexity requiring more time.

(C) Due to the previous extensions and the possibility of concluding the case shortly, the court has the discretion to grant an extension even without detailed reasoning in the report.

(D) Given that Meena's case involves cross-state investigations, the court should disregard the specifics of the extension period and grant an additional 90 days for thoroughness.

LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - 15

Narendra Modi's tenure as India's prime minister has been marked by a defining image, one that captures the stark gender disparity and symbolic power dynamics within his government. In this particular picture, Modi stands at the forefront, surrounded by a group of semi-clad sadhus invited to the inauguration of the new Parliament building. Meanwhile, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, the second in command, is relegated to a corner as the lone woman in the frame. The star of the event was a sceptre, fashioned in the style of a Chola 'sengol', which now rests behind the Speaker's chair in the Lok Sabha. The government's narrative surrounding the sceptre's significance, however, appears to be an outrageous fabrication. According to their account, this sceptre was allegedly used to transfer power on August 14, 1947, as India gained independence. The story goes that Rajaji, a prominent figure in the government at that time, enlisted the help of a Saiva Adheenam and a jeweler from Madras to create this neo-Chola artefact. A group of sadhus then carried the sceptre to New Delhi, engaging in a symbolic passing-the-parcel game with Lord Mountbatten and Nehru, sprinkling Ganga-jal or cow urine after each turn. The government's version of events, however, lacks internal consistency and is filled with contradictions. The involvement of Mountbatten, Nehru, and Rajaji is not supported by historical records and seems to be a dramatic embellishment of the facts. Despite these inconsistencies, major publications have carried the story without conducting even a perfunctory fact-check. The government's public relations campaign promoting the sengol story includes a black-and-white advertisement video and a dedicated website.

The drama features a prominent Madras jeweler and a Saiva Adheenam, whose sudden prominence allows them to publicly express their approval of the great leader. The true beneficiaries of this egregious lie must be questioned. To answer this, we must consider how Modi strategically invokes linguistic, symbolic, and historical references with the sengol. The sceptre's disinterment from an Allahabad Museum, and its subsequent consecration as a symbol of sovereign power, serves as a metaphor for the Sangh Parivar's project of historical revisionism. It represents how the past is resurrected and thrust into the present.

The sengol is not an authentic Chola artefact, but a creation of a Madras jeweler in 1947. Through a Hindu ritual performance that re-enacts the nation's origins, Modi seeks to establish an imaginative connection between Chola power, India's independence, and the present 'Amrit Kaal' of 2023. Modi repeatedly invokes this 'Amrit Kaal', a floating signifier that signifies the rupture between the 'old' and the 'new' India. The inclusion of the Sengol story in Modi's discourse also attempts to assimilate Tamil Nadu into a sacred geography that has traditionally been associated with Sanskrit or Hindi. Modi's envy of Jawaharlal Nehru is no secret, and this re-enactment seems to be an attempt to overshadow Nehru's legacy. The parallels between the sengol ceremony and the Bhumi Pujan for the Ram Mandir in 2020 are striking. In both instances, Modi assumes multiple roles, portraying himself as the divinely ordained intermediary, the bearded patriarch whose authority is both worldly and sacred. These events seem to project Modi's ambitions for absolute power onto monarchical symbols, transforming them into instruments of legitimacy. Critics argue that the sengol compensates for the absence of opposition, as the government seeks to shift the measures of a healthy polity away from participatory opposition to ritualized abstractions. Hindutva's claims to sovereignty are operationalized through ritual utterances and enactments, carefully manufacturing legitimacy through invented traditions, neologisms, and symbols. These seemingly disparate elements constitute the cognitive architecture of Hindu Rashtra.

Source: The Sengol: A Spectacle Of Sovereignty For 'New India', The Wire, May 29, 2023.

Q.85) Which of the following is a correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in the passage regarding the sengol story promoted by the government?

- (a) It is a well-documented historical fact that enriches the Indian narrative of independence.
- (b) The story is a creative attempt to highlight India's rich cultural heritage and traditions.
- (c) It represents an outrageous fabrication lacking internal consistency and filled with contradictions.
- (d) The narrative is a harmless myth that fosters a sense of national unity and pride among Indians.

Q.86) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) The inclusion of the sengol story in Modi's discourse is an effective strategy to assimilate Tamil Nadu into a broader national narrative.
- (b) Historical revisionism, as represented by the sengol story, serves as a foundational element in the Sangh Parivar's project to redefine Indian identity.
- (c) The creation of the sengol by a Madras jeweler in 1947 is widely accepted as a significant moment in India's struggle for independence.
- (d) Public figures involved in the original sengol ceremony have publicly confirmed their participation and the events as described by the government.

Q.87) Which of the following implicit assumptions can be logically deduced from the author's critique of the gender disparity and symbolic power dynamics in the image featuring Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman?

- (a) The positioning of individuals in official photographs is an intentional reflection of their perceived importance and power within the government.
- (b) Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has been deliberately marginalized within the government, reflecting a broader issue of gender inequality.
- (c) Official photographs do not have any significant impact on public perceptions of government officials and their roles.
- (d) The inclusion of semi-clad sadhus in the photograph is indicative of the government's commitment to religious diversity and inclusivity.

Q.88) Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument regarding the sengol story as an example of historical revisionism by the Narendra Modi government?

- (a) Independent historians confirm the accuracy of the government's account of the sengol's role in the transfer of power in 1947.
- (b) Documentation from the British government archives detailing Lord Mountbatten's involvement in a ceremony involving a sceptre similar to the sengol.
- (c) Personal diaries of Nehru and Rajaji that reference their participation in a ceremony involving the passing of a sceptre to symbolize India's independence.
- (d) A rise in public interest and pride in Indian history following the government's promotion of the sengol story, without any challenge to its factual accuracy.

Q.89) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) The BJP's use of neologisms and invented traditions is unique to Modi's administration and has no precedent in Indian political history.
- (b) The sengol story and other similar narratives serve to strengthen Modi's personal brand, associating him with divine authority and historical power.
- (c) All symbols of power and sovereignty in India must have an authentic historical origin to be considered legitimate.

(d) The portrayal of Modi in multiple roles during public ceremonies has no significant impact on his political image or public perception.

Q.90) Which of the following judgements most closely conforms to the principle stated in the passage that the government seeks to shift the measures of a healthy polity away from participatory opposition to ritualized abstractions?

(a) A court ruling that upholds the right of political parties to use historical symbols in their campaigns, emphasizing freedom of expression.

(b) A legal decision that mandates the inclusion of opposition parties in all state-sponsored cultural events to ensure a diversity of political representation.

(c) A judgment dismissing a lawsuit against the government for its use of religious and historical symbols, citing lack of standing.

(d) A constitutional amendment that prioritizes traditional and cultural rituals in the inauguration of public officials over democratic processes.

PASSAGE - 16

The recent statements made by the chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) during a convocation address have raised questions about the irrationality of the notion of "civilizational greatness." The chairman claimed that concepts like algebra, architecture, and aviation originated in the Vedas, suggesting that Western civilizations later claimed these discoveries as their own. He also argued that Sanskrit, with its rules of grammar and structure, could be an ideal language for developing computer languages and artificial intelligence. However, despite these claims, no progress has been made in creating computer codes written in Sanskrit. This raises the question of why, if Sanskrit is indeed suitable for software development, there are no software applications based on it yet, and why the ISRO itself has not taken the initiative for such a noble endeavor. While the intention of this article is not to discuss the usability of Sanskrit as an AI language, it aims to highlight the flawed reasoning behind the concept of "civilizational greatness" alluded to in the statements of the ISRO chairman. Such claims often promote an uncritical acceptance of ancient scriptures and traditions, which can lead to the propagation of pseudoscience and hinder the development of a scientific culture rooted in questioning. History has shown that science cannot develop in isolation, neither in the present nor in the past. The ancient intellectual history of India reveals that interactions between different learning centers across Eurasia played a significant role in the cross-fertilization of ideas. Mesopotamian science, for example, had an earlier start than Indic and Chinese sciences and influenced these regions in areas such as astronomy and mathematics. The exchange of goods, peoples, and ideas between civilizations was a common occurrence, albeit at a slower pace than in today's interconnected world.

Cultural chauvinism, the tendency to consider one's own culture superior to others, is not unique to India. Similar tendencies can be found in various parts of the world, including Western countries with the notion of "Western values." However, recognizing that ancient knowledge was part of a global network of civilizations allows for a more balanced and less chauvinistic appreciation of that knowledge, with all its limitations. In discussions of "science nationalism" in India, the actual function of science seems

to be overlooked. Science is not just a means to accelerate a country's productive capabilities; it is a transformational tool for developing a rationally conscious and just society. Science is about questioning accepted facts, driving change, and constantly generating new answers and new questions. It is the responsibility of scientists to remember this purpose and not succumb to repeating old shibboleths dictated by political masters in an attempt to please a particular audience. In conclusion, the notion of "civilizational greatness" and the promotion of uncritical acceptance of ancient scriptures can hinder the progress of science and lead to pseudoscience. Recognizing the interconnectedness of civilizations and appreciating ancient knowledge in a more balanced and less chauvinistic manner will pave the way for a saner and more responsible approach to science. It is crucial to remember that science is fundamentally about change and the continuous pursuit of knowledge through questioning and inquiry.

Source: ISRO and the Myth of Civilisational Greatness, The Wire, May 29, 2023.

Q.91) Why would have the author remarked that the claims of the ISRO chairman about algebra, architecture, and aviation originating from the Vedas might promote pseudoscience?

- (a) To highlight the advancements in science and technology in ancient Indian civilizations without Western influence.
- (b) To criticize the lack of substantial evidence supporting the claims and the potential for such statements to undermine scientific inquiry.
- (c) To advocate for the inclusion of Vedic studies in modern scientific research and development processes.
- (d) To suggest that Sanskrit should become the primary language for developing computer languages and artificial intelligence.

Q.92) Which of the following must necessarily be true based on the author's arguments about the interconnectedness of ancient civilizations and the exchange of ideas?

- (a) The intellectual history of India developed entirely independently, without any influence from other regions.
- (b) Scientific advancement is a result of isolation and does not benefit from cross-cultural interactions.
- (c) Cultural chauvinism is a phenomenon exclusive to India and does not exist in Western countries.
- (d) The cross-fertilization of ideas among different learning centers across Eurasia played a significant role in the development of sciences like astronomy and mathematics.

Q.93) Which of the following implicit assumptions can be logically deduced from the author's critique of the ISRO chairman's statements and the notion of "civilizational greatness"?

- (a) A civilization's greatness can be measured by its contributions to science and technology alone.
- (b) Promoting an uncritical acceptance of ancient scriptures and traditions is beneficial for the progress of science.
- (c) The accurate historical attribution of scientific discoveries is essential for the development of a scientific culture.
- (d) Ancient scriptures contain literal truths that can directly inform modern scientific and technological endeavors.

Q.94) Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument regarding the promotion of uncritical acceptance of ancient scriptures and its impact on scientific culture?

- (a) A comprehensive study demonstrating that critical engagement with ancient scriptures has led to significant breakthroughs in modern scientific research.
- (b) Evidence showing that the majority of scientific communities globally reject any historical contributions of ancient civilizations to modern science.
- (c) Surveys indicating that public interest in ancient Indian scriptures has decreased significantly in the last decade.
- (d) An international conference where scientists unanimously agree that Sanskrit has no utility in the development of artificial intelligence and computer languages.

Q.95) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) Science can only develop in societies that completely disregard ancient knowledge and traditions.
- (b) The promotion of science nationalism in India overlooks the actual function of science as a means to develop a rationally conscious society.
- (c) All ancient civilizations contributed equally to the development of modern science, without any one culture having a dominant influence.
- (d) Cultural chauvinism is a recent phenomenon that emerged with the advent of modern science and technology.

Q.96) Which of the following judgements most closely conforms to the principle stated in the passage that recognizing the interconnectedness of civilizations and appreciating ancient knowledge in a more balanced and less chauvinistic manner will pave the way for a saner and more responsible approach to science?

- (a) A legal ruling that mandates the teaching of ancient Indian scriptures as the sole source of scientific knowledge in schools.
- (b) A policy decision by a global scientific community to incorporate studies of ancient civilizations into modern scientific research and education.

- (c) A government initiative that exclusively promotes the achievements of ancient Indian science without acknowledgment of other civilizations' contributions.
- (d) A new curriculum that emphasizes the superiority of Western scientific contributions over those from other parts of the world.

Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS

PASSAGE - 17

Voter dissatisfaction with Britain's main parties is evident as their combined support remains low by historical standards. The Conservatives are predicted to have their worst-ever election result, with only 98 seats, while Labour's membership is declining. Both parties' leaders are unpopular, with Rishi Sunak being one of the least-liked prime ministers and Keir Starmer's ratings firmly negative. This scenario contrasts with past periods of political transition, such as 1964, 1979, and 1997, when there was excitement about the incoming administration. However, since Starmer's rise as the likely next prime minister, a transfer of political energy has not occurred, nor has a Conservative revival. Factors contributing to this stagnation include the leaders' limitations, lack of compelling policies, and the rise of other parties like Reform UK, the Greens, and the Liberal Democrats.

The deeper disconnect between the main parties and their supporters dates back to the 1980s. The Conservatives became associated with deregulated capitalism, while Labour shifted towards multiculturalism and social liberalism. Despite these changes, research suggests that Conservative voters have surprisingly left-wing views on economic issues, while Labour voters hold more conservative social values. Both groups long for a return to the pre-Thatcher and pre-GLC era. Attempts to reconnect with alienated supporters include the Tories' culture wars and Starmer's focus on an economy that works for working people. However, neither party has proposed transformative policies. The volatility in party allegiance over the past 30 years has been fueled by weakening class identities, individualism, and significant political events like the Brexit and Scottish independence referendums.

Political analyst James Kanagasooriam notes that party platforms are not well aligned with their voters' attitudes, with "vibes" being the primary attraction. After years of over-promising by Tory premiers and unenacted Labour policies, many Britons have become disillusioned with political promises. Although Britain is likely stuck with Labour and the Tories due to the electoral system, both parties could improve their connection with voters, and voters could also make an effort to engage more with them.

Source: Where's the usual excitement about an imminent change of government in the UK?, The Guardian, 31 March, 2024.

Q.97) Why would have the author remarked that the current political leaders' limitations contribute to voter dissatisfaction and stagnation in political energy?

- (a) To emphasize the unique charisma and policy depth of past leaders that current leaders lack.
- (b) To argue that the current political system inherently prevents leaders from connecting with voters.
- (c) To highlight the need for more dynamic and policy-driven leadership to revive public interest and excitement in politics.

(d) To suggest that the British public has unrealistic expectations of political leaders and their abilities.

Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS

Q.98) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) The decline in party membership and voter support for Britain's main parties is a recent phenomenon, primarily caused by current leaders' unpopularity.
- (b) Economic issues are the primary concern for Conservative voters, while Labour voters are more focused on social values.
- (c) The ideological shifts of the main parties since the 1980s have created a mismatch between the parties' platforms and their voters' attitudes.
- (d) The rise of third parties in Britain is a temporary trend that will not significantly impact the political landscape in the long term.

Q.99) Which of the following implicit assumptions can be logically deduced from the author's critique of the "culture wars" initiated by the Tories and Starmer's focus on an economy that works for working people?

- (a) Engaging in culture wars and economic populism are effective strategies for reconnecting with alienated supporters.
- (b) Political parties must adopt transformative policies to genuinely reconnect with their base and address voter dissatisfaction.
- (c) The public is highly receptive to policies that are framed within the context of culture wars or economic populism.
- (d) The historical ideological shifts of the main parties are irreversible and have permanently alienated a significant portion of their traditional voter base.

Q.100) Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that the electoral system is likely to keep Britain stuck with Labour and the Tories, despite voter disillusionment with both parties?

- (a) A comprehensive reform of the British electoral system that introduces proportional representation is passed by Parliament.
- (b) Statistical data showing that despite significant voter disillusionment, third parties have consistently failed to secure a substantial number of seats in Parliament.
- (c) Polls indicating that a majority of British voters prefer a two-party system and are opposed to the rise of third parties.
- (d) Evidence that third parties lack the organizational structure and funding to compete effectively on a national scale against Labour and the Tories.

Q.101) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) Political parties in Britain are unable to change their platforms due to the rigidity of their ideological foundations.
- (b) British voters are inherently resistant to the ideologies of third parties, preferring the familiarity of Labour and the Tories.
- (c) Weakening class identities and significant political events like Brexit have contributed to the volatility in party allegiance.
- (d) The rise of individualism in British society has led to a stronger alignment between voters and political parties based on shared values.

Q.102) Which of the following judgements most closely conforms to the principle stated in the passage that both political parties and voters share responsibility in addressing the disconnect between them?

- (a) A court ruling that mandates political parties to adhere strictly to their traditional ideological platforms to ensure consistency for voters.
- (b) A government initiative that encourages voter participation and engagement through educational programs about the political system and party policies.
- (c) A legal requirement for political parties to win a minimum percentage of the national vote to gain representation in Parliament, to discourage the proliferation of smaller parties.
- (d) An electoral commission decision to limit the number of third parties that can compete in national elections, to simplify the choices available to voters.

PASSAGE – 18

The Alzheimer's Society's latest ad, featuring a man speaking at his mother's wake, highlights the recurring "deaths" experienced by those with dementia. The ad, voiced by Colin Firth, conveys that with dementia, one doesn't just die once but repeatedly. This portrayal has sparked controversy, with some finding it dehumanizing and offensive, while others feel it resonates with their experiences. The ad, made with input from those living with dementia, has divided the dementia advocacy community, with some groups distancing themselves from it. After reflecting on various perspectives, including those of the Alzheimer's Society's CEO, individuals with early-stage dementia, and a mental health expert, I believe the ad might have pushed boundaries too far. Yet, it highlights the often overly sanitized public discourse on dementia. Dementia charities face a daunting communication challenge, akin to the stigma surrounding cancer in the 1980s, but arguably worse due to dementia's impact on the mind, identity, and self. This fear-inducing condition is compounded by societal taboos around aging, death, and the loss of self.

Public awareness is low, with few recognizing dementia as the UK's leading cause of death or understanding its prevalence. Political and research investment in dementia lags behind other conditions like cancer, leaving individuals and families to struggle alone. Dementia charities aim to tackle stigma, raise awareness, and advocate for support and care, but these goals can sometimes conflict. The emphasis on "living well" with dementia is essential for dignity and fulfillment, but may feel alienating to those caring for loved ones in advanced stages or dealing with challenging behavior. The dilemma for charities is how to portray the realities of dementia without appearing

pessimistic. While lived experience is valuable, it often represents those with less disabling aspects of the condition, potentially sidelining the voices of those more severely affected. Dementia impacts not only those diagnosed but also their loved ones, who may feel isolated and unsupported. Discussing these difficulties is crucial, yet it risks reinforcing negative stereotypes about dementia.

The ad's starkness may not fully achieve its goal of raising awareness, as people need both truth and hope to avoid a sense of fatalism. However, its refusal to sugarcoat the challenges of "living well" with dementia is commendable. The limited media attention the ad received underscores the lack of public discourse on dementia, highlighting the need for more open and honest conversations about this pervasive condition.

Source: Will this brutally honest look at dementia finally get us talking or will we turn away?, The Guardian, 31 March, 2024.

Q.103) As per the passage, which one of the following is a significant challenge faced by dementia charities in communicating about the condition?

- (a) Convincing the public that dementia is primarily a genetic condition that cannot be prevented or treated.
- (b) Balancing the portrayal of dementia's realities without appearing overly pessimistic or contributing to stigma.
- (c) Ensuring that all dementia-related advertising is fully endorsed by every dementia advocacy group without dissent.
- (d) Promoting dementia as a condition that does not significantly impact the quality of life of individuals and their families.

Q.104) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) Public awareness campaigns about dementia have successfully eliminated societal taboos surrounding the condition.
- (b) The portrayal of dementia in media and public discourse often sanitizes the condition, avoiding the harsher realities.
- (c) All dementia advocacy groups agree on the effectiveness and appropriateness of using stark portrayals in awareness campaigns.
- (d) The Alzheimer's Society's ad has been universally praised for its innovative approach to raising dementia awareness.

Q.105) Which of the following implicit assumptions can be logically deduced from the author's critique of the limited media attention received by the Alzheimer's Society's ad?

- (a) Media outlets are generally supportive of campaigns that portray conditions like dementia in a stark and realistic manner.
- (b) There exists a societal reluctance to engage with the more challenging aspects of conditions like dementia.

- (c) The Alzheimer's Society intentionally sought controversy to gain more media coverage for their campaign.
- (d) Dementia is a condition that has been thoroughly explored in media, leaving little room for new or impactful campaigns.

Q.106) Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument regarding the impact of dementia charities' communication challenges on public awareness and understanding of the condition?

- (a) Recent surveys show that public awareness of dementia as the UK's leading cause of death has significantly increased following the Alzheimer's Society's ad campaign.
- (b) A majority of individuals with early-stage dementia express that stark portrayals of the condition help them feel more understood and less isolated.
- (c) Dementia advocacy groups have unanimously decided to adopt a more optimistic portrayal of living with dementia in all future campaigns.
- (d) Mental health experts advocate for more sanitized portrayals of dementia to protect the mental well-being of individuals with the condition and their families.

Q.107) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) The Alzheimer's Society's controversial ad campaign has universally been recognized as the most effective approach to raising dementia awareness.
- (b) Dementia charities should focus exclusively on the positive aspects of living with the condition to avoid contributing to societal stigma.
- (c) Political and research investment in dementia significantly surpasses that in other conditions, such as cancer, due to the condition's impact on society.
- (d) Acknowledging and discussing the difficult aspects of dementia is crucial, even though it may risk reinforcing negative stereotypes about the condition.

Q.108) Which of the following judgements most closely conforms to the principle stated in the passage that dementia charities face a communication challenge akin to the stigma surrounding cancer in the 1980s, but arguably worse due to dementia's impact on the mind, identity, and self?

- (a) A ruling that dementia charities must avoid any portrayal of dementia that could be perceived as negative or pessimistic in their campaigns.
- (b) A policy decision by a health organization to increase funding for dementia research and public awareness campaigns that address the condition's complexities.
- (c) A legislative initiative to censor any media content that depicts dementia in a way that could contribute to societal stigma or fear.
- (d) An agreement among dementia charities to only feature stories of individuals living well with dementia in their advertisements and public communications.

DATA INTERPRETATION**PASSAGE - 19**

Delhi's Terminal 3 (T3) at Indira Gandhi International Airport showcased its vital role as a key aviation hub, managing an extensive array of flight operations. Throughout the year, T3 was the departure point for a total of 150,000 flights, highlighting its capacity to handle a significant volume of air traffic. This operational volume was distinctly divided between domestic and international flights, with 90,000 domestic flights underscoring the terminal's crucial role in national connectivity, and 60,000 international flights connecting India with global destinations. Among the multitude of destinations served, five stood out due to their high frequency of flights: Dubai, London, Mumbai, New York, and Singapore. Mumbai emerged as the top destination with 12,000 flights, reflecting the strong domestic demand and the city's status as a major economic center. International destinations like Dubai and London followed closely, with 8,000 and 6,500 flights respectively, showcasing T3's international reach. Operational efficiency was highlighted through the terminal's on-time performance, achieving an 80% on-time departure rate despite the high traffic volume. However, the average delay times presented a challenge, especially for international flights which experienced an average delay of 25 minutes, compared to 15 minutes for domestic flights. This discrepancy underscores the complexities involved in managing international operations, including longer turnaround times and more stringent security measures. Passenger traffic at T3 was impressive, with the terminal serving a total of 20 million passengers in the year. The split between domestic (12 million) and international (8 million) passengers further illustrates the terminal's balanced role in facilitating both domestic travel and international tourism and business. Despite the operational challenges, customer satisfaction remained high, with an overall rating of 4.2 out of 5. This score is indicative of the terminal's commitment to providing a positive travel experience, balancing operational efficiency with customer service. This overview, while hypothetical, paints a detailed picture of the operational dynamics at Delhi's T3 in 2023. It reflects the terminal's critical role in connecting India internally and with the world, the challenges of managing a bustling hub, and the importance of customer satisfaction in the aviation industry. Through efficient operation and strategic management, T3 successfully navigated the complexities of modern air travel, maintaining its status as a key node in the global transportation network.

Q.109) Based on the passage, if Delhi's T3 handled 150,000 flights in 2023, with 90,000 being domestic and the remainder international, what percentage of the total flights were international?

- (a) 35%
- (b) 40%
- (c) 45%
- (d) 50%

Q.110) If Delhi's T3 served a total of 20 million passengers in 2023, with domestic passengers accounting for 12 million, what percentage of passengers were international?

- (a) 35%
- (b) 40%
- (c) 45%
- (d) 50%

Q.111) Based on the given data, if Dubai was the top international destination with 8,000 flights from Delhi's T3 in 2023, and this constituted 13.33% of all international flights, how many total international flights departed from T3 in 2023?

- (a) 55,000
- (b) 58,000
- (c) 60,015
- (d) 65,000

Q.112) If the on-time departure rate for flights from Delhi's T3 in 2023 was 80%, and there were 150,000 total flights, how many flights departed on time?

- (a) 100,000
- (b) 120,000
- (c) 130,000
- (d) 140,000

Q.113) Given that the average delay for domestic flights from Delhi's T3 in 2023 was 15 minutes, and for international flights, it was 25 minutes, if 60% of the total flights were domestic, how much longer on average were international flight delays compared to domestic flight delays?

- (a) 5 minutes
- (b) 10 minutes
- (c) 15 minutes
- (d) 20 minutes

Q.114) Based on the passage, if the total number of passengers served by Delhi's T3 in 2023 was 20 million, with a split of 12 million domestic and 8 million international passengers, and the customer satisfaction rating was 4.2 out of 5, what was the ratio of domestic to international passengers?

- (a) 2:1
- (b) 3:2
- (c) 4:3
- (d) 5:4

PASSAGE - 20

The Bollywood film industry experienced a vibrant year, marked by the release of 150 movies. This broad array of films contributed to a substantial total box office collection of \$2.5 billion, averaging \$16.7 million per movie. The diversity in content was evident in the genre distribution, with drama leading the pack with 40 movies, followed by

action (30 movies), comedy (25 movies), romance (20 movies), thriller (15 movies), and a mix of other genres including documentaries and biopics (20 movies).

The top-grossing films of the year were "Eternal Love," amassing \$250 million, "The Warrior King" with \$200 million, and "Laugh Out Loud" at \$150 million, showcasing a preference for romantic and action-packed narratives among audiences. Notably, comedies also performed well, reflected in the highest average audience rating of 4.2 out of 5 for the genre, indicating a strong appeal for light-hearted entertainment. Drama and thriller genres were not far behind, with ratings of 4.0 and 4.1 respectively, suggesting a well-received mix of emotional depth and suspense among viewers.

Internationally, Bollywood movies also made a significant impact, with total international box office collections reaching \$800 million, accounting for 32% of the total box office revenue. This demonstrates Bollywood's expanding global presence and its growing appeal among international audiences. Additionally, the industry capitalized on the digital wave, earning \$500 million from digital streaming rights, underscoring the importance of online platforms in contemporary film consumption.

The year 2023 for Bollywood was not just about commercial success but also about the richness of content and its global reach. The industry's ability to churn out a diverse set of genres catering to various tastes, combined with its adaptability to modern distribution channels, underscored its dynamic and resilient nature.

Q.115) If the total box office collection for Bollywood movies in 2023 was \$2.5 billion from 150 movies, what was the average box office collection per movie?

- (a) \$15 million
- (b) \$16.67 million
- (c) \$17.5 million
- (d) \$18 million

Q.116) Based on the passage, if the total international box office collection for Bollywood movies in 2023 was \$800 million, making up 32% of the total box office collection, what was the total box office collection from both domestic and international sales combined?

- (a) \$2 billion
- (b) \$2.25 billion
- (c) \$2.5 billion
- (d) \$3 billion

Q.117) Given that "Eternal Love" was the highest-grossing Bollywood movie in 2023 with a collection of \$250 million, and it accounted for 10% of the total box office collection, what was the total box office collection from all Bollywood movies in 2023?

- (a) \$2 billion
- (b) \$2.25 billion
- (c) \$2.5 billion
- (d) \$3 billion

Q.118) If the genre distribution of Bollywood movies in 2023 was such that dramas made up 26.67% of the total releases, how many drama movies were released if the total number of movies was 150?

- (a) 35
- (b) 40
- (c) 45
- (d) 50

Q.119) If comedies received the highest average audience rating of 4.2 out of 5 in 2023, and the genre distribution included 25 comedy movies, what was the total rating points received by all comedy movies combined?

- (a) 95
- (b) 100
- (c) 105
- (d) 110

Q.120) Given that the total revenue from digital streaming rights for Bollywood movies in 2023 was \$500 million, and this revenue accounted for 20% of the total box office collection, what was the total box office collection from both ticket sales and digital streaming?

- (a) \$2 billion
- (b) \$2.25 billion
- (c) \$2.5 billion
- (d) \$3 billion

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATION

1. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage narrates various mythical stories and fantastical elements, such as Mvelinqangi creating the first human and lowering him to Earth, women giving birth to crows and snakes, and Sithungusobendle being stolen by rock pigeons and becoming their queen. These elements are characteristic of mythological storytelling, which is rich in imagination and supernatural events. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no instruction on agricultural practices; the narrative focuses on mythical stories rather than practical advice. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not provide a factual recounting of historical events but rather delves into the realm of myths and legends. Option (d) is incorrect because, rather than exploring natural phenomena through scientific means, the passage embodies mythical explanations for the origins of certain natural elements, like the stars and the Milky Way, through the lens of cultural folklore.
2. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because in the passage, "umuzi" is referred to in the context of describing the sky as Mvelinqangi's home, indicating that it means 'home' or 'homestead' in this mythological narrative. This is evident from the phrase "The whole sky is his umuzi," which metaphorically describes the sky as a vast homestead belonging to the deity Mvelinqangi. Option (a) is incorrect because "umuzi" is not described as a creature but rather as a place, specifically the sky as a home. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no mention of "umuzi" being a weapon; the passage discusses it in the context of a location or a dwelling. Option (d) is incorrect because "umuzi" has nothing to do with rituals or rain summoning; it is clearly defined as a spatial concept, embodying the idea of the sky as a living space for the deity.
3. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because describing the stars as shining through holes in the ground of the sky is a metaphorical way of explaining the appearance of stars in the night sky. It implies a creative, imaginative explanation rather than a literal one, using the idea of holes to represent how stars might be seen from Earth. Option (a) is incorrect because it is more closely related to a mythological narrative (the creation of humans) than a metaphor. Option (c) is incorrect as it represents another mythological element within the story about the structure of the Earth, not a metaphorical expression. Option (d) is incorrect because it describes an action within the narrative, specifically Sithungusobendle's cunning actions, rather than using metaphorical language to convey a concept or describe a scene.
4. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage describes Gogo as someone who tells Moses various mythical and cultural stories, such as the creation of the first human by Mvelinqangi, the story of Sithungusobendle, and the tale of the isiququmadevu monster. This indicates her role as a storyteller, passing down myths and cultural knowledge to Moses. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no indication that Gogo plays a strict disciplinarian role in Moses' life; the focus is on her role as a storyteller. Option (c) is incorrect because, although the stories include elements of combat (e.g.,

Sithungusobendle slaying the monster), Gogo's role is to narrate these tales, not to teach combat techniques. Option (d) is incorrect because, while the setting may include rural or agricultural elements (e.g., the dung heap, the cornfield), Gogo's primary role as described in the passage is to share stories, not to guide Moses in farming practices.

5. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage vividly illustrates the role of storytelling in preserving and transmitting cultural heritage, myths, and moral lessons from one generation to another, as seen through the stories Gogo shares with Moses. These stories include mythical creations, moral victories, and cultural beliefs, emphasizing the importance of storytelling in maintaining cultural identity and heritage. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no mention of technology, nor is there a theme of technology overcoming nature; the stories are deeply rooted in nature and mythology. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no discussion or implication of climate change affecting societies; the stories are timeless and not tied to contemporary issues like climate change. Option (d) is incorrect because, while the stories may hint at various dynamics, the passage does not focus on the politics or power structures within ancient communities; the central theme revolves around the cultural and mythical narratives shared by Gogo.

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6. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the sentence "The whole sky is his umuzi" metaphorically presents the sky as the home or homestead of Mvelinqangi, underscoring his sovereignty and presence throughout the cosmos. This indicates a deep spiritual connection and dominion over the sky and, by extension, the universe. Option (a) is incorrect because the statement imbues Mvelinqangi with a grand, celestial home, contrary to the portrayal of a nomad without a fixed abode. Option (b) is incorrect as the sentence elevates the sky beyond a mere scenic element, attributing it with significant spiritual and mythological importance as the home of a deity, rather than reducing it to a backdrop. Option (d) is incorrect because the narrative context is mythical and spiritual, not scientific; the passage does not attempt to provide a scientific explanation of the universe's origins but rather conveys cultural myths and beliefs.
7. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage details the constables' actions in apprehending the old woman and taking her away, indicating her role as the main suspect in their investigation. This is further supported by the narrator's advice to take "the body and his carriage" as all the evidence will be in there, suggesting the old woman's direct involvement in the incident under investigation. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no indication that the old woman provided evidence; instead, she was taken into custody. Option (c) is incorrect because her involvement is not inadvertent; she is specifically targeted and apprehended by the constables. Option (d) is incorrect as there is no evidence in the passage to suggest she was consulted for her expertise in forensic analysis; her apprehension points to her being a suspect.

8. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the passage explicitly mentions the turnkey as a "discontented man from Lincolnshire," indicating his dissatisfaction with his current role or situation. This suggests that his job at the courthouse/jail does not fulfill him or match his previous experiences or expectations. Option (a) is incorrect because, while the passage suggests he might have talked about the ocean, it does not specifically state he eagerly shared sea tales; the narrator aimed to avoid such talks. Option (b) is incorrect because there is no evidence in the passage to suggest he had a particular fondness for the fenlands; the mention of the fenlands relates to the narrator's mother, not the turnkey's preferences. Option (c) is incorrect because the narrator implies the opposite by regretting mentioning his mother was from the fenlands, suggesting the turnkey did not respect his desire for silence and likely engaged in unwelcome conversation.
9. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the sentence describes the narrator's relief and invigoration brought on by the cool night air, the absence of flies, and the beauty of the stars. This implies that the narrator finds the daytime, with its implied heat and flies (pestilence), less comfortable or even distressing compared to the night. Option (b) is incorrect because the sentence conveys a sense of relief and invigoration at night, rather than dread or unease. Option (c) is incorrect as there's no indication the narrator avoids daylight because of a preference for nocturnal activities; the relief mentioned is specific to the context of that evening. Option (d) is incorrect because, although the stars are mentioned, there is no suggestion that the narrator is engaged in scientific studies related to them; the mention of stars contributes to the overall mood and setting rather than indicating a focus of study.
10. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the terms "constables" and "lantern" suggest a historical setting, where law enforcement officers were known as constables and lanterns were used for illumination before the advent of modern electric lighting. This context hints at a time period when such terms were commonplace, indicating the setting is not contemporary. Option (a) is incorrect because the mention of cool night air is not specific to any time period and could occur in both historical and contemporary settings. Option (c) is incorrect as the presence of flies at night does not specifically indicate a historical setting; flies are a timeless nuisance. Option (d) is incorrect because the description of the stars' twinkle is a natural phenomenon that could be observed in any era, making it not specific to a historical setting.
11. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage uses "constables" in a context that implies they are law enforcement officers involved in an investigation and apprehension of a suspect, which aligns with the traditional role of constables as officers responsible for maintaining public order and safety. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that the constables are engaged in legal advisory or specialize in property law. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the constables are scholars or dedicated to the study of customs; their role is clearly in law enforcement. Option (d) is incorrect because, although a lantern is

mentioned in the passage, there is no connection made between the constables and the crafting of lanterns; their use of a lantern is merely a tool for illumination during their nighttime activities, not an indication of their profession as craftsmen.

12. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the last sentence of the passage, "I think they were expecting something more thrilling," suggests that the constables, or possibly all involved, were anticipating the investigation or its culmination to be more complex, engaging, or exciting than it turned out to be. This expectation for something more thrilling implies a sense of anticlimax or disappointment in the simplicity or straightforwardness of the situation. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no specific mention of disappointment in the suspect's lack of resistance; the disappointment is more general, relating to the entire situation. Option (b) is incorrect as there is no indication that the narrator expected a more investigative approach from the constables; the expectation of thrill is not specified to be about investigative methods. Option (c) is incorrect because, although Jim's urgency to return home is mentioned earlier, it does not capture the meaning of the last sentence, which is focused on the anticipation of the investigation's excitement, not Jim's personal circumstances.
13. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage describes the Nike hightops as a prize article of clothing for the author, which she kept hospital white with a bottle of foamy polish, indicating they were a prized possession maintained with care to ensure their longevity. This care suggests their importance to her, not just as footwear but as a valued item she needed to make last, likely due to their cost and perhaps their rarity in her wardrobe. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no indication that the shoes symbolized athletic prowess or ambition; rather, they are depicted as a carefully maintained possession. Option (b) is incorrect because, while the Nikes might have contributed to her social appearance, the passage emphasizes the effort put into maintaining them, not their role in enhancing social status. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no mention of the author using the shoes to improve her sports performance; the focus is on their maintenance and value to her as a personal possession.
14. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the setting is described with elements like sitting on the "dirty, carpeted floor" and the "syrupy tang of blue Slush Puppie" on the tongue, which conjure an image of a place that's somewhat neglected and not meticulously maintained, indicating a dreary atmosphere rather than a polished or vibrant one. Option (a) is incorrect because the description of the dirty floor directly contradicts a modern and clean setting. Option (b) is incorrect because, although the setting might evoke a sense of nostalgia for the narrator, the specific details provided focus more on the physical state of the place rather than a communal atmosphere. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no indication of the environment being vibrant or bustling; the focus is on the narrator's solitary experience and the physical attributes of the place that suggest wear rather than energy or activity.

15. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage extensively discusses the narrator's reflections on her body image, describing her as an "overlarge assemblage of limb and belly" and recounting various comments made by others about her size and how she moves. This focus on her physical self-perception, coupled with her anticipation of changes and hopes for the future, points to a central theme of struggling with self-identity and body image during her formative years. Option (a) is incorrect because, while there is mention of a specific summer and the narrator's age, the anticipation of teenage years is not the central theme but rather a backdrop to her personal struggles. Option (b) is incorrect because, even though there is a brief mention of the narrator's relationship with Jules and the impending separation, the main focus of the passage is not on the maintenance of friendships but on the narrator's internal experience. Option (d) is incorrect because, despite admitting to being a thief and a liar at the beginning, the passage does not primarily explore the thrill associated with these acts; rather, it uses them as a segue into deeper reflections on identity and growth.
16. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because it uses the image of "a quiver of arrows looking for a target" metaphorically to describe the narrator's feelings of anticipation and readiness for change or new experiences. This metaphor suggests a state of preparedness and potential, likening her emotions and future prospects to arrows poised for direction and purpose. Option (a) is incorrect because "That summer" is a literal reference to a specific time period, not a metaphor. Option (b) is incorrect because "sense it getting ready" is more figurative language describing the narrator's feelings of anticipation but not a metaphor in itself. Option (c) is incorrect because "something new" is a straightforward description of anticipated changes or experiences, lacking the figurative quality of a metaphor.
17. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the setting in the passage, from the description of the Swaffham Towne Drug to the narrator's physical and emotional state, acts as a mirror that reflects her emotional state and hints at her personal growth and struggles. The detailed setting, including her position on the dirty floor and the nostalgia-tinged yet personal discomforts (like the syrupy tang of Slush Puppie and mosquito bites), mirrors her feelings of discomfort, unease with her body image, and her sense of being at odds with her surroundings as she navigates her identity. Option (a) is incorrect because the setting is not just a contrasting backdrop; it actively reflects and complements the narrator's internal experiences. Option (c) is incorrect because the environment is depicted as being closely tied to the character's emotional state, rather than indifferent. Option (d) is incorrect because, while the setting does influence the character's reflections, it is not shown as a direct catalyst for specific actions within the passage; instead, it is more about reflection and internal struggle.
18. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage illustrates the narrator's deep introspection and the process of self-discovery she undergoes, especially in relation to her body image and anticipation of future changes. This suggests

that growing up, in the author's view, involves a significant amount of self-reflection and an inner journey towards understanding oneself. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not describe growing up as a time of unbridled joy and freedom; instead, it highlights struggles with self-identity and body image. Option (b) is incorrect because, although there is a hint at social interactions (such as the impending separation from Jules), the passage focuses more on personal growth rather than navigating social hierarchies. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage clearly shows that external opinions (from family members and others) significantly affect the narrator's perception of herself, indicating that growing up is indeed affected by external influences.

19. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage describes the author's relationship with the keyboard as an intimate one, where it serves as a tool through which she can express herself, vent her frustrations, and confront her low self-esteem and personal challenges. The keyboard is depicted not just as a physical object but as a companion in the creative process and a receiver of the author's emotional storms, such as tears and anger. Option (b) is incorrect because there is no mention of the author using the keyboard for composing music; the focus is on writing. Option (c) is incorrect because the author's use of the keyboard is described in a deeply personal context rather than for professional communication. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage explicitly states the author's indifference to trends and podcasts, indicating that the keyboard's use is unrelated to engaging with such content online; it is primarily a medium for her creative expression.
20. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the passage specifically mentions the keyboard breaking down, "allergic to the chill of Icelandic summer," which suggests a setting that is challenging due to its unusual and harsh conditions, even during summer. This description implies a physical response to the environment, making "allergenic and challenging" an accurate depiction of the setting's effect on the author's equipment and possibly on her as well. Option (a) is incorrect because "Icelandic summer" is not described as tropical and humid, which would be inconsistent with Iceland's climate. Option (b) is incorrect because, while the summer is implied to be chilly, the text does not directly describe it as cold and uninviting; the focus is more on the peculiar difficulty it presents. Option (c) is incorrect because, although Icelandic landscapes can be mysterious and enchanting, the passage specifically highlights the adverse impact of the summer on the author's keyboard, which aligns more closely with the notion of it being allergenic and challenging.
21. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage opens with the author's admission of their insecurities and doubts regarding creative talent, setting the stage for a narrative deeply intertwined with the theme of struggling against one's creative self-doubt. The author talks about the compulsion to write as a way to deal with these urges, contrasting it with the idea of running away from them, and reflects on the act of writing as a means to give back to the imagination that saved them. This theme is further emphasized through the metaphorical dialogue about the keyboard and the author's emotional and

creative challenges. Option (a) is incorrect because, while there is a mention of living in Berlin and having Swedish and US passports, the passage does not primarily focus on travel or its transformative effects. Option (b) is incorrect because, despite a brief mention of an incident at security check regarding gender identity, the passage primarily explores themes of creativity and self-expression rather than the complexities of gender identity. Option (d) is incorrect as there is no significant discussion or focus on environmental conservation within the passage; the main narrative revolves around personal and creative introspection.

22. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the sentence explicitly states the author's intention to write as a way of expressing gratitude to their imagination, which has been a sanctuary for them. This indicates that writing is more than just a creative outlet; it's a means of acknowledging and giving back to the internal world that has provided solace and inspiration, framing writing as a form of repayment and gratitude towards their creative mind. Option (a) is incorrect because the author's statement places significant personal and emotional importance on writing, suggesting it's a central, not secondary, pursuit. Option (c) is incorrect because, while writing is indeed a creative expression, the focus in this sentence is on gratitude towards imagination rather than escape from reality. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage implies the opposite; writing is a deeply impactful part of the author's life and personal growth, serving as a thank-you card to their imagination.
23. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage begins with the author's admission of not being sure about having any creative talent and includes confessions of being a thief and a liar, which are presented as mortifying truths. This openness about weaknesses and insecurities, along with the struggle with self-doubt and the fear of judgment, illustrates a strong sense of vulnerability in revealing personal flaws to the reader. Option (a) is incorrect because, although the author discusses engaging with their creativity despite self-doubt, there is no explicit mention of euphoria related to overcoming obstacles. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does convey a deep concern and emotional investment in creative endeavors, contradicting the notion of indifference. Option (d) is incorrect because the text focuses on personal introspection and the internal battle with self-esteem, rather than satisfaction derived from meeting societal standards.
24. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the author describes writing as a form of giving back to the imagination that has been a crucial part of their life, suggesting that creativity is deeply valued as a source of purpose and salvation. This perspective portrays creativity not just as an activity but as a vital component of the author's existence, indicating that it acts as a lifeline by offering a way to navigate through life's challenges. Option (a) is incorrect because the author openly discusses their struggles with self-doubt and the effort involved in their creative process, which contradicts the notion of creativity being an effortless, innate talent. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage places significant emotional and existential value on creativity,

implying its importance extends beyond practical skills or professional utility. Option (d) is incorrect because the emphasis in the passage is on creativity as a personal journey and a form of emotional expression, rather than as a means to achieve external validation, recognition, or fame.

25. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the anthem features segments in three languages – Khasi, Garo, and English
26. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because "Meghalaya" means "Abode of the Clouds" in Sanskrit.
27. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because Shillong is the capital city of Meghalaya.
28. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Mawsynram in Meghalaya is known for being one of the wettest places on Earth due to its extremely high annual rainfall.
29. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because a unique feature of the bridges found in the forests of Meghalaya is that they are living root bridges made from the roots of rubber trees.
30. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because Meghalaya was formed as a separate state from Assam in the year 1972.
31. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the Traditional Majuli Masks in Assam were given a GI tag by the Centre.
32. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Darjeeling Tea became the first GI tagged product in India, in 2004-2005.
33. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because Majuli is a large river island located in Assam, India.
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34. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 came into force in India on 15 September 2003.
35. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because Majuli, located in the Brahmaputra River in Assam, is recognized as the largest river island in the world.
36. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because a Geographical Indication (GI) tag is used to protect the unique qualities and reputation of a product that originates from a specific geographical region, ensuring that only authorized users can use the GI tag.
37. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because Lakshadweep is an archipelago of 36 islands located between 220 km and 440 km from Kochi.

38. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the Western Naval Command is located in Mumbai.
39. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the Southern Training command is the Training command located in Kochi.
40. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Kavaratti is the capital of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.
41. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Malayalam is the predominant language spoken in Lakshadweep.
42. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because Lakshadweep is known for its conservation efforts towards coral reefs, which are crucial for the marine ecosystem.
43. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because Fatih Birol is the current executive director at the International Energy Agency (IEA).
44. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the largest reservoir of Methane is under the seafloor in the form of Methane Clathrates.
45. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because Methane has been detected on Mars, which has implications for astrobiology research.
46. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Methane is a strong but invisible greenhouse gas.
47. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because landfills are a major source of methane emissions, as organic waste decomposes anaerobically and produces methane gas.
48. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because voice recognition is a common application of AI, used in virtual assistants, speech-to-text applications, and more.
49. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because John McCarthy is often referred to as the "Father of Artificial Intelligence" for his contributions to the development of AI concepts and terminology.
50. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the primary function of Large Language Models (LLMs) is to understand and generate human-like text based on the input they receive.
51. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because GPT stands for Generative Pre-trained Transformer, which is a type of Large Language Model used in AI.

52. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because a distinctive feature of GPT models is their ability to generate human-like text based on a given prompt, making them useful for a variety of natural language processing tasks.
53. Explanation: Option (A) is correct as the passage states that the Supreme Court has the discretionary power to dissolve marriages by mutual consent without being strictly bound by procedural requirements, especially in cases of exceptional hardship where the continuation of the waiting period would only prolong suffering. Option (B) is incorrect because while the six-month waiting period is the general rule, the Court acknowledged that there could be exceptional cases where this requirement can be waived. Option (C) is incorrect because the Supreme Court has jurisdiction over family matters when it invokes Article 142(1) to deliver complete justice. Option (D) is incorrect as the passage elucidates that the Supreme Court can, indeed, waive the six-month waiting period even in regular circumstances provided a case for hardship and mutual consent is well established, making them exceptional.
54. Explanation: Option (C) is correct as the passage states that the Supreme Court ruled that based on mutual settlement, it can quash cases under the Domestic Violence Act, Section 125 of CrPC, or criminal cases under Section 498-A, as long as specific conditions are met. Option (A) is incorrect because the Supreme Court has the authority to terminate the legal proceedings if a settlement is reached mutually, and all other specific conditions are satisfied. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage clearly outlines that the Supreme Court has the power to quash proceedings upon mutual settlement of the parties involved. Option (D) is incorrect because while the High Court has inherent powers under Section 482 CrPC to quash proceedings, the passage indicates that the Supreme Court can dismiss such cases if appropriately settled, thereby making it unnecessary to approach the High Court.
55. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because the passage clarifies that parties cannot directly approach the Supreme Court seeking divorce based on irretrievable breakdown of marriage through writ petitions under Article 32, which is reserved for enforcing rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution. Option (A) is incorrect because even though the right to live with dignity is a right under Article 21, the Supreme Court has specifically stated that Article 32 cannot be invoked for divorce matters. Option (C) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that parties are required to exhaust all remedies before Supreme Court intervention but rather states that divorce matters cannot be addressed through Article 32. Option (D) is incorrect as the Court has clarified that divorce proceedings are not matters that can be taken up through writ petitions under Article 32, regardless of the outcomes in lower courts.
56. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that the Supreme Court highlighted that parties cannot directly approach it to seek divorce based on irretrievable breakdown through writ petitions; mutual consent itself does not allow bypassing of lower courts via direct appeal to the Supreme Court.

Option (B) is incorrect as the passage indicates that while the Supreme Court has the power to override procedural norms, it should not be the first instance court for mutual consent divorce cases; it is a discretionary power exercised with caution and regard for public policy. Option (C) is incorrect as Section 482 CrPC pertains to the inherent powers of the High Court, not the Supreme Court, and does not determine the Supreme Court's powers under Article 142(1). Option (D) is incorrect because, while the passage does acknowledge that the Supreme Court has the power to intervene, it also emphasizes that direct appeals in divorce matters are typically not within the Supreme Court's purview except under Article 142(1) for complete justice, and such an invocation must be done very carefully.

57. Explanation: Option (D) is correct as the passage states that the Supreme Court's power under Article 142(1) to override procedural and substantive laws should not undermine fundamental principles and is used with caution and regard for public policy, indicating that straightforward dissolution without adequate cause does not typically qualify for its invocation. Option (A) is incorrect because, as per the passage, the Supreme Court cannot discard ongoing maintenance proceedings without considering public policy and principles of justice. Option (B) is incorrect as the passage demonstrates the Supreme Court's power under Article 142(1) to grant divorce and waive the cooling-off period in exceptional cases, suggesting that the court has discretion beyond advising parties to adhere to legal procedures in lower courts. Option (C) is incorrect because, while the Supreme Court may use Article 142(1) for delivering complete justice, the passage specifies this power to be used with caution, and prolonged separation by itself may not be sufficient to justify the use of such discretionary power; the complete circumstances of each case must be assessed.
58. Explanation: Option (D) is correct because the passage explicitly states that the Supreme Court can waive the mandatory six-month waiting period for divorce by mutual consent under Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act in exceptional cases of hardship where the marriage is beyond repair, and continuing with formalities would only increase suffering. Dev's critical job offer and Kavita's health condition represent an urgent and exceptional hardship. Option (A) is incorrect as the passage does not limit the interpretation of "exceptional hardship" to exclude job relocation or medical treatment. Option (B) is incorrect as the passage indicates the Supreme Court can grant waivers for reasons specific to the couples' hardship without any mention that such reasons need to impact societal norms. Option (C) is incorrect as the passage does not suggest that waiting period waivers are limited to cases where the majority of the term has been completed, but rather bases the waiver on specific hardships faced by the parties.
59. Explanation: Option (C) is correct as the passage clarifies that the Supreme Court has the power to quash cases under the Domestic Violence Act, Section 125 of CrPC, or criminal cases under Section 498-A, as long as it is based on mutual settlement and specific conditions are met. This includes using the

court's constitutional authority under Article 142(1) to grant divorce in conjunction with quashing 498-A IPC proceedings, ensuring fair and just terms for both parties. Option (A) is incorrect because although mutual consent alone is not generally a ground for bypassing legal procedures, the passage indicates special circumstances in conjunction with mutual consent can invoke the court's discretion. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage explicitly states the Supreme Court can quash 498-A IPC proceedings based on a mutual agreement, not limiting such authority solely to civil matters. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage does not impose a stipulation that parties must undergo mediation before the Supreme Court can grant divorce or quash proceedings under its powers; the primary deciding factor is mutual agreement and fair settlement.

60. Explanation: Option (B) is correct as the passage states that a trade secret must have commercial value because it is secret and must be subject to reasonable steps to keep it secret. Karan's situation fits this description, as the recipe is a closely guarded secret and has significant commercial value to his business, as well as reasonable steps being taken to maintain its secrecy through non-disclosure agreements and restricted access. Option (A) is incorrect because the passage indicates that the combination of ingredients might still be protected if the information is kept confidential and has commercial value. Option (C) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the status of a trade secret is nullified by its duplication; it focuses on the efforts taken to maintain secrecy and the economic value derived from that secrecy. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage affirms that trade secrets in India can include formulas, methods, and processes, which may encompass recipes.
61. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that a trade secret needs to have economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known or readily ascertainable. Ramesh's algorithm derives potential economic value from maintaining its secrecy and offers competitive market advantage, thus meeting the definition of a trade secret. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage mentions that a trade secret can derive "actual or potential" value, and "TechAdvantage's" careful protection of the algorithm implies that it has potential value. Option (C) is incorrect because the algorithm's status as a trade secret is not negated by a restricted group of knowledgeable employees, especially since steps were taken to maintain its secrecy, including confidentiality agreements. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage does not state that legal remedies are contingent upon how the information was obtained, but focuses on the secrecy and value aspects of the information.
62. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage outlines that trade secrets can be a compilation, program, method, technique, or process that has commercial value due to its confidentiality and that the owner has made reasonable efforts to maintain its secrecy. Meena's list of vendors and planning system protocols, which are used internally and kept confidential, meet these

criteria and thus are likely to be considered trade secrets. Option (B) is incorrect because even if Gopal claims his services are based on industry experience, the secret copying of the manual and list suggests misappropriation of information that gives a competitive edge. Option (C) is incorrect because the passage does not stipulate that the owner must prove economic benefit from the misappropriation to establish a trade secret claim; it instead focuses on the secrecy and efforts to maintain confidentiality. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage does not explicitly equate trade secrets with any particular type of company material but lays down criteria which these materials appear to satisfy.

63. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that trade secrets can include a formula, process, device, or other business information that is not generally known and confers a competitive advantage due to its secrecy, provided that reasonable efforts have been made to maintain that secrecy. Sanjay's water purification technology meets this criterion, and the evidence of his documents found on Raj's server suggests misappropriation. Option (B) is incorrect because, despite Raj's claim of independent development, the presence of Sanjay's documents on his server challenges the idea of independence and points towards theft of trade secrets. Option (C) is incorrect, as the passage defines trade secrets as information that has potential economic value from its secrecy irrespective of its current commercialization status. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage does not limit trade secret protection to non-technology-based innovations but rather encompasses a broad range of confidential business information inclusive of technological advancements.
64. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage contains a text that defines a trade secret as including a program or process that has commercial value and is subject to reasonable efforts to keep it secret, like signing confidentiality agreements. The firm took significant steps to protect the proprietary algorithms of its AI tool. The unauthorized emailing of the source code by an employee suggests a breach of this confidentiality and qualifies the mishap as trade secret infringement. Option (A) is incorrect; while the concept of predictive analysis in education may not be unique, the specific proprietary algorithms developed by Vishal's company are protected as trade secrets if they are maintained as a confidential competitive advantage. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage does not require a patent for trade secret protection; trade secrets are protected under contract law and common law action for breach of confidence in India. Option (D) is incorrect, given that the passage mentions protection against unauthorized disclosure and use of information that has been taken reasonable steps to keep secret, and the factual scenario indicates that Nikhil's use of the source code was unauthorized.
65. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that a trade secret can include a method or process that is kept confidential to maintain an advantage over competitors. Deepak's special process for temperature and humidity control should be recognized as a trade secret as it is not generally

known and he has taken reasonable steps such as confidentiality agreements to maintain its secrecy. The fact that this process surfaced in a public post by one of his former employees suggests that Ritu may have misappropriated the process. Option (B) is incorrect; despite temperature and humidity control being common in cooking, Deepak's particular method is a unique process that gives his dessert a specific quality, constituting it as a trade secret if it meets the criteria mentioned in the passage. Option (C) is incorrect as the breach of confidentiality agreement strengthens Deepak's position, and the passage does not imply that such a breach is a prerequisite for succeeding in a trade secret claim. Option (D) is incorrect because the exposure of the process in a public post could be a result of the misappropriation itself, and it would not necessarily mean the process does not qualify as a trade secret, especially if it was not known or accessible before the breach occurred.

66. Explanation: Option (C) is correct as the passage states that a trade secret may be a formula, process, or technique that has economic value from not being generally known and is subject to reasonable steps to maintain its secrecy. The fabric's dyeing process fits this description as it is a confidential formula providing a competitive advantage, and measures like non-compete and secrecy agreements demonstrate efforts to maintain this secrecy. The whistleblower's report of Deepa's deal with Anil's chemist supports the claim of misappropriation. Option (A) is incorrect because the whistleblower's testimony can be a crucial piece of evidence in demonstrating the illegal transfer of information. Option (B) is incorrect since the passage explicitly states that trade secrets can include a chemical formula, which is kept confidential. Option (D) is incorrect because, although market advantage is a result of maintaining trade secrets, the passage does not require proof of economic benefit as a result of misappropriation for a successful claim; it is about the protection of the secret process itself.
67. Explanation: Option (A) is correct as the passage states that the BNS has implemented a graded fine system for offenses related to causing damage to public property, which implies that the fine must correlate with the amount of damage caused. Since Rajesh was fined half the assessed damage, it follows that Vishal might reasonably expect a similar proportionate fine based on the damage amount of ₹1,50,000. Option (B) is incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that a progressive fine system exists, where greater damages lead to relatively lower fines. Option (C) is incorrect because the graded fine system doesn't mean that the fine will be equal to the amount of damage, but rather proportionate to it. Option (D) is incorrect as the passage does not discuss a cap on fines, and suggesting a fine not exceeding ₹10,000 ignores the graded fine approach specified by the BNS for damage to public property.
68. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage mentions Clause 69 criminalizing deceitful promises to marry made to a woman, indicating the provision applies specifically to victims who are women. Although Aarav's situation involves deceit, it does not fall under the scope of Clause 69, as he is

male. Option (A) is incorrect as, even though Priya's actions appear deceitful, Clause 69 is not applicable to male victims, as specified in the passage. Option (B) is incorrect because it misstates the scope of Clause 69, which does include deceitful promises beyond employment or promotion; however, Aarav's claim is still invalid due to his gender. Option (D) is incorrect because Clause 69 indeed criminalizes deceitful promises to marry and indirectly also deceitful financial transactions made under such pretenses, but the gender of the victim is a deciding factor, making Aarav's claim inapplicable.

69. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that the BNS has introduced the concept of "petty organised crime," which includes theft, snatching, cheating, unauthorized selling of tickets, and unauthorised betting or gambling. Since Ravi and his associates' activities match these descriptions and are committed by a gang, they can be rightfully charged under this category. Option (B) is incorrect because the BNS explicitly recognizes certain typical law and order issues when conducted by syndicates or gangs as "petty organised crime," offering a different legal approach than for isolated incidents. Option (C) is incorrect because the passage doesn't suggest that there is a clear-cut distinction between petty offenses and organized crime; the BNS actually merges these concepts under "petty organised crime." Option (D) is incorrect as it fails to understand that the BNS does create a category that distinguishes traditional crimes like theft and betting when committed as part of organized crime by gangs or syndicates.
70. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because the passage explicitly states that under the BNS new provision, to be criminalised, an attempt to commit suicide must be undertaken "with the intent to compel or restrain any public servant from discharging his official duty." Since Rekha did not actually attempt suicide, but performed a symbolic gesture without carrying out the act, it does not constitute an actual attempt, and hence does not fit the provision's requirements. Option (A) is incorrect because the provision mentions a physical act of attempting suicide with specific intent, which is not fulfilled by a symbolic gesture. Option (C) is incorrect as the charge under the BNS is centered on the actual attempt to commit suicide with intent, not on the individual's stated purpose or cause, and a symbolic act does not constitute an attempt. Option (D) is incorrect, while Rekha's actions might constitute a different offence, the BNS provision under discussion is specifically concerned with attempts to commit suicide with intent to affect public servant's duties, and since there was no attempt to commit suicide, this provision is not applicable.
71. Explanation: Option (A) is correct as the passage states that the BNS introduces terrorism provisions broader than those in UAPA, particularly regarding terror financing, signifying that even facilitation of financial transactions for a terror network may fall under the ambit of BNS terror financing laws. Therefore, the suspects can be charged under BNS provisions based on their alleged role in transferring funds to support terrorist activities. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage implies that direct involvement in a violent act is not a necessary condition for terror financing charges under the BNS. Option (C) is incorrect as

the passage does not state that existing anti-money laundering laws take precedence over the BNS provisions in cases of terror financing. Option (D) is incorrect because it mistakenly suggests that the BNS's provisions are not well-defined, though the passage speaks about a broader definition being introduced, a specificity that applies particularly to the crime of terror financing.

72. Explanation: Option (A) is correct as the passage states that the BNS introduced provisions for tackling organized crime under ordinary criminal law, bringing activities conducted by organized crime syndicates or gangs within its scope. Since the group is engaging in fraudulent activities across state lines, they meet the definition of a syndicate under BNS, and their actions can be categorized as 'organized crime'. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage does not restrict the categorization of 'organized crime' under the BNS to those that involve violence alone. The clause recognizes the organization and coordination of crime, not just its severity. Option (C) is incorrect, as the passage describes the BNS's definition of 'organized crime' including both the act of operating as a crime syndicate and the nature of the crime, which does not need to be gravely serious. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage does not limit the definition of 'organized crime' to severe offenses like human trafficking or drug smuggling but includes a broad range of criminal activities performed by syndicates or gangs, which can encompass fraud.
73. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because the passage clearly indicates that, as per the Arnesh Kumar directives issued by the Supreme Court, all police officers must prepare a checklist containing specific clauses mentioned in Section 41(1)(b)(ii) when making an arrest under Section 498A of the IPC and provide the magistrate with reasons and evidence justifying the arrest. Failure to comply with these guidelines could result in contempt of court proceedings against the officer. In this factual situation, the absence of such a checklist and reasons during Ramakant's arrest directly contradicts the mandate of the Arnesh Kumar judgment. Option (A) is incorrect because even if emails were presented, the authenticity of evidence is crucial, and since the emails were fabricated, they do not provide legitimate grounds for the arrest without adhering to the required procedure. Option (C) is incorrect because magistrates are required to rely on the report provided by the police officers and approve continued detention only after they are satisfied with the reasons furnished in the report, as stated in the passage. Merely having prima facie evidence such as fabricated emails does not circumvent this requirement. Option (D) is incorrect because personal motivations for initiating a complaint, such as retribution for marital discord, do not have a legal bearing on the process of arrest, especially since the passage emphasizes measures to prevent the misuse of Section 498A of the IPC.
74. Explanation: Option (D) is correct as the passage states that when a police officer decides not to arrest an accused individual, this decision should be communicated to the magistrate within two weeks from the initiation of the case. Furthermore, the accused person should also be served with a Notice of Appearance according to Section 41-A of the CrPC within two weeks from the

case's initiation. Vihaan's failure to adhere to this timeline complies with the considerations that could lead to departmental proceedings against him. Option (A) is incorrect because, while Vihaan might have been justified in not making the arrest based on insufficient evidence, the failure to follow procedural guidelines still constitutes a lapse. Option (B) is incorrect because immediate arrest is not the remedy for failing to follow the Supreme Court's procedural guidelines. Proper remedial action would be to follow the missed steps, not to take unnecessary punitive actions against the accused. Option (C) is incorrect because, while Vihaan can extend the timeframe with recorded reasons, the fact that he failed to act in a timely manner or follow correct protocols cannot be resolved by a retrospective correction.

75. Explanation: Option (B) is correct as the passage specifically highlights the requirement for police officers to follow proper checklists and provide detailed grounds for arrests under section 498-A of the IPC, in accordance with the Arnesh Kumar guidelines. Superintendent Aarav's submission of a general notice of compliance to the High Court does not address specific instances of procedural lapse, such as Mohan's arrest, where the individual procedures outlined by the guidelines were not adhered to. Each case of arrest requires its own adherence to the procedure; hence, a collective notice does not mitigate the need for compliance in individual cases. Option (A) is incorrect because the passage indicates that compliance with Arnesh Kumar directives is expected in each individual case, not just at a general level. The intention to rectify is not equivalent to actual adherence to the procedures mandated by the Supreme Court. Option (C) is incorrect because logistical issues do not excuse the non-compliance with legal requirements, as stated in the passage. Option (D) is incorrect as it does not capture the need for specific adherence to procedures but is dismissive of the administrative challenges faced; however, the law requires adherence to procedural mandates regardless of internal challenges.
76. Explanation: Option (B) is correct as the passage indicates that the accused person should be served with a Notice of Appearance according to Section 41-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure within two weeks from the case's initiation. The passage does not mention any exceptions for the accused being abroad; thus, the service of the notice should not depend on the accused's presence within the country. Officer Shreya's failure to adhere to this timeline, despite the complexity of the inquiry, constitutes a procedural lapse as per the directives laid down in the Arnesh Kumar judgment. Option (A) is incorrect because the Arnesh Kumar Guidelines specify the two-week timeframe for serving the Notice of Appearance regardless of the complexity of the investigation. Option (C) is incorrect because the legality of the procedural steps does not depend on the outcome of the investigation or the whereabouts of the accused. Option (D) is incorrect as compensation for infringements of rights due to procedural delays would require a separate legal basis, and the passage focuses on the directives concerning arrests and inquiries surrounding Section 498A of the IPC, not on compensatory remedies.

77. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage specifically states that when producing the accused before the magistrate for further detention, the police officer should submit the checklist along with reasons and evidence justifying the arrest, and the magistrate should only approve continued detention after recording the reasons furnished in the police report and being satisfied with them. The term "dowry harassment" does not provide detailed reasoning as required by the Supreme Court's directives in the Arnesh Kumar judgment. Option (A) is incorrect because the passage highlights the need for a checklist with specific clauses from Section 41(1)(b)(ii) and for detailed reasoning to be presented to the magistrate, simply using a generic term does not comply with this requirement. Option (B) is incorrect as the passage denotes the Supreme Court's emphasis on a strict adherence to procedures to avoid unnecessary arrests, thus implying that real-world difficulties do not exempt the police from providing detailed reasons. Option (D) is incorrect because while a pattern of complaints might provide context, it still does not fulfill the requirement for detailed reasoning in the specific case of arrest as mandated by the Arnesh Kumar guidelines.
78. Explanation: Option (C) is correct as the passage states that the police officer should submit the checklist along with reasons and evidence justifying the arrest when producing the accused before the magistrate for further detention. Moreover, magistrates must rely on the report provided by the police officer and only approve continued detention after recording the reasons furnished in the police report and being satisfied with them. DSP Garima's failure to prepare the Section 41 checklist and to provide reasons justifying the arrest, as well as the magistrate's subsequent authorization without proper scrutiny, clearly violate the Supreme Court's guidelines depicted in the Arnesh Kumar judgment. As such, Karan's arrest is procedurally improper, warranting his release and the initiation of departmental proceedings against DSP Garima, and possibly the magistrate for authorizing detention without recording reasons, in line with the established directives. Option (A) is incorrect because the passage emphasizes that the judiciary must follow certain procedures, including the preparation of a checklist and the recording of reasons, before authorizing an arrest and detention, which did not occur in this instance. Option (B) is incorrect because although Garima may face reprimanding for procedural errors, the magistrate's failure to analyze the reasons before authorizing detention also contravenes the directions of the Supreme Court. Option (D) is incorrect because urgency of evidence does not exempt DSP Garima from following due procedure as per the Arnesh Kumar guidelines, and the magistrate's role in adhering to the Supreme Court's directions remains accountable.
79. Explanation: Option (C) is correct as the passage states that the court has the discretion to decide the time period during which the investigation can be completed by the agency after the initial 90-day period, by evaluating "as to how much further time is reasonably required to complete the investigation." Therefore, it can grant an extension less than 90 days if it finds it reasonable. Option (A) is incorrect because the passage suggests that the court must consider the specific needs of the case and does not have to grant the extension

in one go. Option (B) is incorrect because, even though the report presents reasons for delay, the court is not obligated to grant the full 90-day extension; it should evaluate how much extra time is genuinely required. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage indicates an accused under UAPA can still be held without bail even if the investigation extends beyond the initial period, provided the court grants an extension based on the prosecutor's report.

80. Explanation: Option (D) is correct because the passage states that "the court can grant additional 90 days to the agency for completion of the probe if it is satisfied with the report of the public prosecutor," which must indicate the progress of the investigation and the reasons for the extension. Therefore, a vague report is insufficient to guarantee an extension. Option (A) is incorrect as the passage does not require an outright rejection based on vagueness but suggests the need for detailed information for an informed court decision. Option (B) is incorrect because, according to the court in the passage, "not possible" cannot be interpreted as "impossible"; a higher threshold of impossibility is not mandated. Option (C) is incorrect as the passage emphasizes the court's discretion in deciding whether the further period should be granted in one go and does not imply automatic approval without review.
81. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because the passage indicates that the Special Court will grant an extension "not for 90 days, but for the said 30 or 45 days, subject to the right of the prosecution to seek further extension if so necessary." Hence, the extension requested should be proportional to the time reasonably necessary, which in this case is assessed to be 30 days. Option (A) is incorrect as the passage suggests the court's grant of an extension should be based on the reasonable time necessary, not on a maximum available buffer. Option (C) is incorrect because the strategy to wait could lead to an unnecessary rush or incomplete request, while the law allows for anticipation of issues. Option (D) is incorrect because the investigation's complexity under UAPA might genuinely require more than the remaining period, and seeking an extension is a pragmatic approach rather than an avoidable concern.
82. Explanation: Option (C) is correct as the passage states that it is incumbent on the Special Court to assess "as to how much further time is reasonably required to complete the investigation," giving the court discretion to decide on an appropriate, perhaps shorter, extension period if warranted by the progress and reasons stated in the report. Option (A) is incorrect because the court must still consider the specific duration necessary for the investigation rather than granting extensions automatically. Option (B) is incorrect because the court is not mandated to deny extension flatly but needs detailed reporting for a considered extension decision. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage emphasizes that the court has discretion in matters of extension even in complex UAPA cases involving multiple agencies.
83. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage indicates the court has discretion to grant an extension based on what is deemed reasonable and necessary, which in this case could be the focused 60-day period, or possibly

less, provided it aligns with the reported progress. This approach adheres to the court's duty to consider how much further time is required for the investigation. Option (A) is incorrect as the court is not compelled to grant an extension just because initial findings were substantial; it still has discretion to assess the necessity for an extension. Option (B) is incorrect as it ignores that even with substantial findings, the complexity of the case may require additional time for a thorough investigation as per UAPA. Option (D) is incorrect because the court must deliberate on any extension request and not automatically grant it, even if substantive findings have been presented within the statutory period.

84. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage specifies that the court can grant an additional period for the investigation "if it is satisfied with the report of the public prosecutor," which should detail the progress and articulate the reasons for the necessary extension. Thus, the court must evaluate the extension based on the specific justification provided. Option (B) is incorrect because regardless of the charge's seriousness, a detailed report justifying the need for the extension period is required. Option (C) is incorrect as the passage emphasizes the need for the court's satisfaction with the public prosecutor's report, which means it must contain detailed reasoning for the requested extension time. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage does not support blanket extensions; the court must consider the required time based on the provided report, not just the complexity of the investigation.
85. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the author explicitly critiques the government's narrative surrounding the sceptre's significance as an "outrageous fabrication." The author points out the lack of internal consistency and contradictions within the story, particularly questioning the involvement of historical figures like Mountbatten, Nehru, and Rajaji, which is not supported by historical records. This expression clearly reflects the author's opinion that the government's version of events regarding the sengol is fabricated and not based on factual history. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage challenges the narrative's factual accuracy. Option (b) is incorrect because, although the passage mentions the government's narrative, the author's stance is critical, not appreciative of it as a creative attempt. Option (d) is incorrect because the author does not suggest that the narrative is harmless or unifying but focuses on its fabrication and the implications of such historical revisionism.
86. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the author discusses the sengol's consecration and its metaphorical significance as part of the Sangh Parivar's broader project of historical revisionism. This suggests that the author believes such revisionism, including the re-enactment of the nation's origins and the imaginative connection between past powers and the present, is key to the Sangh Parivar's efforts to reshape Indian identity and sovereignty. Option (a) is incorrect because, while the author mentions the attempt to assimilate Tamil Nadu into a sacred geography, the passage critiques this effort rather than stating it as an effective strategy. Option (c) is incorrect because the author explicitly characterizes the government's story about the sengol as a

fabrication, indicating skepticism about its acceptance as a significant historical event. Option (d) is incorrect because the author points out contradictions and the lack of support from historical records for the government's narrative, suggesting that there is no public confirmation of these events by the figures involved.

87. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the author highlights the stark gender disparity and symbolic power dynamics demonstrated by the positioning of Modi and Sitharaman in the photograph. This critique suggests the assumption that the arrangement of individuals in such photographs is not random but intentionally reflects their status and power within the government, using Sitharaman's relegated position as an example. Option (b) is incorrect because, while the author points out Sitharaman's marginalization in the photograph, it does not explicitly state that this is a deliberate act of marginalization by the government or that it reflects broader gender inequality issues. Option (c) is incorrect because the author's focus on the image's symbolic power dynamics implies that such photographs do impact public perceptions, contrary to the statement that they do not have any significant impact. Option (d) is incorrect because the critique of the photograph's composition, especially the inclusion of semi-clad sadhus, is presented in a context of symbolic power dynamics rather than as an indication of the government's commitment to religious diversity and inclusivity.
88. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because it directly addresses the author's claim that the sengol story is a fabrication and lacks internal consistency. If independent historians were to confirm the accuracy of the government's account, including the details of the sengol's role in the transfer of power, it would significantly undermine the author's argument by providing credible evidence contrary to the claim of historical revisionism. Options (b) and (c) are supportive of the idea that there could be truth to the government's narrative, but option (a) is more comprehensive as it involves a confirmation of the entire account by independent experts. Option (d) might indicate the story's impact on national pride but does not directly address the critique of historical accuracy and revisionism; therefore, it would not as effectively weaken the author's argument about the story being a product of historical revisionism.
89. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the author discusses how Modi seeks to establish an imaginative connection between past powers and the present through narratives like the sengol story. This, along with his portrayal in multiple roles during ceremonies like the Bhumi Pujan for the Ram Mandir, is argued to project his ambitions for absolute power and portray him as a divinely ordained intermediary, thereby strengthening his personal brand and associating him with both worldly and sacred authority. Option (a) is incorrect because the author implies that the use of neologisms, invented traditions, and historical revisionism is part of a broader strategy, not suggesting it is unique to Modi's administration. Option (c) is incorrect because the author's critique of the sengol story as an outrageous fabrication suggests that authenticity of historical origin is contested, not a prerequisite for legitimacy in the current

political context. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage specifically argues that Modi's portrayal in various roles during public ceremonies is a deliberate attempt to influence his political image and the public's perception, indicating it has a significant impact.

90. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because it directly counters the government's alleged strategy of emphasizing ritualized abstractions over participatory opposition, as critiqued in the passage. By mandating the inclusion of opposition parties in state-sponsored cultural events, such a legal decision would reinforce the importance of a diverse political representation and participatory democracy, aligning with the principle that a healthy polity involves active participation and opposition. Option (a) is incorrect because while it deals with the use of historical symbols, it does not address the shift from participatory democracy to ritualized abstractions. Option (c) is incorrect because dismissing a lawsuit on the grounds of lack of standing does not directly relate to or confront the government's strategy as described. Option (d) is incorrect because it would actually reinforce the government's shift towards ritualized abstractions, contradicting the principle stated in the passage that criticizes such a shift.
91. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the author expresses concern over the ISRO chairman's claims lacking substantial evidence and suggests that such assertions could lead to the propagation of pseudoscience. The author argues that promoting uncritical acceptance of ancient scriptures and traditions, based on unsubstantiated claims, can hinder the development of a scientific culture rooted in questioning and evidence-based inquiry. Options (a), (c), and (d) do not accurately reflect the author's critical stance on the matter. Option (a) misrepresents the author's critique as an acknowledgment of ancient advancements, while option (c) incorrectly suggests the author supports the integration of Vedic studies into scientific research. Option (d) misinterprets the author's concern about the practicality and evidence behind using Sanskrit for software development as an endorsement of the idea.
92. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the author specifically mentions that the ancient intellectual history of India shows that interactions between different learning centers across Eurasia contributed significantly to the cross-fertilization of ideas. This interaction is highlighted as playing an essential role in the development of sciences, including astronomy and mathematics, thereby emphasizing the importance of cross-cultural exchanges in scientific advancement. Option (a) is incorrect because it directly contradicts the author's argument about the interconnectedness of ancient civilizations. Option (b) is also incorrect as the author argues against the notion of scientific advancement in isolation, instead supporting the idea that science develops through the exchange of ideas across cultures. Option (c) is incorrect because the author explicitly states that cultural chauvinism is not unique to India, pointing out that similar tendencies can be found around the world, including in Western countries.

93. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the author's critique centers on the problem with promoting uncritical acceptance of ancient scriptures and traditions, especially when making claims about historical contributions to science and technology without substantial evidence. This critique implies the assumption that accurately attributing scientific discoveries to their original sources is crucial for fostering a culture of scientific inquiry and critical thinking, rather than accepting claims at face value. Option (a) is incorrect because the author's argument is more about the importance of critical inquiry and evidence in discussing a civilization's contributions, rather than suggesting that greatness is measured solely by scientific achievements. Option (b) is incorrect as it contradicts the author's stance; the author argues that promoting uncritical acceptance is detrimental to scientific progress. Option (d) is incorrect because the author challenges the validity of claims that ancient scriptures directly contributed to modern science, implying skepticism towards the notion that these texts contain literal scientific truths applicable to contemporary science and technology.
94. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because it directly counters the author's argument by providing evidence that a critical engagement with ancient scriptures, rather than an uncritical acceptance, has contributed positively to scientific research. If such engagement has led to significant breakthroughs, it suggests that ancient knowledge can be valuable when approached critically, thereby weakening the author's stance that promoting the uncritical acceptance of these texts is detrimental to the development of a scientific culture. Option (b) is incorrect because it does not address the impact of uncritical acceptance on scientific culture; instead, it suggests a rejection of ancient contributions, which is a different issue. Option (c) is incorrect because a decrease in public interest in ancient scriptures does not directly relate to the argument about the impact of their uncritical acceptance on scientific culture. Option (d) is incorrect because agreement on the lack of utility of Sanskrit in AI and computer languages, while relevant to one of the chairman's claims, does not directly weaken the broader argument about the dangers of promoting uncritical acceptance of ancient scriptures for scientific culture as a whole.
95. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the author specifically critiques the notion of "science nationalism" in India for failing to recognize the true function of science. The author argues that science is not just a means to accelerate a country's productive capabilities but is fundamentally about developing a rationally conscious and just society through questioning, change, and the continuous generation of new knowledge. This critique implies that the promotion of science nationalism, which may emphasize uncritical acceptance of ancient scriptures and traditions, overlooks this transformative role of science. Option (a) is incorrect because the author acknowledges the importance of interactions and the cross-fertilization of ideas among ancient civilizations, rather than suggesting that science can only develop by disregarding ancient knowledge. Option (c) is incorrect because, while the author discusses the interconnectedness of ancient civilizations, there is no claim that all civilizations contributed equally to modern science. Option (d) is

incorrect because the author indicates that cultural chauvinism is not unique to India and exists in various parts of the world, suggesting it is not a phenomenon that emerged solely with modern advancements.

96. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because it aligns with the passage's emphasis on the importance of recognizing the contributions of various ancient civilizations to modern science. By incorporating studies of ancient civilizations into modern scientific research and education, this policy decision supports a more balanced and inclusive approach to science that acknowledges the interconnectedness of human knowledge across different cultures and epochs. This approach fosters a less chauvinistic and more responsible understanding of science, as advocated by the author. Option (a) is incorrect because it contradicts the passage's argument against promoting an uncritical acceptance of ancient scriptures as the sole source of scientific knowledge. Option (c) is incorrect as it exemplifies the kind of cultural chauvinism the author criticizes, by exclusively promoting the achievements of one civilization without recognizing others. Option (d) is incorrect because it represents a bias towards Western scientific contributions, disregarding the principle of appreciating the interconnectedness of civilizations and their contributions to science in a balanced manner.
97. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the author discusses the limitations of current leaders, lack of compelling policies, and the absence of a transfer of political energy as factors contributing to voter dissatisfaction and political stagnation. This implies that addressing these limitations and focusing on more dynamic, policy-driven leadership could potentially revive public interest and excitement in politics, pointing towards a solution rather than merely diagnosing problems. Option (a) is incorrect because, while it mentions past periods of political transition, the focus is on the current leaders' limitations rather than a direct comparison to past leaders' charisma and policies. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not argue that the political system itself is the barrier to connection with voters, but rather focuses on the specific shortcomings of the current leaders and their policies. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage critiques the leaders and their strategies rather than suggesting the public's expectations are the primary issue.
98. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the author mentions that research suggests Conservative voters have left-wing views on economic issues and Labour voters hold more conservative social values, indicating a disconnect between the parties' ideological positions and their supporters' preferences. This ideological shift since the 1980s has led to a situation where the main parties' platforms are not well-aligned with their voters' attitudes, contributing to voter dissatisfaction and the stagnation of political energy. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage suggests that the decline in support and membership for the main parties is part of a longer trend related to ideological shifts, not solely due to the current leaders' unpopularity. Option (b) is incorrect as it oversimplifies the passage's discussion of voter attitudes, which suggests that the mismatch of economic and social values with party platforms is the

issue, rather than implying a monolithic focus of each party's voters. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not make any claims about the long-term impact of third parties, focusing instead on the current political landscape and the factors contributing to the rise of parties like Reform UK, the Greens, and the Liberal Democrats.

99. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the author's critique of the Tories' culture wars and Starmer's economic focus suggests that these efforts are seen as insufficient to truly address the deeper disconnect between the parties and their supporters. This implies an assumption that for political parties to genuinely reconnect with their base and mitigate voter dissatisfaction, they must adopt transformative policies that go beyond the surface-level appeals of culture wars and economic populism. Option (a) is incorrect because the author's critique suggests skepticism about the effectiveness of these strategies for meaningful reconnection with voters. Option (c) is incorrect because, while the passage discusses the parties' strategies, it does not imply that the public is highly receptive to these approaches; rather, it suggests a need for more substantive policies. Option (d) is incorrect because the author does not claim that the ideological shifts are irreversible or that the alienation of voters is permanent, but highlights the need for parties to better align their platforms with their voters' attitudes.
100. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because it directly supports the author's argument by demonstrating that even with significant voter disillusionment, the structural limitations of the current electoral system prevent third parties from gaining substantial representation in Parliament. This reinforces the notion that the electoral system favors the two major parties, making it difficult for new or smaller parties to break through, regardless of public dissatisfaction with Labour and the Tories. Option (a) is incorrect because the introduction of proportional representation would actually counter the author's argument by potentially making it easier for third parties to gain seats, thereby not keeping Britain "stuck" with the two major parties. Option (c) is incorrect because it suggests voter preference for a two-party system, which does not directly support the structural argument about the electoral system's impact on third parties' success. Option (d) provides a rationale for why third parties might not succeed, but the strongest support for the author's argument is statistical evidence of their failure to secure seats, as this directly reflects the outcome of the electoral system's impact.
101. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the author specifically mentions that the volatility in party allegiance over the past 30 years has been fueled by weakening class identities, individualism, and significant political events like the Brexit and Scottish independence referendums. This statement implies that these factors must necessarily contribute to the changing dynamics of party support and voter behavior, making them key elements in understanding the current political landscape. Option (a) is incorrect because the author suggests that both the Tories and Labour have attempted to reconnect with alienated supporters, indicating that change is possible, though not yet achieved on a

transformative level. Option (b) is incorrect because the author does not argue that British voters are inherently resistant to third-party ideologies; rather, the electoral system and other factors are suggested to limit third parties' success. Option (d) is incorrect because the author implies that individualism and weakening class identities have contributed to volatility in party allegiance, suggesting a less stable, rather than stronger, alignment based on shared values.

102. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because it directly supports the principle that improving the connection between political parties and voters involves efforts from both sides. By encouraging voter participation and engagement through educational programs, this initiative addresses the need for voters to engage more with the political system and understand party policies, thereby potentially bridging the disconnect. This approach suggests that informed and active participation by voters is part of the solution, aligning with the passage's argument that both parties and voters have roles to play in addressing the current political dissatisfaction. Option (a) is incorrect because it places the responsibility solely on political parties to adhere to their ideological platforms, which does not necessarily address the broader issue of disconnect or encourage voter engagement. Option (c) and (d) are incorrect because they focus on restricting the political landscape, which does not conform to the principle of fostering a healthier connection through mutual effort and engagement but rather attempts to solve the issue through regulatory means.
103. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage discusses the delicate balance dementia charities must strike in portraying the harsh realities of dementia without coming across as too pessimistic, which could contribute to further stigmatization of the condition. The author highlights the challenge of communicating the impacts of dementia and the importance of advocating for support and care while not alienating those dealing with the condition's more severe aspects or reinforcing negative stereotypes. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not specifically mention the challenge of convincing the public about the genetic basis of dementia. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage indicates a division within the dementia advocacy community regarding the ad's approach, suggesting that unanimous endorsement is not the primary challenge. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage actually points out the need to honestly address the significant impact dementia has on individuals' and families' quality of life, contrary to promoting it as a condition with minimal impact.
104. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage discusses how dementia charities face the challenge of communicating about dementia in a way that is honest and reflective of its realities, without contributing to stigma or appearing overly pessimistic. The author suggests that public discourse on dementia often tends to be overly sanitized, implying that the portrayal often avoids addressing the harsher aspects of the condition. This necessity arises from the need to balance raising awareness and providing hope, without sugarcoating the challenges associated with "living well" with dementia. Option (a) is incorrect

because the passage implies that societal taboos around aging, death, and the loss of self, compounded by dementia, still exist, indicating that public awareness campaigns have not fully eliminated these taboos. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage explicitly states that the Alzheimer's Society's ad has divided the dementia advocacy community, showing that there is no consensus on the approach. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that the ad has sparked controversy and divided opinions, indicating that it has not been universally praised.

105. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the author's critique of the limited media attention suggests an underlying assumption that society, including media outlets, may be hesitant to engage deeply with the more challenging and uncomfortable aspects of conditions like dementia. This reluctance could stem from societal taboos around aging, death, and loss of identity, as mentioned in the passage, which in turn contributes to the ad's lack of widespread coverage. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage implies that media outlets have not given significant attention to the ad, suggesting a lack of support for stark portrayals rather than endorsement. Option (c) is incorrect as there's no indication in the passage that the Alzheimer's Society sought controversy intentionally for media coverage; the focus is on the ad's content and its reception. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage points out the need for more open and honest conversations about dementia, indicating that it has not been thoroughly explored or that existing portrayals have been overly sanitized, rather than suggesting there is little room for new campaigns.
106. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because it directly counters the author's argument by providing evidence that the communication challenges faced by dementia charities, such as balancing the portrayal of dementia's realities without contributing to stigma, have not hindered public awareness and understanding of the condition. If public awareness of dementia as the leading cause of death in the UK has significantly increased following the ad campaign, despite its controversial nature, this suggests that the campaign was effective in raising awareness, thereby weakening the author's argument about the negative impact of these communication challenges. Option (b) supports the effectiveness of stark portrayals but does not directly address the broader public awareness and understanding. Option (c) is incorrect because unanimous decisions about future portrayals do not address the past or current impact of communication challenges on public understanding. Option (d) suggests an alternative approach but does not directly counter the argument about the challenges' impact on public awareness and understanding.
107. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the author emphasizes the importance of honestly portraying the challenges associated with dementia, despite the risk of potentially reinforcing negative stereotypes. This necessity is highlighted in the context of discussing the realities of dementia and the importance of raising awareness in a manner that does not overly sanitize the public discourse on the condition. The author argues that these discussions are crucial for a more open and honest conversation about dementia, underscoring

the need to balance truth with hope. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage indicates that the ad campaign has sparked controversy and divided opinions, not universal recognition of its effectiveness. Option (b) is incorrect because the author critiques the overly sanitized portrayal of dementia, suggesting the need for a more balanced approach that includes the difficulties of living with the condition. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage actually suggests that political and research investment in dementia lags behind other conditions, leaving individuals and families to struggle alone.

108. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because it addresses the communication challenge mentioned by providing increased support for research and awareness campaigns that acknowledge the complexities of dementia. This approach is in line with the principle of tackling stigma, raising awareness, and advocating for support and care by presenting a balanced and truthful portrayal of dementia, reflecting its profound impact on the mind, identity, and self. Option (a) is incorrect because avoiding any negative or pessimistic portrayal might contribute to the overly sanitized discourse the passage critiques. Option (c) is incorrect because censorship of media content does not directly address the challenge of communicating about dementia in a way that is both honest and sensitive; it might actually prevent a realistic understanding of the condition. Option (d) is incorrect because, while focusing on positive stories is important, the passage argues for the necessity of also discussing the difficult aspects of dementia, suggesting that exclusively featuring positive stories might not fully address the communication challenge.

109. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To determine the percentage of international flights out of the total flights handled by Delhi's T3 in 2023, we need to first identify the total number of international flights. Given that we know the total flights and the number of domestic flights, we can subtract the number of domestic flights from the total to find the number of international flights. Then, we calculate this number as a percentage of the total flights.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total flights handled by T3 in 2023: 150,000.
2. Number of domestic flights: 90,000.
3. Subtracting the number of domestic flights from the total gives the number of international flights: $150,000 - 90,000 = 60,000$ international flights.
4. To find the percentage of international flights, use the formula: $(\text{Number of International Flights} / \text{Total Flights}) * 100$.
5. Plugging in the numbers: $(60,000 / 150,000) * 100$.
6. Calculating the percentage: $(60,000 / 150,000) * 100 = 40\%$.

Therefore, 40% of the total flights handled by Delhi's T3 in 2023 were international.

Correct Answer:

Option (b) 40%

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) 35%: This underestimates the percentage of international flights. It does not accurately reflect the proportion of international flights to the total,

based on the subtraction of domestic flights from the total flights. Option (c) 45%: This overestimates the percentage of international flights. For this to be accurate, the number of international flights would need to be higher than the calculated 60,000, which contradicts the data provided. Option (d) 50%: This significantly overestimates the percentage, implying an equal split between domestic and international flights. However, the data clearly states that domestic flights outnumber international flights, making this option incorrect.

110. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To find the percentage of international passengers out of the total passengers served by Delhi's T3 in 2023, we need to first identify the total number of international passengers. Given the total passenger count and the number of domestic passengers, we can subtract the domestic passenger count from the total to get the international passenger count. Then, we calculate this as a percentage of the total passenger count.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total passengers served by T3 in 2023: 20 million.
2. Number of domestic passengers: 12 million.
3. Subtracting the number of domestic passengers from the total gives the number of international passengers: 20 million - 12 million = 8 million international passengers.
4. To find the percentage of international passengers, use the formula: $(\text{Number of International Passengers} / \text{Total Passengers}) * 100$.
5. Plugging in the numbers: $(8 \text{ million} / 20 \text{ million}) * 100$.
6. Calculating the percentage: $(8 \text{ million} / 20 \text{ million}) * 100 = 40\%$.

Therefore, 40% of the passengers served by Delhi's T3 in 2023 were international.

Correct Answer:

Option (b) 40%

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) 35%: This underestimates the percentage of international passengers. It does not correctly calculate the ratio of international passengers to the total based on the figures provided, resulting in a lower figure than the actual percentage. Option (c) 45%: This overestimates the percentage of international passengers. For this figure to be accurate, there would need to be more international passengers than what the subtraction yields, which is not supported by the given data. Option (d) 50%: This significantly overestimates the percentage, suggesting an equal split between domestic and international passengers. However, according to the provided information, domestic passengers outnumber international passengers, making this option incorrect.

111. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To find the total number of international flights that departed from Delhi's T3 in 2023, given that flights to Dubai represented 13.33% of all international flights, we need to calculate the total based on the percentage share of flights to Dubai. The number of flights to Dubai is given, so we can use this figure to find the total number of international flights by dividing the Dubai flights by their percentage share.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Number of flights to Dubai: 8,000 flights.

2. Percentage of all international flights that these represent: 13.33%.
3. To find the total number of international flights, we use the formula:
$$\text{Total International Flights} = \text{Number of Flights to Dubai} / (\text{Percentage of Dubai Flights} / 100).$$
4. Plugging in the numbers: $\text{Total International Flights} = 8,000 / (13.33 / 100).$
5. Calculating the total: $\text{Total International Flights} = 8,000 / 0.1333 \approx 60,015.$

Therefore, approximately 60,015 international flights departed from Delhi's T3 in 2023.

Correct Answer:

Option (c) 60,015

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) 55,000: This underestimates the total number of international flights. It does not correctly apply the percentage share of flights to Dubai to derive the total international flights, resulting in a figure that's lower than the calculated total. Option (b) 58,000: While closer to the correct answer, this option still underestimates the total number of international flights. It suggests a total that does not accurately reflect the proportion of Dubai flights within the international flight segment. Option (d) 65,000: This overestimates the total number of international flights. For this figure to be accurate, either the number of flights to Dubai would need to be higher, or the percentage share of Dubai flights in the total international flights would need to be less than 13.33%, neither of which matches the provided data.

112. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: This question asks us to calculate the number of flights that departed on time from Delhi's T3 in 2023, given the total number of flights and the on-time departure rate. To find the number of on-time flights, we need to multiply the total number of flights by the on-time departure rate percentage.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total flights from T3 in 2023: 150,000.
2. On-time departure rate: 80%.
3. To find the number of on-time flights, we use the formula: $\text{Number of On-Time Flights} = \text{Total Flights} * \text{On-Time Departure Rate}.$
4. Calculating the number of on-time flights: $150,000 * 0.80.$
5. Therefore, the number of flights that departed on time from T3 in 2023 was 120,000.

Correct Answer:

Option (b) 120,000

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) 100,000: This underestimates the number of on-time flights. It doesn't accurately reflect the 80% on-time departure rate applied to the total number of flights, leading to a total that's lower than the correct calculation. Option (c) 130,000: This overestimates the number of on-time flights. For this to be accurate, the on-time departure rate would need to be higher than 80%, which contradicts the provided data. Option (d) 140,000: This significantly overestimates the number of on-time flights. It suggests an on-time departure

rate much higher than 80%, not aligning with the on-time departure rate provided for the total flights, hence making it incorrect based on the given statistics.

113. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: This question requires us to determine the difference in average delay times between international and domestic flights departing from Delhi's T3 in 2023. The average delay times for both types of flights are given, and we know the proportion of flights that were domestic. Since the proportion of domestic vs. international flights does not directly impact the calculation of the difference in delay times, we simply need to subtract the average domestic flight delay from the average international flight delay.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Average delay for domestic flights: 15 minutes.
2. Average delay for international flights: 25 minutes.
3. To find the difference in average delay times, subtract the average delay for domestic flights from the average delay for international flights:
 $\text{Difference in Delay} = \text{Average International Delay} - \text{Average Domestic Delay}.$
4. Calculating the difference: 25 minutes - 15 minutes = 10 minutes.
5. Therefore, on average, international flight delays were 10 minutes longer than domestic flight delays at Delhi's T3 in 2023.

Correct Answer:

Option (b) 10 minutes

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Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) 5 minutes: This underestimates the difference in delay times. It does not correctly calculate the difference between the 25-minute delay for international flights and the 15-minute delay for domestic flights, resulting in a smaller gap than the actual difference. Option (c) 15 minutes: This overestimates the difference in delay times. For this figure to be accurate, either the average delay for international flights would need to be greater, or the average delay for domestic flights would need to be less than what is provided, which is not supported by the given data. Option (d) 20 minutes: This significantly overestimates the difference in delay times. It suggests a much larger discrepancy between the delays for international and domestic flights than what the subtraction of the two provided average delays indicates, which is not consistent with the information given.

114. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To determine the ratio of domestic to international passengers served by Delhi's T3 in 2023, we need to compare the number of domestic passengers to the number of international passengers. This ratio will give us a clearer understanding of the distribution of passenger types at T3. The customer satisfaction rating, while important for assessing overall service quality, does not directly impact the calculation of the passenger ratio.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Number of domestic passengers: 12 million.
2. Number of international passengers: 8 million.

3. To find the ratio of domestic to international passengers, we express the number of domestic passengers in relation to the number of international passengers.
4. Calculating the ratio: For every 12 domestic passengers, there are 8 international passengers.
5. Simplifying the ratio, we divide both numbers by their greatest common divisor, which is 4: $(12 \div 4) : (8 \div 4) = 3:2$.
6. Therefore, the ratio of domestic to international passengers served by Delhi's T3 in 2023 was 3:2.

Correct Answer:

Option (b) 3:2

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) 2:1: This option inaccurately suggests that there were twice as many domestic passengers as international passengers, which does not align with the numbers provided (12 million domestic vs. 8 million international). Option (c) 4:3: This overcomplicates the ratio. For this to be accurate, the numbers of domestic and international passengers would need to be closer together, but not as close as the numbers given dictate, making this option incorrect based on the provided data. Option (d) 5:4: This option suggests a much narrower gap between the numbers of domestic and international passengers than exists. It misrepresents the relationship between the 12 million domestic passengers and 8 million international passengers, as the simplest form of their ratio is indeed 3:2, not 5:4.

115. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To calculate the average box office collection per movie for Bollywood in 2023, we need to divide the total box office collection by the total number of movies released. The total box office collection and the number of movies have been provided, making this a straightforward computation.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total box office collection in 2023: \$2.5 billion.
2. Total number of movies released: 150 movies.
3. Formula to find the average box office collection per movie: Average Box Office Collection = Total Box Office Collection / Total Number of Movies.
4. Plugging in the numbers: \$2.5 billion / 150 movies.
5. Calculating the average: $\$2.5 \text{ billion} / 150 = \16.67 million .
6. Therefore, the average box office collection per Bollywood movie in 2023 was \$16.67 million.

Correct Answer:

Option (b) \$16.67 million

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) \$15 million: This underestimates the average box office collection per movie. It doesn't match the calculation based on the total box office revenue and the number of movies released, leading to a figure that's lower than the correct average. Option (c) \$17.5 million: This overestimates the average box office collection per movie. For this figure to be accurate, either the total box office collection would need to be higher, or the number of movies released would need to be fewer than the provided data, which is not the case.

Option (d) \$18 million: This significantly overestimates the average box office collection per movie. It suggests a total revenue or a lower number of movies than what is given, misrepresenting the true average calculated from the provided figures.

116. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: This question asks us to determine the total box office collection (domestic and international combined) for Bollywood movies in 2023, given that international sales constituted 32% of this total and amounted to \$800 million. To find the total, we need to calculate the full amount for which \$800 million represents 32%.

Answer Step by Step:

1. International box office collection: \$800 million, which is 32% of the total.
2. To find the total box office collection, we set up the equation where 32% (or 0.32 in decimal form) of the total box office collection equals \$800 million: $0.32 * \text{Total Box Office Collection} = \800 million .
3. Rearranging the equation to solve for the Total Box Office Collection gives: $\text{Total Box Office Collection} = \$800 \text{ million} / 0.32$.
4. Calculating the total gives: $\$800 \text{ million} / 0.32 = \2.5 billion .
5. Therefore, the total box office collection from both domestic and international sales combined for Bollywood movies in 2023 was \$2.5 billion.

Correct Answer:

Option (c) \$2.5 billion

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) \$2 billion: This underestimates the total box office collection. It does not correctly account for \$800 million being 32% of the total, resulting in a figure lower than what the actual calculation based on the provided percentage indicates. Option (b) \$2.25 billion: While closer to the correct answer, this option still underestimates the total. It suggests a total that does not align with \$800 million being precisely 32% of the total box office collection. Option (d) \$3 billion: This overestimates the total box office collection. For this figure to be correct, the international box office collection of \$800 million would need to represent a smaller percentage of the total than the 32% provided, which contradicts the data given.

117. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: This question requires us to find the total box office collection for all Bollywood movies in 2023, given that "Eternal Love" made \$250 million, which constituted 10% of the total collection. To determine the total box office collection, we need to calculate the full amount for which \$250 million represents 10%.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Box office collection of "Eternal Love": \$250 million, representing 10% of the total box office collection.
2. To find the total box office collection, we set up the equation where 10% (or 0.10 in decimal form) of the total box office collection equals \$250 million: $0.10 * \text{Total Box Office Collection} = \250 million .

3. Rearranging the equation to solve for the Total Box Office Collection gives: Total Box Office Collection = \$250 million / 0.10.
4. Calculating the total gives: \$250 million / 0.10 = \$2.5 billion.
5. Therefore, the total box office collection from all Bollywood movies in 2023 was \$2.5 billion.

Correct Answer:

Option (c) \$2.5 billion

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) \$2 billion: This underestimates the total box office collection. It does not correctly reflect the calculation based on "Eternal Love" making up 10% of the total, leading to a figure that's lower than the actual total box office collection. Option (b) \$2.25 billion: While this figure is closer to the correct answer, it still underestimates the total. This option does not align with the provided information that "Eternal Love" accounted for 10% of the total, resulting in an incorrect total value. Option (d) \$3 billion: This significantly overestimates the total box office collection. For this figure to be correct, the contribution of "Eternal Love" to the total would need to be less than 10%, which contradicts the given data. The correct calculation based on the provided percentages points to a total collection of \$2.5 billion.

118. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: This question requires us to calculate the number of drama movies released in 2023, given that they constituted 26.67% of the total movies released, and the total number of movies was 150. To find the number of drama movies, we need to apply the percentage to the total number of movies.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total number of movies released in 2023: 150.
2. Percentage of movies that were dramas: 26.67%.
3. To find the number of drama movies, multiply the total number of movies by the percentage of dramas: Number of Drama Movies = Total Movies * (Percentage of Dramas / 100).
4. Calculating the number of drama movies: $150 * (26.67 / 100)$.
5. Therefore, the number of drama movies released in 2023 was: $150 * 0.2667 \approx 40$.

Correct Answer:

Option (b) 40

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) 35: This underestimates the number of drama movies. It does not correctly apply the given percentage to the total number of movies, resulting in a figure that's lower than the actual number calculated based on the provided percentage. Option (c) 45: This overestimates the number of drama movies. For this figure to be accurate, the percentage of dramas in relation to the total releases would need to be higher than 26.67%, which is not supported by the given data. Option (d) 50: This significantly overestimates the number of drama movies. It implies a percentage of dramas much higher than the stated 26.67%, not aligning with the correct calculation from the provided total number of movies and the specified percentage.

119. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: This question requires us to calculate the total rating points received by all comedy movies combined, given that each comedy movie received an average audience rating of 4.2 out of 5. To find the total rating points for all comedy movies, we need to multiply the average rating per movie by the total number of comedy movies released.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Average audience rating for comedy movies: 4.2 out of 5.
2. Number of comedy movies released: 25.
3. To calculate the total rating points received by all comedy movies, we use the formula: Total Rating Points = Average Rating per Comedy Movie * Number of Comedy Movies.
4. Calculating the total rating points: $4.2 * 25$.
5. Therefore, the total rating points received by all comedy movies combined in 2023 was: $4.2 * 25 = 105$.

Correct Answer:

Option (c) 105

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) 95: This underestimates the total rating points for comedy movies. It does not correctly multiply the average rating by the number of comedy movies, leading to a total that's lower than the actual calculation based on the given average rating and movie count. Option (b) 100: While closer, this option still underestimates the total rating points. It suggests a calculation that slightly misses the accurate multiplication of the number of comedy movies by their average rating, resulting in a figure just shy of the correct total. Option (d) 110: This overestimates the total rating points for comedy movies. For this figure to be accurate, either the average rating per comedy movie would need to be higher, or there would need to be more comedy movies than the 25 specified, neither of which matches the provided data.

120. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: This question asks us to determine the total box office collection for Bollywood movies in 2023, including both ticket sales and digital streaming revenue, given that digital streaming revenue accounted for 20% of this total and amounted to \$500 million. To find the total box office collection, we need to calculate the full amount for which \$500 million represents 20%.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Revenue from digital streaming rights: \$500 million, which represents 20% of the total box office collection.
2. The relationship between digital streaming revenue and the total box office collection can be expressed as: Digital Streaming Revenue = $0.20 * \text{Total Box Office Collection}$.
3. Rearranging the equation to solve for the Total Box Office Collection gives us: Total Box Office Collection = Digital Streaming Revenue / 0.20.
4. Plugging in the numbers: Total Box Office Collection = \$500 million / 0.20.
5. Calculating the total gives us: $\$500 \text{ million} / 0.20 = \2.5 billion .
6. Therefore, the total box office collection from both ticket sales and digital streaming for Bollywood movies in 2023 was \$2.5 billion.

Correct Answer:

Option (c) \$2.5 billion

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

Option (a) \$2 billion: This underestimates the total box office collection. It does not accurately reflect the calculation based on digital streaming revenue being 20% of the total, resulting in a figure that's lower than the actual total box office collection. Option (b) \$2.25 billion: While closer to the correct answer, this option still underestimates the total. It suggests a total that does not align with the provided percentage of digital streaming revenue to the total box office collection. Option (d) \$3 billion: This significantly overestimates the total box office collection. For this figure to be correct, the revenue from digital streaming rights would need to represent a smaller percentage of the total box office collection than the 20% provided, which contradicts the given information.