



CLAT 2025 MOCK TEST - 13

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**

Wiley's silky voice and jangling guitar rang clear in the bacon-scented hubbub of our kitchen, the station tuned to WKY in Oklahoma City. The Truetone radio, wired to an automobile battery on the floor under the buffet, gave us some lively music on this freezing January morning.

"This old radio is the best thing we own. But I sure wish electricity would come out to the farms," I said.

"Just give it more time, Maggie. I bet when this war is over, we'll get electricity," Mama said.

"I'll probably be all grown-up by then," I grumbled. "You wait and see. I think the war will end this year. Then good times will come for everyone." She paused, glancing through the window. "Looks like snow. Better bundle up and get going."

"I can't fasten my boots," I whined, after my third try. Mama leaned over and quickly snapped them shut making sure my leggings were tucked tightly into what she called my galoshes.

"In the Oklahoma hills where I was born . . ." Celia sang along with the radio music. She seemed exceptionally happy, even volunteering, "I'll carry your dinner bucket, Maggie." Celia was older than me and her brown-black eyes were just like Mama's and Great-Grandmother Caroline Pate's. She could already drive the tractor and milk the cows. It was clear her heart, like mine, belonged to Daddy. Celia always defended Daddy whenever Sarah was angry with him, which lately was a lot. Celia pretended happiness better than anyone I knew.

I grinned at her. Now, if Daddy went with us, I could help with the lantern. But some mornings, he just stayed in the rocker staring into space, his energy and good nature drained. On those mornings, I worried, and agreed with Sarah when she complained, "If Mama doesn't do something soon to stop his drinking, we'll lose this place." But Daddy was putting on his overcoat and cap! He was coming with us, even after the terrible night before. As we were leaving the warm kitchen, the announcer ended the program with his usual "aw-re-vore." It was his Oklahoma version of the fancy French "au revoir" and hearing it meant we were right on time to head for our bus. On days when the radio battery was dead and the radio silent, we said it for him. Mostly though, we said it for ourselves. Farewell until another morning in this kitchen—until tomorrow morning, and hopefully every day thereafter. It was still a night sky. The lantern's glow lighted our little procession, guiding us to the red dirt road. Looking back at the house, I saw Teddy run under my rope swing in the cedar thicket, setting it in motion as if it were a summer day. I waved goodbye to the windmill. It was a tall skeleton guarding the house and the barnyard. In warm weather I climbed to the top to look out over our fields and pastures. No matter where I looked, the horizon was flat red dirt, except below the barn where trees bordered our creek. Some people said, Oklahoma, home of the red man and red dirt. Red like my short little pencil that I'd hidden in my keepsake box. I suddenly remembered it and hurried to catch the others.

Source: ONCE IN THE BLUE MOON, LITERARY HUB, 11 March, 2024.

Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS (LET'S GO NLU)

Q.1) Which of the following statements are true about the significance of the radio in the family's life?

- (a) It was merely a source of background noise during their morning routine.
- (b) It represented a link to the broader world outside their farm.
- (c) It was used only for emergency weather updates.
- (d) It served as a replacement for their lack of television.

Q.2) "This old radio is the best thing we own. But I sure wish electricity would come out to the farms," reflects a sense of _____?

[Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS \(LET'S GO NLU \)](#)

- (a) discontent with rural life
- (b) appreciation for modern technology
- (c) impatience for technological advancement
- (d) indifference towards current living conditions

Q.3) "In the Oklahoma hills where I was born . . ." This sentence implies that:

- (a) The character has a deep-rooted connection to their place of birth.
- (b) The character is currently living far away from their homeland.
- (c) The song lyrics are unrelated to the character's feelings about their home.
- (d) The family frequently travels outside of Oklahoma for leisure.

Q.4) What does the term "galoshes" refer to in the context of the passage?

- (a) A type of farm equipment used by Celia.
- (b) The vehicle the family used to get to town.
- (c) Protective coverings worn over shoes for warmth and dryness.
- (d) A traditional breakfast dish mentioned during the morning routine.

Q.5) Which of the following can be inferred about the author's views on technological advancement in rural areas?

- (a) The author believes technological advancements are unnecessary for rural happiness.
- (b) The author is indifferent to the spread of electricity in rural areas.
- (c) The author sees technological advancement as a threat to traditional rural lifestyles.
- (d) The author looks forward to technological advancements, like electricity, reaching rural areas.

PASSAGE 2

The Watson Girl had only been missing a matter of minutes, yet she could feel the tension mounting, the disaster taking shape. Her cousins were calling her name loudly, angrily, like she should reveal herself, but there was no way she was going to do that. At home she'd given up on hide-and-seek. All the spots in her flat Tulsa house had long ago been scouted and discovered. Her mother had to pretend not to know where she was, and that wasn't any fun, so the Watson Girl played other games. But here, in Mankato, Minnesota, in a game that sprawled her aunt and uncle's two-bedroom apartment, the mortuary below, and the lawn out front, hiding spots abounded. At first she'd hidden in the storage closet, knowing it was a terrible choice, not feeling

particularly invested in winning. She flipped on the overhead light with a tug of its chain, scanning the shelves, mostly board games, photo albums, and old dusty trophies, a whole series of ancient Mankato High yearbooks. She did the math in her head, finding one that lined up with her mother's high school years, 1985, and she flipped off the overhead light, stealing out into the hall, down the stairs to the mortuary, the yearbook pressed to her chest. Wandering the showroom of coffins, she ran her hands along those shiny caskets with their silken insides, considered climbing in. No, that would be too obvious. She went to the window to get eyes on her cousins, but the only person she saw was a neighbor boy, about her age, riding circles on his bicycle. He seemed perfectly content in his circles, eyes off, a deep-thinking kind of look. What she really wanted was some time alone, so she pushed past the door her uncle specifically said not to open, the only room in the whole place where she wasn't supposed to go. It was obvious why, the dead woman lying on a table, her pores showing like caverns through unevenly applied foundation, her cheeks green despite the clownish pink blush. The girl gently poked the woman's cheek. She tried to lift an eyelid, which didn't come easily, until she saw why—a flesh-colored disc had been slipped under the lid, spiked and holding it in place. She pulled away, the eyelid half-raised to terrifying effect, the spiked disc poking out. She climbed into the waiting coffin that she assumed belonged to the dead woman, who was not old in the way of a grandmother but middle-aged like the Watson Girl's mother and very slender in her pale-blue skirt suit. The girl liked the color choice, the shade of sky, and it made her like the dead woman, and she told her so, "I like you," before she closed the lid, marveling at the chill the white silken fabric pulled from her skin, holding that yearbook to her chest. She was alive, in a dead woman's box, and she knew she shouldn't be there, yet she didn't get out. She did, however, reach down and remove her shoes, placing them on her thighs, so the ugly polka-dot dress her mother had forced her to wear would be the only thing they dirtied.

Source: OTAKNAM, LITERARY HUB, 8 March, 2024.

Q.6) Which of the following categories best describes this piece of writing?

- (a) A light-hearted comedy about childhood games.
- (b) A detailed instructional guide on mortuary science.
- (c) A coming-of-age story set in a unique environment.
- (d) A suspenseful thriller involving a missing child.

Q.7) In the light of the above passage, what role does curiosity play in the protagonist's actions?

- (a) It drives her to explore traditional games and their origins.
- (b) It leads her to disobey her uncle's specific instructions.
- (c) It encourages her to adopt a more scientific approach to understanding the world.
- (d) It motivates her to seek companionship among her cousins.

Q.8) "Wandering the showroom of coffins, she ran her hands along those shiny caskets with their silken insides, considered climbing in." In elaboration of this sentence, which of these options follows?

- (a) The protagonist's fascination with the aesthetics of the coffins suggests a deep understanding of mortuary practices.
- (b) This moment highlights the protagonist's desire to escape her family's expectations by hiding in plain sight.
- (c) The protagonist's actions reveal a nuanced comfort with themes of mortality and the ephemeral nature of life.
- (d) It indicates the protagonist's eventual choice to pursue a career in the funeral home industry due to her experiences.

Q.9) What does the word "showroom" as used in the passage, mean?

- (a) A private area in the mortuary where families make arrangements for funerals.
- (b) A display room in the mortuary where coffins and caskets are exhibited for selection.
- (c) The main operating room in the mortuary where embalming procedures are conducted.
- (d) A storage room in the mortuary where unused funeral supplies are kept.

Q.10) Which of the following statements are true about the protagonist's perspective on her environment?

- (a) She views her surroundings through a lens of fear and trepidation.
- (b) Her curiosity and sense of adventure outweigh any discomfort with her unconventional surroundings.
- (c) She is entirely disconnected from her environment, focusing solely on winning the game.
- (d) She harbors a deep-seated desire to reform the mortuary practices she encounters.

PASSAGE 3

Is this the place to talk about Lily? If you're going to have flash-backs, Lily has to be the main one. More than the mother, I'd say. She was lovely. Lily, that is. Not a stunner, like Josefina, but lovely. The thing about Lily is that she had style. Her own style. Very simple, very subtle. You look at pictures of what women were wearing around the time she met Curtis. Women of Lily's age and background, I mean. Smart women. Bear in mind she was older than Curtis. Five years. Not a lot, but still. She was thirty when they met, so that's another thing to remember. Not many men go for an older woman. And a woman with a child in tow. The clothes at that time were horrible. Lapels out to here. Shoulders like you've left the coat-hanger in. But there was a photo of Lily in the piano room, taken when they'd just got together, and she looks terrific. It was the way she combined things. It was like she could sense what was going to look outdated in ten years' time. I'm not saying you'd mistake the picture for something taken recently. It's obviously not recent. But it's not madly out of date. That's my point. There were quite a few pictures of Lily around the place, and she looks good in all of them, but none of them really did her justice. Photos don't see what the eye sees, do they? The whole person is what's attractive. You need to see them moving, talking. Being in the world. But the camera takes the life out of you, unless you're dealing with an expert. You know what I mean? And she was completely

genuine. One of those people, they say Hello and you like them right away. First time I met her, I knew. It was all in the eyes. Windows of the soul and all that. A lot of women in her situation, the money would change them, and not for the better. Men and women, it's the same. It can poison you. A risk I'd be willing to take, mind you. But seriously, having money like that, it cuts you off. You start thinking that the money is God's way of telling you you're special. One of the chosen ones. It's what you deserve. And a kind of armour grows around you. You can't touch people and they can't touch you. But Lily wasn't like that. She enjoyed the trappings, sure. The houses. The land. All that. Who wouldn't? But for her it wasn't the main thing. She stayed herself. And you have to remember that when she met Curtis, she was better off than he was. The husband, he had a very good job. She had a comfortable life, a life that a lot of people would have envied, and she left it for Curtis the shopboy. So it was never about the money. She had a big house, her own car, good clothes. All she had to do was stay at home and look after the kid. That was the deal, apparently. What I gathered. Stay at home, be provided for. I couldn't quite fathom it, knowing Lily. Hard to imagine her accepting a situation like that. Maybe she'd thought that was the life she wanted. Presumably he was a nice man. I don't know. Must have been. And why give it up for Curtis? He didn't have a lot going for him at the time. A nice-looking young chap, he would have been, but nothing amazing in the looks department. Not a heart-stopper. Perhaps she could tell he was going places. He'd just done that sharp bit of business, with the place that went bust. He said it was meeting Lily that really got him going, but the rags to riches thing began before that. Lily wasn't square one. He'd pulled his first trick before he met her. What it was, he'd heard about this shop that was about to go under. A mid-range place, like the one where Curtis was working. Not designer stuff, but not rubbish either. Anyway, the boss had bitten off more than he could chew and he needed cash in a hurry, so Curtis made him an offer. Not super-generous but better than bankruptcy, and beggars can't be choosers. Somehow he got a loan to cover it. He could always talk the talk. Smooth but forceful. He was taking a risk, but he knew it was all about the presentation. In the other shop, the failing shop, the presentation was really drab. So Curtis freshened the stuff up, dry cleaning and pressing, and he put the clothes on fancy hangers and rented a space on a short lease. He fixed the lighting and the decor, so it was all looking better quality than it was. And he hired a couple of smart young women. Knightsbridge gals. Never hurts, does it? Next thing you know, it's flying out the doors. It was all about the packaging. And making people think they were getting a bargain. Smart lad.

Source: TELL, LITERARY HUB, 7 March, 2024.

Q.11) Which of the following statements are true about Curtis's business strategy?

- (a) He focused solely on the quality of the products to attract high-end customers.
- (b) His success was dependent on finding a unique product that no one else was selling.
- (c) He revitalized a failing business through aesthetic improvements and strategic marketing.
- (d) He relied on personal connections within the fashion industry to launch his business.

[Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS \(LET'S GO NLU \)](#)

Q.12) "And a kind of armour grows around you. You can't touch people and they can't touch you." This sentence implies that:

- (a) Wealth naturally fosters a sense of invulnerability and isolation from others.
- (b) Physical barriers are necessary to protect oneself from the dangers of affluence.
- (c) Financial success requires a detachment from personal relationships.
- (d) Armor is a metaphor for the clothing choices of the wealthy.

Q.13) Which of the following can be inferred about the author's views on the transformative power of personal style?

- (a) The author believes personal style is insignificant in the broader context of societal norms.
- (b) The author views personal style as a reflection of one's socioeconomic status rather than individuality.
- (c) Personal style is seen as a timeless quality that can transcend the trends of any given era.
- (d) The author suggests that personal style is dependent on the approval of others to be considered successful.

Q.14) "Photos don't see what the eye sees, do they? The whole person is what's attractive. You need to see them moving, talking. Being in the world." Based on this statement, what is essential about the experience of being a person?

- (a) The importance of physical appearance as the primary measure of attractiveness.
- (b) The significance of dynamic interactions and presence in conveying one's true self.
- (c) The necessity of photographic evidence to capture and validate personal experiences.
- (d) The reliance on external validation to determine one's worth and attractiveness.

Q.15) What does the term "rags to riches" refer to in the context of the passage?

- (a) A literal change in the quality of clothing offered in Curtis's shop.
- (b) The financial and social ascent of Curtis from a modest background to significant wealth.
- (c) The transformation of Lily from a modest lifestyle to one of affluence through marriage.
- (d) A business strategy focusing on the sale of affordable clothing to the wealthy.

PASSAGE 4

I lost my left arm today. It came off clean at the shoulder. Janice 2 picked it up and brought it back to the hotel. I would have thought it would affect my balance more than it has. It is like getting a haircut. The air moving differently around the remaining parts of me. Also by turns a sense of newness and lessness—free me, undead me, don't look at me.

Isn't it strange that I never knew a single living Janice and now I know three?

[Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS \(LET'S GO NLU \)](#)

I stay in bed all day. If I lie on my right side, I can keep the arm balanced as if it is still part of me. Or I can pretend it is your arm and that you are in bed with me. I think about how we used to take a blanket into the dunes and wrap up together. Wake with sand in our hair and in the corners of our eyes. Sound of the ocean big as the sky. I miss sleep. I miss you.

Mitchem says I'm in denial. That I am depressed because I am indulging in a sense of loss instead of wonder. "Embrace your new existence," he says. I picture myself trying to do this with one arm.

When I was alive, I imagined something redemptive about the end of the world. I thought it would be a kind of purification. Or at least a simplification. Rectification through reduction. I could picture the empty cities, the reclaimed land.

That was the future. This is now.

The end of the world looks exactly the way you remember. Don't try to picture the apocalypse. Everything is the same.

Mitchem says it is important to do small, ordinary tasks when you're depressed. That even if I don't do anything else all day, I should make the bed. This morning he came in and opened the curtains. He stood over me, that half-moon head of his backlit by the window. He picked up the arm from where it was lying on the floor and held it out like something I needed to account for. He said, "You've experienced a significant loss." He said, "It isn't just your arm." He said, "You're grieving your life." Since he broke off his penis he's Mr. Wisdom. When he left, I closed the curtains again. A glow creeps under my room door from the hallway where the lights are always on.

Yesterday Mitchem preached in the lobby. Today he set up on the roof. He stands on a side table from one of the rooms. Afterward I saw Bob following him around wearing a rain poncho like the one Mitchem wears. Uh oh.

Tried to make a harness for the arm. It is too heavy. Dead weight. Ha ha.

Found a shirt today with cuffs that button. It is red. I stuffed in the arm and buttoned myself in with it. The fit isn't good. The arm slides down bare up to the elbow and flops forward in my way. Like the dislocated limb of a mannequin. It gets turned around in the sleeve and elbows me in the side. It is strange to see it like this. My hand. My wrist. The fingernails.

Smoke has settled down in the sound. Sunrises and sets have been dull and angry. The full moon dark red. Even inside the hotel it is hazy. Exit signs are dim irony at the ends of the long hallways. Wildfire, back-burn, blitz. Any way you look at it, a blaze we set.

Source: IT LASTS FOREVER AND THEN IT'S OVER, LITERARY HUB, 5 March, 2024.

[Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS \(LET'S GO NLU \)](#)

Q.16) Which of the following is a metaphor used in the passage?

- (a) "Janice 2 picked it up and brought it back to the hotel."
- (b) "It is like getting a haircut."
- (c) "Mitchem says it is important to do small, ordinary tasks when you're depressed."
- (d) "Smoke has settled down in the sound."

Q.17) In the light of the above passage, what role does Mitchem play in the protagonist's life?

- (a) An antagonist who consistently undermines the protagonist's attempts to adjust to his new situation.
- (b) A mentor offering guidance and wisdom to navigate through the protagonist's loss and existential crisis.
- (c) A distant observer, providing no real support or interaction with the protagonist.
- (d) The protagonist's primary source of comedic relief in a challenging time.

Q.18) "When he left, I closed the curtains again. A glow creeps under my room door from the hallway where the lights are always on." This sentence implies that:

- (a) The protagonist seeks solitude and darkness as a comfort from his new reality.
- (b) The protagonist is afraid of the light, associating it with his lost limb.
- (c) Light represents hope and renewal, which the protagonist is actively rejecting.
- (d) The protagonist's room is a sanctuary from the chaotic world outside.

Q.19) Which of the following is a metaphor used in the passage?

- (a) "I lost my left arm today."
- (b) "The air moving differently around the remaining parts of me."
- (c) "A glow creeps under my room door from the hallway where the lights are always on."
- (d) "Exit signs are dim irony at the ends of the long hallways."

Q.20) "Embrace your new existence," he says. I picture myself trying to do this with one arm. In elaboration of this sentence, which of these options follows?

- (a) The protagonist is eager to follow Mitchem's advice, seeing it as a practical solution to his problems.
- (b) There is an underlying humor in the protagonist's contemplation of Mitchem's advice, reflecting the absurdity of his situation.
- (c) Mitchem's advice is dismissed by the protagonist as impractical, given his physical condition.
- (d) The protagonist views Mitchem's advice as deeply philosophical, prompting introspection about the nature of existence.

Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS (LET'S GO NLU)

PASSAGE 5

Sahib seemed startled when he saw me. He drew back a little. My hunch was right. I thought it best not to waste time, so I quickly joined my palms and said respectfully, "Sir, I'm not him. I'm his brother. We were born twins, that's why we look alike." He studied me from head to toe. My attractive appearance, my clothes, my smile, and my humble demeanor convinced him that I was not that wretched fellow. We were both silent for a while, and then he asked, "Where is he now?"

"Sir, he passed away few days ago."

This news seemed to lift his spirits and he burst out laughing. I also smiled a little. Then suddenly, he turned serious. I too put on a serious face.

"He was stubborn, but we must admit that his pen carried weight."

"Sir, you might be right, but what good was that?" I asked. "He made us destitute. Sir, it is generous of you not to criticize him, but I must tell you – he was a vagabond who ruined his life and made his family suffer. You said his pen carried weight, sir. He suffered from the same delusion. If that was true, he would have received awards from government institutions. We live in a democracy now, not under a dictatorship. These days, awards are given after assessing a person's abilities and are based on the merits of their work."

Sahib laughed. I also smiled a little. "Does your family miss him?" he asked after a short silence.

"No, sir, not at all. Father was already upset with him. But mother was very fond of him. She loved everything about him. When he would finally come home after wandering around all night, he would find her waiting for him with a bowl of food. But eventually, she also gave up."

"Did you ever talk to him?"

Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS (LET'S GO NLU)

"A lot, sir, but it was useless. As Lal Dēd said: do not waste words of wisdom on a fool."

Sahib rose quickly. I too got up. He went inside. I sat back on the sofa.

I had counseled my brother on many occasions. I had lectured him at length. I would summon all my knowledge and all my wisdom to persuade him. He would listen to me in silence, only to laugh it all off in the end. It made me feel inferior and made my words sound hollow. Eventually, I decided to get rid of him. I would never flourish otherwise. Several times, I thought of strangling him, but whenever I stood before him, my strength ebbed and I was drenched in sweat. Something odd happened a few days ago, though. He came home at midnight, tears streaming down his cheeks. He hugged me the moment he saw me and sobbed inconsolably. I wiped his tears and asked him what was wrong. His voice was strained when he replied, "You made fun of my clothes and my vagabond way of life all the time, but I never took it badly. I always stood on my own two feet. I was neither helpless nor dependent. I had entrusted a hundred thousand rupees to someone, but today I found out that he's bankrupt. Totally broke. Maybe he was always penniless, and I mistook him for a millionaire. Basically, I am ruined."

Source: TWINS, LITERARY HUB, 5 March, 2024.

Q.21) Which of the following categories best describes this piece of writing?

Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS (LET'S GO NLU)

- (a) A historical recount of ancient civilizations.
- (b) A technical manual for financial management.
- (c) A psychological thriller with elements of deceit and self-reflection.
- (d) A romantic comedy focused on the dynamics of a love triangle.

Q.22) "As Lal Dēd said: do not waste words of wisdom on a fool." In elaboration of this quote, which of these options follows?

- (a) The protagonist's brother was receptive to advice, making significant changes based on the wisdom shared.
- (b) The protagonist views his attempts to advise his brother as futile, aligning with the sentiment of the quote.

- (c) Sahib considers the protagonist's advice to be the foolishness referred to in the quote.
- (d) The quote is used to highlight the protagonist's humility in the face of his own wisdom.

Q.23) "I would never flourish otherwise." This statement implies that:

- (a) The protagonist believed his brother's presence was essential for his personal and professional growth.
- (b) The protagonist felt that removing his brother from his life was necessary for his own success.
- (c) The brother's financial contributions were crucial to the protagonist's well-being.
- (d) The protagonist regretted his inability to save his brother from financial ruin.

Q.24) "These days, awards are given after assessing a person's abilities and are based on the merits of their work." Based on this statement, what can be inferred about the protagonist's views on recognition and success?

- (a) He believes that success is determined solely by public recognition and awards.
- (b) He values intrinsic personal achievements over external validation through awards.
- (c) He is skeptical of the current system of awarding based on merit and questions its legitimacy.
- (d) He asserts that contemporary systems of recognition are fair and merit-based, contrasting with past practices.

Q.25) "I would never flourish otherwise. Several times, I thought of strangling him, but whenever I stood before him, my strength ebbed and I was drenched in sweat." What does the term "flourish" refer to in the context of the passage?

- (a) The protagonist's desire for physical strength and dominance over his brother.
- (b) The protagonist's aspiration to achieve personal and professional success without his brother's influence.
- (c) A literal reference to the protagonist's interest in gardening and nurturing plants.
- (d) The financial prosperity that the protagonist believes he could achieve through inheritance.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CA**PASSAGE 6**

Kerala Legislative Assembly on Wednesday (February 14) unanimously passed a resolution urging the Union Government to amend relevant sections of the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 to address the escalating human-animal conflict in the state. We take a look at exactly what sections of the act Kerala wants amended, why it is making such a demand, and how an amendment might finally address what has become a major crisis in the state.

Demand to amend section on hunting

[Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS \(LET'S GO NLU \)](#)

Section 11 of the 1972 Act regulates hunting of wild animals. As per clause (1)(A) of the section, the Chief Wildlife Warden (CWLW) of a state may — if satisfied that a wild animal specified in Schedule I (mammals) has become dangerous to human life or disabled or diseased beyond recovery — permit hunting or killing of such animal. The section gives powers to the CWLW to order killing of such a wild animal, if it cannot be tranquillised or relocated after capturing.

Now, Kerala wants to amend the Section 11 (1) (A) so as to devolve the above-mentioned powers of the CWLW to Chief Conservators of Forests (CCF) instead. Such an amendment, the state feels, would simplify procedures for dealing with wild animals posing a threat to human life, by enabling speedy and timely decisions to be taken at a more localised level. Kerala has five CCFs, each in charge of a different region of the state.

Source: Why does Kerala want the Centre to amend the Wildlife Protection Act?, The Indian Express, 15 Feb, 2024

Q.26) What is the official language of Kerala?

- (a) Tamil
- (b) Kannada
- (c) Malayalam
- (d) Telugu

Q.27) Which dance form is native to Kerala and known for its elaborate costumes and makeup?

- (a) Bharatanatyam
- (b) Kathakali
- (c) Kuchipudi
- (d) Odissi

Q.28) What is the name of the annual snake boat race held in Kerala during the Onam festival?

- (a) Vallam Kali
- (b) Jallikattu
- (c) Kambala
- (d) Dahi Handi

Q.29) In which year was the Wildlife Protection Act enacted in India?

- (a) 1952 [Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS \(LET'S GO NLU \)](#)
(b) 1962
(c) 1972
(d) 1982

Q.30) The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 provides for the establishment of:

- (a) National Parks
(b) Wildlife Sanctuaries
(c) Conservation Reserves
(d) All of the above

Q.31) The concept of 'Protected Areas' in the context of wildlife conservation includes:

- (a) National Parks only [Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS \(LET'S GO NLU \)](#)
(b) Wildlife Sanctuaries only
(c) Biosphere Reserves only
(d) National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Conservation Reserves

PASSAGE 7

The high-powered committee was constituted by the Centre with a mandate to address the concerns of the Union Territory of Ladakh.

The Ministry of Home Affairs on Saturday suggested inviting legal experts to discuss the "modalities for implementation" of the Sixth Schedule and statehood for Ladakh, two of the four demands raised by the sub-committee representing Ladakh Apex Body (LAB) and Kargil Democratic Alliance (KDA), following the third round of talks in the national capital on Saturday.

On the demands for a Service Selection Board and reservation in divisional and district-cadre jobs in Ladakh, "a notification may be expected soon", said Cheering Dorje Lakrook, a member of the sub-committee.

Representatives from both the socio-political groups previously met the MHA officials as part of a high-powered committee on December 4 last year and on February 19 this year.

LAB and KDA have been spearheading the movement in Ladakh with four main demands — statehood for Ladakh, safeguards under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, job reservation for the youths of Ladakh and creation of separate parliamentary constituencies for the two parts of the region.

During Saturday's meeting, inclusion of Ladakh in DANICS was opposed and reservation in jobs for Ladakhis was proposed. "For non-gazetted posts, there is some provision but we have sought reservation in gazetted posts too," said KDA member Sajjad Kargili.

Source: Invite legal experts to work on Sixth Schedule, statehood demands: MHA at third meet with Ladakh, Kargil leaders, The Indian Express, 15 Feb, 2024

Q.32) How many Union Territories are there in India?

- (a) 7
- (b) 8
- (c) 9
- (d) 10

Q.33) Which Union Territory of India is known for its French colonial architecture and is a popular tourist destination?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Pondicherry (Puducherry)
- (c) Daman and Diu
- (d) Lakshadweep

Q.34) Which Union Territory of India has the highest literacy rate?

- (a) Chandigarh
- (b) Lakshadweep
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Q.35) Ladakh became a Union Territory of India in which year?

- (a) 2017
- (b) 2019
- (c) 2020
- (d) 2021

Q.36) Which two districts make up the Union Territory of Ladakh?

- (a) Leh and Kargil
- (b) Leh and Srinagar
- (c) Kargil and Srinagar
- (d) Leh and Jammu

Q.37) Who is the head of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Government of India?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Prime Minister of India
- (c) The Home Minister of India
- (d) The Chief Justice of India

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PASSAGE 8

Northern Ireland finally got a functional government on Saturday (February 3), two years after its Parliament was paralysed over new trade rules between the European Union and the United Kingdom necessitated by Brexit. The new first minister, Michelle O'Neill, has created history, as she belongs to Sinn Féin, a political party linked to the paramilitary group Irish Republican Army, which has a long history of fighting the British.

Why was Northern Ireland's government not working? What has changed now, and what effect will it have? We explain.

Northern Ireland was created in May 1921 by partitioning Ireland, and consists of the six northeastern counties of the island. The international border is now also the frontier of the European Union and the European Economic Area, following the UK leaving the EU. (Map via Wikimedia Commons)

In 1922, the rest of Ireland gained independence from the British (today's Republic of Ireland, with its capital in Dublin). Northern Ireland remained with the United Kingdom, but tensions simmered between the side loyal to the Crown, mostly Protestants, and the faction wanting to join the Republic, mostly Catholics. Today, the side loyal to the British Union are called unionists, while those who support a united and free Ireland are called nationalists.

By the end of the 1960s, a bloody conflict was raging in Northern Ireland among those who wished to remain with the UK and those who wanted to join Ireland. The British Army and the police, frequently accused of excesses, worsened the violence. Finally, on April 10, 1998, the Good Friday Agreement was signed to end the bloodshed, and gave Northern Ireland a unique system of governance.

Source: Northern Ireland gets a govt after two years: Why the long standoff, what has changed now, The Indian Express, 5 Feb, 2024

Q.38) What is the capital city of Northern Ireland?

- (a) Belfast
- (b) Dublin
- (c) Londonderry
- (d) Galway

Q.39) Northern Ireland shares a border with which country?

- (a) England
- (b) Scotland
- (c) Wales
- (d) The Republic of Ireland

Q.40) Which body of water separates Northern Ireland from Scotland?

- (a) The Irish Sea
- (b) The North Sea
- (c) The English Channel
- (d) The North Channel

Q.41) The Giant's Causeway, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in which part of Northern Ireland?

- (a) County Antrim
- (b) County Down
- (c) County Fermanagh
- (d) County Tyrone

Q.42) In what year did the United Kingdom (UK) vote to leave the European Union (EU) in a referendum?

- (a) 2014
- (b) 2016
- (c) 2018
- (d) 2020

Q.43) The formal process for the UK to leave the EU was triggered by invoking which article of the Treaty on European Union?

- (a) Article 10
- (b) Article 50
- (c) Article 60
- (d) Article 70

PASSAGE 9

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) regained contact with its Mars helicopter [1], after it was unable to communicate with it towards the end of its 72nd flight on the red planet earlier on Thursday. The small robotic chopper is the first aircraft in history to make a powered, controlled flight on another planet.

The chopper made its first flight on Mars on April 19, 2021. It rose to a height of 10 feet, hovered for 30 seconds, and then descended back to the ground. The flight lasted 39.1 seconds. This was a big deal for two reasons. One, as mentioned before, [1] was the first aircraft to fly on another planet. Two, it managed to fly in Mars' thin atmosphere, which isn't conducive for flying.

According to NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), "Flight at Mars is challenging because the Red Planet has a significantly lower gravity – one-third that of Earth's – and an extremely thin atmosphere with only 1% the pressure at the surface compared to our planet. This means there are relatively few air molecules with which Ingenuity's two 4-foot-wide (1.2-meter-wide) rotor blades can interact to achieve flight."

Source: NASA regains contact with Mars helicopter: Everything you need to know about Ingenuity, The Indian Express

Q.44) Which NASA program was responsible for landing the first humans on the Moon?

- (a) Mercury Program
- (b) Gemini Program
- (c) Apollo Program
- (d) Skylab Program

Q.45) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) regained contact with its Mars helicopter _____ as indicated by [1] in the passage.

- (a) Curiosity
- (b) Ingenuity

- (c) Opportunity
- (d) Spirit

Q.46) What is the name of NASA's Mars rover that landed on the Red Planet in February 2021?

- (a) Opportunity
- (b) Curiosity
- (c) Spirit
- (d) Perseverance

Q.47) Which NASA space telescope, launched in 1990, has provided some of the most detailed images of distant galaxies and nebulae?

- (a) James Webb Space Telescope
- (b) Chandra X-ray Observatory
- (c) Spitzer Space Telescope
- (d) Hubble Space Telescope

Q.48) NASA's Artemis program aims to:

- (a) Study the Sun's corona
- (b) Return humans to the Moon and establish a sustainable presence
- (c) Send a spacecraft to the outer planets
- (d) Map the surface of Mars in high resolution

Q.49) In 2018, NASA launched a mission to study the interior of Mars. What is the name of this mission?

- (a) Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter
- (b) Mars Science Laboratory
- (c) InSight
- (d) Mars Odyssey

PASSAGE 10

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman presented the interim Union Budget for 2024-25 on February 1 (Thursday). Apart from presenting the outline of the government's plans for earning revenues and making expenditures for the year, ministers have historically referenced the larger political areas of focus in their speeches.

Sitharaman said, "Poor, women, youth and farmers — their needs, their aspirations will guide country's growth" and that "The government is working towards making India 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047."

Back in 1947 too, while presenting "the first Budget of a free and independent India", then Finance Minister RK Shanmukham Chetty made references to the end of colonial rule and the aftermath of the Partition of India. Near the end of his speech, he said, "If the fabric of the State is not built on durable foundations, it will be futile to try and fill it with the material and moral contents of a good life." We recall the circumstances that this statement speaks of, and why it holds significance.

Source: This Quote Means: From India's first Budget, 'If the... State is not built on durable foundations, it will be futile', The Indian Express, 6 Feb, 2024

Q.50) Who is the head of the Finance Ministry in India?

- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) The Finance Secretary
- (c) The Finance Minister
- (d) The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India

Q.51) Which of the following is a primary function of the Finance Ministry in India?

- (a) Formulating monetary policy
- (b) Regulating stock exchanges
- (c) Preparing the annual budget
- (d) Conducting national elections

Q.52) Which of the following is a key document presented by the Finance Ministry in the Parliament of India?

- (a) Five-Year Plan
- (b) Economic Survey
- (c) National Development Report
- (d) Human Development Index Report

Q.53) The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act was enacted by the Indian government to:

- (a) Promote foreign investment
- (b) Regulate the stock market
- (c) Reduce fiscal deficits
- (d) Increase export subsidies

Q.54) The Union Budget of India is presented annually by the Finance Minister on:

- (a) January 26
- (b) February 1
- (c) March 31
- (d) April 1

Q.55) Which of the following statements is true about the Union Budget of India?

- (a) It is presented in the Rajya Sabha first.
- (b) It is a monthly financial statement.
- (c) It outlines the government's revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year.
- (d) It is only applicable to the private sector.

LEGAL REASONING**PASSAGE 11**

Arbitration is considered to be an alternate mention of dispute resolution, primarily aiming at reducing the burden of pending cases on the courts and providing an effective mechanism of resolution to the aggrieved parties. This structure has proved to be the core of dispute resolution in the last few decades worldwide and has aided the Indian judiciary system to allow for a mechanism that can deal with legal matters outside the courts, without getting into the nitty-gritty of courts.

The legislature does not believe in leaving the aggrieved party through the arbitral award without any remedy and has ensured to incorporate a provision that can allow appeals to higher courts in certain cases on valid grounds mentioned thereof, making it in consonance to the principles of natural justice. In case one of the parties fear or have substance to believe that the arbitrator is prejudiced, biased or does have the jurisdiction on the matter, an application before the arbitrator itself is filed under Section 13 of the Act. In case the arbitrator sets it aside and continues the proceedings, leading the party to find themselves at a loss through the award pronounced; then the arbitral award can be challenged in the High Court under Section 34, stating this prejudice as the preliminary ground. Hence, the legislature seems to have served a dual purpose- a) limiting the interference of the judiciary in arbitration and b) providing the required remedy to the aggrieved parties.

Section 34 provides that an arbitral award may be set aside by a court on certain grounds specified therein, which are as follows:

- the enforcement of the award would be contrary to Indian public policy.
- the parties to the agreement are under some incapacity;
- the subject matter of dispute cannot be settled by arbitration under Indian law; or
- the agreement is void;
- the award contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the arbitration agreement;
- the award has been set aside or suspended by a competent authority of the country in which it was made;
- the composition of the arbitral authority or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the arbitration agreement;

Further, there is an explanation provided on the subject of what constitutes public policy, which essentially substantiates that any award which is induced with fraud or corruption violating section 75 and 81 of the Act or is against the fundamentals of public policy mentioned under the Indian Law or the moral code of conduct laid down in the country; would be considered as against public policy.

It is an established principle that the section intended to achieve the standards of the international arbitral mechanism by lowering the intervention of the judiciary in any form as much as possible, in order to provide for an independent mechanism of dispute resolution. The parliament, as mentioned in the aforementioned analysis, has focused on curating a forum for speedy trial and justice through effective dispute resolution as also reflected under Section 5 of the Act.

Source: Valid Grounds for Challenging the Arbitral Award under Section 34 of Arbitration And Conciliation Act, VIA Mediation and Arbitration Centre.

Q.56) Primus Electronics Pvt. Ltd. entered into a contract with Core Infrastructures Ltd. for the installation of advanced security systems in Core's new corporate headquarters in Bangalore, with the contract containing an arbitration clause. During the installation phase, disputes arose regarding the specifications and timelines. As per the contract, the matter was referred to arbitration. An award was made in favor of Primus on January 10, 2023, commanding Core to pay damages due to delays caused by Core's changes in specifications. Core, suspecting that the arbitrator had ex parte communication with the Primus representative, filed an application under Section 13 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act before the arbitrator, but the arbitrator dismissed it as baseless and awarded in favor of Primus. Core then approached the High Court under Section 34, challenging the award on the aforementioned ground. The High Court needs to decide if Core's challenge on the ground of potential bias and ex parte communication is tenable. Which of the following options is correct?

- (A) The challenge is tenable as Core has a right to appeal on the grounds of suspected prejudice and ex parte communication which are valid under Section 34.
- (B) Core's challenge is not tenable because their application under Section 13 was already dismissed by the arbitrator, and they cannot appeal that specific point again.
- (C) The High Court must dismiss the challenge because an arbitrator's decision on bias is final and cannot be further questioned under any circumstance.
- (D) Since the arbitrator dismissed the allegation, the High Court should defer to the arbitrator's judgment, considering the principle of minimal judicial intervention.

Q.57) On June 15, 2021, TransEnergy Ltd. signed a construction contract with GreenBuild Developers to erect an eco-friendly office complex in Mumbai. The contract stipulated arbitration as the method for settling disputes and included GreenBuild's liability for any unauthorized subcontracting. Allegations surfaced that GreenBuild illicitly subcontracted parts of the construction work. The resultant arbitration awarded TransEnergy Rs. 70 Crores in compensation. GreenBuild sought to set aside the award, claiming undue duress influenced their agreement to the arbitration clause, and that the arbitral procedure diverged from the agreed-upon terms. As the High Court reviews GreenBuild's petition to set aside the arbitral award, which of the following statements holds true?

- (A) The High Court should set aside the award because GreenBuild experienced undue duress, resulting in the nullification of the entire contract, including the arbitration clause.
- (B) GreenBuild's inability to follow the contractual terms does not invalidate the arbitration clause, and thus the award should be upheld.
- (C) The High Court should invalidate the award since any deviation from the prescribed arbitral procedure constitutes grounds for nullification under Section 34.
- (D) Regardless of the alleged duress, the arbitral award is unassailable unless GreenBuild can prove a specific provision of the arrived agreement was not adhered to.

Q.58) Jagat Designs entered into a contract with Nirmana Constructions for the development of a commercial plaza in Chennai. A dispute arose over the building

materials used and was subsequently referred to arbitration. The arbitration tribunal noted that certain disputes were outside the realms of the existing arbitration agreement yet proceeded to pass an award inclusive of those particular disputes on May 24, 2021. Nirmana appealed under Section 34, highlighting that the award included decisions beyond the scope of the arbitration agreement. Considering the appeal lodged by Nirmana Constructions, what should be the correct legal course of action for the High Court?

- (A) The High Court must uphold the entire award since Nirmana never objected to the subject-matter jurisdiction during the arbitration proceedings.
- (B) Reject the entire award as the arbitral tribunal exceeded its scope by ruling on matters not covered in the agreement.
- (C) Set aside only that part of the award that exceeds the scope of submission to arbitration as per Section 34.
- (D) Refuse to set aside the award on the grounds that the arbitral tribunal is granted reasonable authority to interpret the scope of the arbitration agreement.

Q.59) Lotus Tech and Apex Innovations had a licensing agreement which involved sharing confidential information protected under Section 75 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Conflicts emerged when Lotus Tech accused Apex of disclosing confidential information, breaching their agreement. The arbitral tribunal favored Lotus Tech and awarded a significant amount in damages. Apex filed a section 34 application to set aside the award, arguing that there was a corruption-induced fraud during the arbitral proceedings, as Lotus had forged evidence to establish the accusation of a breach of confidentiality. In dealing with Apex's application, should the High Court set aside the entire award based on allegations of the arbitral proceedings being tainted by corruption?

- (A) The High Court should set aside the award if it concludes that corruption influenced the outcome of the arbitration.
- (B) The High Court cannot consider the application as fraud allegations are immaterial after the tribunal has rendered an award.
- (C) Set aside the award is unwarranted because Apex has failed to demonstrate the materiality of the alleged forged evidence on the decision.
- (D) The award should be upheld unless Apex proves that the alleged fraud directly affects the public policy of India.

Q.60) Spacely Space Sprockets Pvt. Ltd. and Cogswell Cogs Pvt. Ltd. had a contract that included an arbitration clause. Following a disagreement over patent rights, they engaged in arbitration. Spacely won an award directing Cogswell to cease the infringement and pay Rs. 60 Crore in damages. Cogswell sought to set aside the award under Section 34, alleging that the arbitrators were biased as they had previously been legal consultants for Spacely. Additionally, Cogswell claimed the existence of an arbitration invalidation decision from the jurisdiction where the arbitration was seated. As the court hears Cogswell's petition under Section 34, what would be the most legally sound approach for the court to adopt?

- (A) If proven, bias due to the arbitrators' prior involvement with Spacely may constitute sufficient ground to set aside the award.
- (B) The award should not be set aside because the arbitration clause in the contract obligates both parties to respect the tribunal's decision.
- (C) Since the alleged bias relates to arbitrators' past dealings, it would not influence their impartiality and hence cannot be grounds for setting aside the award.
- (D) The foreign invalidation decision has no bearing on the enforceability of the award in India, so the court should enforce the award.

PASSAGE 12

The UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration¹ ("the Model Law") was adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) on 21 June 1985, at the end of the eighteenth session of the Commission. The General Assembly, in its resolution 40/72 of 11 December 1985, recommended "that all States give due consideration to the Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, in view of the desirability of uniformity of the law of arbitral procedures and the specific needs of international commercial arbitration practice". The Model Law was amended by UNCITRAL on 7 July 2006,² at the thirty-ninth session of the Commission. The General Assembly, in its resolution 61/33 of 4 December 2006, recommended "that all States give favourable consideration to the enactment of the revised articles of the Model Law, or the revised Model Law (...), when they enact or revise their laws." The Model Law was developed to address considerable disparities in national laws on arbitration. The need for improvement and harmonization was based on findings that national laws were often particularly inappropriate for international cases. The Model Law constitutes a sound basis for the desired harmonization and improvement of national laws. It covers all stages of the arbitral process from the arbitration agreement to the recognition and enforcement of the arbitral award and reflects a worldwide consensus on the principles and important issues of international arbitration practice.

The Model Law has a wide, but nonetheless relatively specific coverage. Under Article 1.1, the Law applies solely to "international commercial arbitration". It does not purport to apply to domestic arbitration of any kind (although a State might so extend it). Further, save for Articles 8, 9, 35 and 36, the Law applies only when the nominated 'place of arbitration' is the adopting State. The notion of what is commercial is a broad one. It is not defined by reference to the identity of the parties: see Article 1.1. Article 1.3 lays down four tests for internationality. The basic criterion is provided by Article 1.3(a), according to which an arbitration is international if the parties have their place of business in different States. The remaining criteria cover situations which would be regarded as international in practice. If more than one place, the relevant place of business will ordinarily be the place of business with the closest relationship to the arbitration agreement: Article 1.4(a). cf European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration (Geneva 1961), Article I(1)(a), and the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (Vienna 1980). Under Article 1.3(b), the arbitration will be international if anyone of the following is in a State other than the one in which the parties have their place of business: (i) the place of arbitration, if determined in the arbitration agreement; (ii) the place of arbitration, if determined 'pursuant to' the arbitration agreement; (iii) any place in which a substantial proportion

of the obligation is performed; or (iv) the place with which the dispute is most closely connected. Thus, in recognition of the essentially consensual nature of the arbitration, Article 1.3(a) permits parties having their place of business in the same State to turn an otherwise 'domestic' arbitration into an arbitration subject to the Model Law, by selecting a foreign place of arbitration. Further, the arbitration also will be international under Article 1.3(c) if the parties agree that the subject matter of the arbitration agreement relates to more than one country, subject to the possibility that such agreement may be of limited effect if there is in fact no relationship outside the State.

Source: UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, UNCITRAL, 1991.

Q.61) Vikram Enterprises, a software company based in Hyderabad, India, entered into a contract with Futura Tech, a firm with its place of business in San Francisco, USA, for the development of a proprietary AI-based inventory management system. The contract specified Singapore as the place of arbitration. Upon nearing project completion, a dispute arose over the alleged nondelivery of specific AI modules that Vikram claimed were essential components of the contract. Vikram initiated arbitration proceedings in Singapore as per the arbitration clause. Futura Tech, contesting the Singaporean tribunal's jurisdiction, argues that since both substantial contract performance and the locus of the dispute are within India, the arbitration should not be considered international. In considering whether the arbitration is international, what should the tribunal in Singapore determine according to the UNCITRAL Model Law?

- (A) The tribunal must find that the arbitration is not international because the substantial obligations and the closely related dispute location lie within India.
- (B) The arbitration is international due to the differing places of business between Vikram and Futura Tech, regardless of performance and dispute connection.
- (C) The arbitration cannot be international because the contract does not explicitly state that the subject matter relates to more than one country.
- (D) It should be concluded that arbitration is domestic because the parties did not agree on any foreign elements apart from the place of arbitration.

Q.62) Krishna Shipping Co., an Indian maritime transport company based out of Mumbai, entered into a charter party agreement with Atlantic Cargo Ltd., headquartered in Hamburg, Germany. The agreement contained an arbitration clause designating London, UK, as the place of arbitration, with a stipulation that the Model Law shall govern the arbitral proceedings. Disagreements arose concerning alleged late deliveries and damages to goods. Both companies initiated arbitration proceedings but subsequently debated whether the Model Law applied since the UK has not adopted it. Krishna Shipping Co. insists on its applicability based on the contractual stipulation. Should the arbiter apply the UNCITRAL Model Law to the arbitration proceedings as the governing law as per the parties' agreement, despite the chosen place of arbitration not having adopted it?

- (A) The arbiter should apply the Model Law because, as specified in the arbitration agreement, the parties have chosen it as the governing law regardless of the chosen place's stance.
- (B) Since the UK has not adopted the Model Law, applying it would undermine the arbitration's integrity and legal standing in the chosen place.
- (C) The application of the Model Law is mandatory only if the arbitration is conducted in a state that has formally adopted it, thus not in this case.
- (D) The arbiter cannot apply the Model Law because the contractual stipulation is overruled by the law of the place of arbitration.

Q.63) Manav Textile Co., a fabrics manufacturer in Ahmedabad, India, signed an exclusive distribution agreement with Threads International, a wholesale supplier in Sydney, Australia. The agreement outlined that in the event of a dispute, arbitration would occur in Tokyo, Japan and would be conducted as per the principles laid down by the UNCITRAL Model Law. A dispute surfaced over the alleged inconsistency in the supplied fabric quality. When Manav triggered the arbitration clause, Threads contented that the criteria for internationality were not met under the Model Law, as all criteria except the place of arbitration were connected to either India or Australia. In determining the nature of the arbitration, how must the arbitral tribunal in Tokyo evaluate the situation in accordance with the Model Law?

- (A) The tribunal should declare the arbitration as domestic since the contractual performance and the main aspects of the dispute are confined to India and Australia.
- (B) The arbitral tribunal ought to recognize the arbitration as international, seeing that the place of arbitration is Tokyo, different from the parties' business locations.
- (C) The arbitration should be considered non-international because there is no explicit mention of the subject matter of the agreement relating to more than one country.
- (D) The arbitration is not international, for the sole reason that Tokyo is the place of arbitration doesn't satisfy the comprehensive internationality tests under the Model Law.

Q.64) Avantika Agritech, an agricultural technology firm in Pune, India, and Global Harvest Inc., a multinational agribusiness corporation headquartered in Chicago, USA, agreed to arbitrate in Paris, France, under the UNCITRAL Model Law for any contractual disputes. However, they later disagreed on whether the dispute regarding a breach of contract was inherently international, considering that the product in question was solely for the Indian market. Avantika argued that the commercial nature of their dealings rendered the dispute international, even though the goods haven't crossed international borders. How should the arbitral tribunal interpret the commercial aspect of the arbitration agreement to determine if the dispute is international?

- (A) The arbitration agreement must be viewed as domestic because the underlying commercial transaction is limited to the Indian market with no international trade involved.
- (B) The operational scope of the transaction being limited to India deems the arbitral agreement non-international, despite the presence of an international party.

- (C) The tribunal should consider the arbitration as international because the Model Law does not restrict 'commercial' disputes to cross-border trade activities.
- (D) The arbitration cannot be seen as international unless the underlying contract involves direct international commerce, despite international parties' involvement.

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Q.65) Hitech Energy Solutions, an Indian renewable energy firm, and EcoPower GmbH, a German supplier of wind turbines, entered into a supply and installation agreement. Although the contract specified that disputes would be subject to arbitration in Berlin under the UNCITRAL Model Law, a difference emerged over the payment conditions and deadlines. Hitech Energy Solutions argued that arbitration under the Model Law should not proceed as it pertained to a 'domestic' dispute considering that all commercial activities were taking place within India. Given the circumstances of the place of business and the locus of commercial activity, is the disagreement between Hitech Energy Solutions and EcoPower GmbH subject to international commercial arbitration?

- (A) The dispute must be treated as a domestic matter since all commercial activities, including installation and payment, occur within a single State, India.
- (B) The arbitration should be conducted as an international matter as stipulated in the contract, given the diverse locations of the parties' places of business.
- (C) Their domestic dispute is not subject to international commercial arbitration under the Model Law considering the contract's execution is localized.
- (D) The determination of the arbitration as international cannot proceed unless the parties' places of business are in separate States and involved in actual international trade.

PASSAGE 13

An alternate word for adverse is unfriendly or hostile, but what does adverse possession mean? The concept of 'adverse possession is not defined in the Limitation Act, 1963 because it is a negative and consequential right merely based on the negligence of the true owner. In this article, we will understand the true meaning of adverse possession and capture its true essence; we shall also be discussing how it has evolved over the period. Further, we will discuss the concept or logic behind adverse possession from a historical perspective.

Following are the essentials to claim the plea of adverse possession

- The continuous possession of the property must be shown to the public, and the possession so occupied must be adverse to the actual owner. The disposition of the true owner must be wrongful and must be actual, visible, exclusive, hostile and continued over the statutory period.
- The most critical factors to claim the plea of this possession is the physical fact of exclusive possession and the animus possidendi, i.e., an intention to possess, to hold the property as an owner: in exclusion to the actual owner. It is pertinent to note that this kind of appeal is a mixed question of law and fact and is not a pure question of law. "Animus possidendi" is requisite to claim the plea of adverse possession, which the possessor must have. In case there is no such intention, then the statutory period of prescription does not commence.

- Further, a person claiming adverse possession based on possession law has to establish that he owns the property fulfilling the other requisites; only then will he be able to defeat the true owner's rights.
- Under the law, the possessor of the property shall be deemed to own the property until there is no interruption. It is essential to mention here that even if the actual owner of the property is not in the possession, it will not affect his right over the property. However, his position will be altered if and when the other person takes over his possession and claim his absolute title over the property.

The law concerning acquiring ownership by Adverse possession was observed in *P. Lakshmi Reddy v/s L. Lakshmi Reddy*. It clearly stated that the possessor of the property must comply with the essential requirement, i.e. it should be *nec vi, nec clam* and *nec precario*, which means that the possession must be adequate in continuity, publicity, and to the extent that shows it is possession adverse to the actual owner. Further, it was observed that the adverse possession could not commence unless he acquires the actual possession of the property with the required intention. Also, in *S. M. Karim v/s Bibi Sakina*, it was observed by Hidayatullah J. that the plea of adverse possession could be established in case the possession is adequate in continuity, publicity and extent and when the possession becomes adverse to the actual owner. On the same grounds, the Coordinate Bench of the Apex Court in *Balkrishnan v. Satyaprakash & Ors* stated that the law has to prove three 'neck' – *nec vi, nec clam* and *nec precario*. Article 65 of the Limitation Act, 1963 defines the period to claim the plea of adverse possession. It specifies that the period of 12 years is a mandate to claim the same. However, the period of 12 years starts when the possession becomes adverse to the actual owner. For example, X trespasses on the land owned by Y. If X comes back after 12 years to claim the property, then the Court will not entertain the suit in his favour, and there will be a change of property ownership from Y to X.

Source: Adverse Possession and Its Legal requirements to claim property in India, NRI Legal Services.

Q.66) Ram Prasad inherited a parcel of arable land on the outskirts of a developing town from his forebears and had been tilling it for decades. Recently, he learned that Gaurav, who owned a contiguous piece of land, had been cultivating a portion of Ram's property for over 12 years, claiming it as his own due to an old, misplaced fence line which Gaurav continued to maintain. Gaurav never concealed his cultivation activities, nor did he seek permission to use the land from Ram or any predecessor. After discovering this, Ram sought to reclaim the portion of his property under Gaurav's cultivation. Gaurav rebuffed Ram's claims by invoking the principle of adverse possession, contending the statutory period had elapsed.

- (A) Ram can reclaim his property because the actual owner's right over the property remains unaffected until challenged.
- (B) Gaurav cannot claim adverse possession since he cultivated the land due to a mistake regarding the fence line, nullifying the intention of hostility.
- (C) Gaurav is entitled to claim the property through adverse possession, having met all the essentials such as continuity and visibility of possession, intention to possess, and the statutory period.

(D) Gaurav's possession of the land can be considered permissive due to the pre-existence of the fence line, thus he has no claim of adverse possession against Ram.

Q.67) Anjali purchased an abandoned ancestral home, situated in a serene village, planning to renovate it into a boutique homestay. The house, neglected for many years, had been intermittently occupied by various members of the local community. One such occupant was Prakash, who, after finding the place uninhabited, decided to take shelter and has been living there for the past 15 years, caring for the property and paying property taxes. He was never secretive about his stay, openly claimed the house as his own, and made significant repairs. Anjali, upon becoming the lawful owner, informed Prakash of her ownership, only to be met with a declaration that he had acquired ownership through adverse possession.

(A) Prakash has a valid claim to ownership through adverse possession since he has openly and exclusively possessed and cared for the property for over 15 years.

(B) Anjali retains full ownership rights since Prakash's occupation was neither continuous nor exclusive, given the intermittent occupancy by others.

(C) Prakash's payment of property taxes is a strong indicator of his claim of adverse possession, making his occupation of the property lawful.

(D) Anjali's recent acquisition of the property resets the period of limitation for adverse possession, thereby invalidating Prakash's claim.

Q.68) Shyam Sunder has been using a shortcut through Ramesh Chandra's teak plantation to reach the main road for the past 18 years, creating a visible path. The plantation's boundary has clear markings and signage stating it is private property, yet Ramesh never confronted Shyam or others from the nearby village who used the path. Shyam recently erected a gate at the entrance of the path, claiming the right of passage through adverse possession. Ramesh has since taken legal steps to remove the gate and deny the alleged right, asserting that mere passage does not fulfill the conditions of adverse possession.

(A) Shyam has the right to maintain the gate as he enjoys the possession of the path through adverse possession, having used it visibly, continuously, and for more than the statutory period.

(B) Ramesh's failure to confront the trespassers will be deemed as permission, thus preventing Shyam's claim of adverse possession over the path.

(C) The path, being a byway for a community, cannot be claimed by Shyam through adverse possession since it is not exclusive to him.

(D) Ramesh retains full control over the plantation, including the path, as the right of adverse possession cannot be applied due to the lack of exclusive possession by Shyam.

Q.69) Vijay Malhotra purchased a vacant piece of land intending to set up a factory, but due to lack of immediate funds and other priorities, left the land fenced and unattended. Eight years later, Dinesh Mehra, an enterprising individual, discovered the deserted land and saw its potential. After researching and confirming no development was planned, Dinesh started using the land for his agriculture business, erecting permanent structures and consistently proclaiming his occupation to the

community. Four more years passed, and Vijay surfaced with plans to finally build his factory, only to be confronted by Dinesh's adverse possession claim over the property.

- (A) Dinesh cannot claim adverse possession yet, as he has not met the statutory period of 12 years of open and continuous possession as required by law.
- (B) Vijay will lose ownership of the vacant property since Dinesh has established visible, continuous, and hostile possession for 12 years in total.
- (C) Dinesh's improvements on the land and community proclamation strengthen his claim of adverse possession, making his possession lawful and ownership valid.
- (D) The permanent structures built by Dinesh assert his animus possidendi and satisfy the requirement of adverse possession, shifting ownership to him.

Q.70) Chandra Devi, who lived abroad, owned a bungalow nestled in a lush green alley in the hills of Shimla. Over the past 14 years, without Chandra's knowledge or consent, her neighbor, Sumit, had been using her bungalow as a weekend retreat, taken maintenance responsibilities, and regularly paid the property taxes. Chandra, unaware of Sumit's activities, visited her bungalow after many years only to find Sumit and his family comfortably settled in. On being confronted, Sumit asserted his ownership over the bungalow through adverse possession, stating that his possession has been open, notorious, and uninterrupted over the statutory period.

- (A) Sumit has rightful ownership of the bungalow through adverse possession due to his open, continuous, and notorious possession for more than the statutory period.
- (B) Chandra maintains her ownership as Sumit's possession began permissively, using it merely as a weekend retreat without explicit rebuttal of her ownership rights.
- (C) As Chandra has not visited the bungalow over the statutory period of 12 years, Sumit's occupation is deemed hostile, granting him ownership through adverse possession.
- (D) The maintenance and tax payments by Sumit act as an acknowledgement of Chandra's ownership, thus invalidating his claim for adverse possession.

PASSAGE 14

The 22nd Law Commission has come out with a suo-motu Report (No.284) titled "Revisiting the Law on Prevention of Damage to Public Property", recommending amendments in the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984. To recap, initially, the Supreme Court had constituted two Committees to look into the issue of destruction of public property. These Committees had submitted their reports and the Court issued certain guidelines, which were given effect to immediately. Subsequently, in 2015, the government proposed the Prevention of Damage to Public Property (Amendment) Bill to amend the 1984 law. However, the same never fructified into an enactment. In this backdrop, considering the rising instances of vandalism and consequent loss to the State exchequer, the Law Commission suo motu decided to prepare the present Report. Its Report observes that the 1984 law failed in its stated objective, ie to prevent destruction of public property. In fact, the destruction of public property continued unabated, causing gargantuan losses to the public exchequer and inconvenience to the general public.

Therefore, the Commission recommends inter-alia:

(A) Presumption Against Accused: There shall be a rebuttable presumption against a person accused of damaging public property, if it is shown that the property was damaged as direct consequence of the offence and the accused participated in the commission of the offence.

(B) Prosecution for Abetment of Mischief: When public property is damaged as a consequence of demonstrations, hartals or bandh called by any organization, the office bearers of the organization shall be deemed guilty of abetment of the offence and punished accordingly. An office bearer, however, who proves that he had no knowledge of the activity or exercised due diligence in trying to prevent it, is to stand protected.

(C) Punishment for Abetment: The punishment for abetment shall be the same as that for the offence abetted.

(D) Definition of Fine: Fine be defined for the purposes of the law. It shall mean and include an amount equivalent to market value of the public property damaged. If such value cannot be assessed in terms of money, a Court may fix the amount taking into account the facts and circumstances.

(E) Special Reasons for Lesser Punishment: For mischief of damage to public property, if a court awards a sentence of imprisonment for less than 6 months, it must record "special" reasons and not just any reasons.

(F) Videography of demonstrations, etc.: In case there is prior information of events where damage to public property may be caused, officer-in-charge of the concerned police station shall make arrangements for videography of the area.

(G) Bail: Before a person accused or convicted for damaging public property is released on bail, the court must satisfy itself that there are reasonable grounds to believe that he is not guilty of the offense. One of the conditions for bail should be the deposit of an amount equivalent to the estimate value of the property damaged. Significantly, the Report considers that the 1984 law did not deal with prolonged obstruction of public property. It states that only some States have provisions for dealing with obstructions on public pathways, but even in those cases, the penalty prescribed is inadequate.

Source: Deposit Amount Of Damaged Public Property For Bail : Law Commission Gives Recommendations On Tightening PDPP Act, Live Law, February 2, 2024.

Q.71) A political organization named Swarajya Jan Seva Dal, led by its President Arjun Patil, had called for a city-wide bandh in Pune to protest against a newly introduced municipal policy. The protest was largely peaceful during the day, but as evening settled in, a group of demonstrators wearing the party's badges broke into the premises of the Pune Metro Rail Corporation, a public sector enterprise, vandalizing equipment and derailing a stationary train, resulting in substantial damage. CCTV footage captured images of the vandals but did not clearly show their faces. The police arrested several protesters from the site, including Arjun Patil, who was present, leading chants and giving speeches earlier in the day, although he was not seen near the Metro Rail premises during the incident.

(A) Arjun Patil can be presumed guilty of the damage caused since it occurred during an event his party called, even though he wasn't pictured at the scene of the crime.

- (B) As the police have arrested Arjun Patil, he must produce evidence showing he had no knowledge of the damaging act to absolve himself from charges against him.
- (C) Arjun Patil cannot be held responsible for the damage unless it is clearly established that he was present and actively involved in the vandalizing incident.
- (D) The presumption against Arjun Patil stands considering his active participation and leadership role in the bandh that led to public property damage.

Q.72) During the chaotic demonstration by a group named Naya Azaadi Sangh, some members became riotous and uprooted railway tracks, leading to significant disturbances in train services in West Bengal. The local police were forewarned about the demonstration but failed to videograph the event. During the subsequent investigation, one of the alleged suspects, Vikas, was found to be a general secretary of the organization. Vikas pleaded ignorance of the incident and evidence showed that he was not present during the upheaval. Additionally, Vikas provided evidence of his efforts to issue guidelines for peace and non-violence to the demonstrators beforehand.

- (A) Vikas can still be punished for abetment as being a part of the leadership of the organization that called for the demonstration, according to the new recommendations.
- (B) The absence of videography by the police exonerates Vikas from his liability because there is no evidence of the crime being committed.
- (C) Vikas should be deemed innocent as he had demonstrated due diligence to prevent damage by issuing guidelines to maintain peace amongst demonstrators.
- (D) Vikas would be protected based on his non-participation and efforts to prevent violence, fulfilling the criteria for exemption as per the Law Commission's recommendations.

Q.73) A local community activist, Meena Kumari, was upset to find that the historic park in her neighborhood had been obstructed by a large political banner spanning across the central green space for months. Over time, the obstruction had led to the death of a significant portion of the vegetation beneath the banner and caused public distress as the park was unusable. Despite numerous complaints to the authorities and the political party responsible, the banner remained in place. Meena filed a lawsuit under the public nuisance and damage to public property laws.

- (A) The political party is responsible for the prolonged obstruction, causing damage to public property, amounting to public nuisance as per the recent Law Commission's recommendations.
- (B) Meena has no standing for a lawsuit as the local municipality did not act on her complaints, thus nullifying her claim.
- (C) The duration of the banner's existence cannot constitute obstruction of public property unless it is proven to have caused significant public inconvenience.
- (D) Given the damage to the park's vegetation and the public inconvenience, the party responsible can be held accountable following the guidelines that deal with obstruction to public property.

Q.74) After an incident of mass destruction to bus stops and city benches during a state-wide rally led by a teachers' union, the government decided to crack down on

the offenders. The video evidence mostly consisted of the aftermath rather than the acts of vandalism. Among those arrested was a retired school teacher, Mrs. Geeta Singh, who participated in the rally but insists she had left before the violence began. Leaked private messages from a union group chat, however, suggest that some members, including Mrs. Singh, discussed making a strong statement through "forceful measures." The court has ordered Mrs. Singh to deposit a substantial amount as part of the bail conditions, equivalent to her share in the estimated damage.

- (A) Mrs. Singh's private messages imply her agreement to the destruction, thus the deposit as a bail condition is justifiable under the new amendment recommendations.
- (B) As Mrs. Singh had left before the violence occurred, it is unjust to ask her for a bail deposit based on estimated damages unless direct participation is proven.
- (C) Without direct video evidence of Mrs. Singh's participation, the requirement for a bail deposit based on property damage value is unfounded and inappropriate.
- (D) The leaked private messages do not serve as adequate proof of Mrs. Singh's involvement in the crime, and hence, she cannot be compelled to deposit the bail amount.

Q.75) During a period of civil unrest, a mob attacked public buses in Mumbai, leading to several being set ablaze. Ashok Verma, a resident, was identified by an eyewitness as one of the rioters. However, visual evidence only confirms his presence next to the buses before they were set on fire, with no concrete proof of his involvement in the act. Despite this, he was charged with destruction of public property. A fund was set up by the local community to aid in rebuilding efforts, which Ashok anonymously donated to. During the trial, he faced a stringent punishment as his presence was seen as indicative of culpability.

- (A) Irrespective of the visual evidence, Ashok's anonymous donation indicates an implied admission of guilt, justifying the presumption of involvement in the destruction.
- (B) Given the eyewitness account, Ashok's mere presence at the scene is sufficient to attract punishment for destruction of public property under the new recommendations.
- (C) The absence of visual evidence capturing Ashok's direct involvement should lead to the application of minimal punishment with recorded "special" reasons by the court.
- (D) Ashok's donation does not amount to an admission of guilt, and without visual evidence of his involvement, a presumption of his guilt cannot be justified.

PASSAGE 15

Medical insanity encompasses a range of mental health conditions, such as anxiety and depression, that may impair cognitive or emotional functioning and require medical attention. However, it does not necessarily equate to legal insanity. The focus in medical insanity is on diagnosing, treating, and managing mental disorders, and individuals with such conditions can often make informed decisions and lead normal lives with appropriate medical intervention. Legal insanity, by contrast, is a legal concept concerning an individual's capacity and responsibility for their actions within the legal system. It's a recognized defense in criminal law, suggesting that at the

time of the crime, the accused was unable to understand the nature and consequences of their actions due to a mental disorder. This defense is rooted in laws such as Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code, which states that an act by a person of unsound mind is not an offence if they were unaware it was wrong or contrary to the law. In legal insanity cases, the burden of proof typically lies with the accused. They must establish, often through psychiatric evaluations, that they were not in control of their reasoning faculties during the crime. Evidence of their conduct before, during, and after the offence, along with medical documentation, may be presented to demonstrate their mental incapacity and seek exemption from full criminal responsibility.

Understanding the roots of legal insanity requires a glance back in time. The first recorded case dealing with the law of insanity dates back to 1724 in the United Kingdom with *R v. Arnold*. In this case, Edward Arnold attempted to kill Lord Onslow and evidence revealed that Arnold was suffering from a mental disorder. The legal response to insanity has evolved over centuries, with jurisdictions adopting different standards to assess an individual's mental state at the time of committing a crime. The M'Naughten Rule, established in 19th-century England, remains a foundational test in many jurisdictions, assessing whether the accused knew the difference between right and wrong during the commission of the offence. In the context of the Indian legal system, Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code is pivotal in addressing the defence of legal insanity. This section states that an act committed by a person of unsound mind is not an offence unless the person knows the act is wrong or contrary to the law. To benefit from this provision, the accused must prove legal insanity, not merely medical insanity. The distinction between the two is crucial in the courtroom, as a person may be medically insane but still legally responsible for their actions if they knew the act was wrong. Recent judgments by the Supreme Court, such as the case of *Surendra Mishra vs. State of Jharkhand* (AIR 2011 SC 627), have clarified the nuances surrounding legal insanity. The court emphasises that every person suffering from a mental disease is not automatically exempted from criminal liability. The accused bears the responsibility of proving legal insanity and the onus can be discharged by demonstrating their conduct with reference to their medical condition. Key differences between medical and legal insanity include:

- Definition: Medical insanity is a state of mental illness needing medical treatment, while legal insanity is a legal status affecting a person's accountability in court.
- Purpose: Medical insanity focuses on health and well-being, aiming for diagnosis and treatment. Legal insanity pertains to legal fitness for trial and criminal responsibility.
- Decision-Making Capacity: Medical insanity doesn't always impact decision-making capacity, while legal insanity often implies a lack of legal decision-making ability.
- Determining Factors: Medical insanity is diagnosed by healthcare professionals based on medical criteria. Legal insanity is determined by legal standards and involves assessments by mental health experts and legal professionals.
- Consequences: Medical insanity leads to treatment and interventions for mental health improvement. Legal insanity can result in legal consequences, like being declared not criminally responsible or commitment to a psychiatric institution.

- Burden of Proof: The burden of proof in medical insanity lies in medical evidence and judgment, whereas in legal insanity, it typically rests on the accused to demonstrate their lack of criminal responsibility.

Understanding these differences is essential for both healthcare and legal professionals in addressing mental health issues in their respective fields.

Source: Difference Between Medical and Legal Insanity, Law Bhoomi, December 18, 2023.

Q.76) In the bustling city of Mumbai, Anand, a 35-year-old software engineer, was arrested for the attempted murder of his ex-boss, Mr. Kapoor, with whom he had a long-standing professional feud. Anand, who had been undergoing treatment for severe depression, meticulously planned the attack for months. On the day of the incident, he broke into Mr. Kapoor's house armed with a knife. However, before he could harm Mr. Kapoor, the police, alerted by the security system, apprehended Anand. His defense attorney argues that Anand was under the influence of his mental condition and could not understand the nature and wrongfulness of his actions. The prosecution, on the other hand, presents evidence that Anand had been actively seeking treatment, was regularly taking medication, and had a clear motive rooted in the professional rivalry. They argue that despite his medical condition, he was fully aware of his actions and their potential consequences.

- (A) Anand's actions are not criminal due to his severe depression, which constitutes legal insanity.
- (B) Anand should be considered criminally responsible as he was under treatment and understood his actions.
- (C) The meticulous planning of the attack indicates Anand's capability to differentiate between right and wrong.
- (D) The fact that Anand did not complete the crime exonerates him from criminal responsibility.

Q.77) Priya, a renowned psychiatrist in Delhi, was treating a patient, Rohan, who had been diagnosed with schizophrenia. Rohan was later arrested for arson after setting fire to a local community hall, claiming that voices in his head commanded him to do so. During the trial, Priya was summoned to provide expert testimony regarding Rohan's mental state. She explained that Rohan's cognitive abilities were severely impaired during the incident and that he could not distinguish right from wrong due to his delusions. The prosecution challenged her testimony, arguing that Rohan had been non-compliant with his medication regimen and had previously demonstrated an understanding of the law by avoiding police detection in minor shoplifting incidents.

- (A) The expert testimony of Priya regarding Rohan's cognitive abilities should be enough to prove legal insanity.
- (B) Rohan's history of avoiding police detection indicates a consciousness of guilt, which undermines the defense of legal insanity.
- (C) Non-compliance with medication does not negate the defense of legal insanity if the cognitive impairment is evident.
- (D) The command hallucinations experienced by Rohan justify legal insanity regardless of his previous conduct.

Q.78) Vikram, a young entrepreneur from Bengaluru, was diagnosed with bipolar disorder. During a manic episode, he impulsively purchased a luxury car with funds embezzled from his company's account, believing that he was making a sound investment for his business. The embezzlement came to light during an audit, and Vikram was charged with the offence. At trial, his defense argued that Vikram's impulsive behavior and impaired judgment during the manic episode rendered him incapable of understanding the nature of his act. The prosecution presented evidence that Vikram had a history of similar transactions during periods of stable mental health and had expressed concerns about being caught prior to the audit.

- (A) Vikram's bipolar disorder and manic episode can be considered grounds for legal insanity due to impaired judgment.
- (B) The evidence of Vikram's similar behavior during stable periods suggests an understanding of the nature of his actions.
- (C) Vikram's concern about being caught implies awareness of the wrongfulness of the embezzlement, negating legal insanity.
- (D) The impulsive nature of the purchase during a manic episode absolves Vikram of criminal responsibility for the embezzlement.

Q.79) Sunil, a shopkeeper in Kolkata, was charged with the murder of a customer who had been harassing him for weeks. During the trial, it was revealed that Sunil had been experiencing severe stress and anxiety due to the harassment, leading to an acute stress reaction. The defense argued that this reaction caused a temporary loss of control, resulting in the fatal altercation. The prosecution countered that Sunil had previously sought legal advice on how to deal with the harassment, indicating a clear understanding of legal processes and the wrongfulness of taking violent action.

- (A) Sunil's temporary loss of control due to an acute stress reaction fulfills the criteria for legal insanity.
- (B) The act of seeking legal advice prior to the incident shows Sunil's capacity to understand legal implications, which challenges the legal insanity defense.
- (C) The ongoing harassment experienced by Sunil justifies his actions under the defense of legal insanity.
- (D) Sunil's severe stress and anxiety negate his criminal responsibility for the murder, as they impaired his cognitive functioning.

Q.80) Aarav, a resident of Chennai, was on trial for theft. He had a history of dissociative identity disorder (DID), which resulted in periods where he would act under a different identity with no recollection of his actions when in his primary identity. During one such period, he allegedly committed theft. His defense claimed that due to his DID, Aarav could not recall the incident and had no control over his alternate identity's actions. The prosecution pointed out that Aarav had been managing his condition with therapy and medication, and there was no prior instance of criminal behavior during his dissociative episodes.

- (A) Aarav's lack of recollection due to DID is a valid defense for legal insanity as it demonstrates a lack of control over his actions.

- (B) Managing the condition with therapy and medication indicates that Aarav's actions were under his control, contradicting the legal insanity claim.
- (C) The absence of prior criminal behavior during dissociative episodes is irrelevant to the current charge of theft.
- (D) Aarav's dissociative identity disorder does not provide a basis for legal insanity since he was aware of his actions when not in a dissociative state.

PASSAGE 16

Malicious prosecution denotes the wrongful initiation of criminal proceedings. It is prosecution against a person without any likely cause that causes damages. It is a kind of tort, and the victim has the right that he even can sue the police authorities for any such wrong done by them. Liability arising out of malicious prosecution relies on the freedom to take any action, and the other is the necessity to look into the false accusations against the person. Criminal prosecuting attorneys and judges are exempted from malicious prosecution by the doctrine of prosecutorial immunity and judicial immunity. Suppose a person under the influence of an ill or improper motive institutes a judicial proceeding against another person without likely cause to sustain it. In that case, it can be defined as malicious prosecution as observed by the court during the case of West Bengal State Electricity Board versus Dilip Kumar Ray. It is the benevolent intention of unsuccessful criminal or bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings against another without likely cause. Malicious prosecution is likely to occur when one party knowingly and intentionally initiates any baseless litigation against the other person. In malicious prosecution, 'prosecution' refers to initiating judicial proceedings, distinct from internal departmental inquiries. It involves formal legal action where the defendant actively pursues a case against the plaintiff in a judicial setting. The plaintiff's responsibility is to prove to the court that he was prosecuted without reasonable cause by the defendants with malicious intent. Even if the reasonable, likely and probable motive exists, it is of no value if the prosecutor prosecutes the case in ignorance. It must be noted that the accused getting acquitted or the case getting dismissed should not be proof of the absence of reasonable and probable cause. Suppose a person initiates a proceeding with multiple charges, where the probable cause may be present for some of the charges and absent for some. In such cases, the probable motive isn't always present, and hence his legal responsibility for malicious prosecution is complete. A person who files a suit for malicious prosecution has to prove that the defendant who has filed the case has done it without any likely cause. Malice extends beyond personal ill will or vendetta. It encompasses any wrongful motive that drives the prosecutor, even if initially absent. If the prosecutor becomes aware of the accused's innocence but continues the case, it constitutes malice from that point onward.

For a claim of malicious prosecution, the judicial proceedings must conclude without establishing the plaintiff's guilt. The termination signifies the absence of sufficient grounds for the original prosecution. The plaintiff can claim damages for harm to reputation, person, and property due to the wrongful prosecution. These damages serve as a tangible measure of the impact of the malicious prosecution. Malicious prosecution isn't limited to criminal cases. It also applies to civil proceedings where the plaintiff must prove malice and demonstrate how the proceedings infringed upon their liberty and reputation. Victims of malicious prosecution can seek compensation

or punitive damages. Furthermore, as malicious prosecution infringes on fundamental rights, the victim can invoke writ jurisdiction under Article 32 or 226 of the Indian Constitution to seek redress and compensation for physical, mental, and social harm suffered. In summary, malicious prosecution is a legal remedy available to individuals who have been wrongfully subjected to legal proceedings without just cause, motivated by malice. It underscores the balance between the right to initiate legal action and the need to prevent abuse of the judicial process for personal gains or vendettas.

Source: MALICIOUS PROSECUTION, Manupatra.

Q.81) Rajesh, a merchant in Bhopal, publicly accused Priya, his competitor, of embezzling funds from their suppliers. Without solid evidence but driven by market rivalry, he filed a police complaint, leading to Priya's arrest. The case quickly went to trial, but the prosecution was unable to establish any embezzlement. Subsequently, Priya was acquitted. After her acquittal, Priya learned that Rajesh had inferred her guilt solely from a misinterpreted ledger entry which he did not fully investigate. Priya decides to sue Rajesh for malicious prosecution. How likely is it that Priya will succeed in her claim?

- (A) Very likely, as Priya was acquitted and Rajesh lacked probable cause, manifesting malicious intent.
- (B) Unlikely, since Rajesh acted in the public interest by reporting a suspected crime.
- (C) Likely unsuccessful, because Rajesh had a misinterpreted ledger entry which acted as a likely cause.
- (D) Doubtful of success as Rajesh's action was based on his right to initiate legal action.

Q.82) Ankit, a journalist, published an article with allegations that Sheetal, a government official, was involved in bribery. These allegations were based on an anonymous tip that he failed to corroborate. Sheetal was suspended pending an internal departmental inquiry but was eventually cleared of all charges. She then filed a defamation suit against Ankit and a separate claim for malicious prosecution. She asserts that her suspension caused her mental anguish and damage to her reputation. Will Sheetal's claim for malicious prosecution hold in court?

- (A) She will prevail because malicious prosecution applies to civil proceedings where liberty and reputation are at stake.
- (B) She won't succeed as the claim doesn't involve formal legal action or proceedings initiated by Ankit in a judicial setting.
- (C) She will not prevail as her harm was not from a criminal proceeding, which is the only scenario for malicious prosecution.
- (D) She will succeed since her fundamental rights were infringed and she can seek redress under Article 32 or 226.

Q.83) Arjun, a property developer in Chennai, was sued by a rival firm led by Vijay for allegedly breaching building regulations. Vijay knew that Arjun had followed all regulations but wanted to damage his reputation and hinder his projects. After a long legal battle, the court found no merit in the accusations and dismissed the case. Arjun,

aware that Vijay was informed of his compliance by the local council before the lawsuit, intends to file for malicious prosecution. Assuming that Arjun proceeds with the lawsuit, to what extent will he be able to prove malicious prosecution?

- (A) Arjun will likely prove malicious prosecution because the termination of the case suggests an absence of reasonable and probable cause.
- (B) Arjun's case will be unsustainable as Vijay has prosecutorial immunity.
- (C) Arjun could not establish malicious prosecution as Vijay was exercising his legal right to file a lawsuit.
- (D) He stands a good chance if he can demonstrate that Vijay's motivation was purely to inflict harm irrespective of the truth.

Q.84) Deepika initiated fraudulent bankruptcy proceedings against her business partner Rahul with the secret aim of taking over the business. She alleged financial mismanagement and insolvency which were untrue. The court dismissed the bankruptcy petition citing lack of evidence. Rahul, after enduring significant financial and reputational harm, decides to file a suit against Deepika for malicious prosecution. Does Rahul have a sustainable case for malicious prosecution?

- (A) Rahul has a viable case, as the proceedings were a tool for Deepika to wrongfully claim the business.
- (B) No, because bankruptcy proceedings do not fall under the ambit of cases where malicious prosecution can be cited.
- (C) Not successful, as punishment for fraudulent bankruptcy is covered under different laws and not malicious prosecution.
- (D) Unlikely, unless Rahul proves harm to his person, as property and reputation damages alone don't substantiate a malicious prosecution claim.

Q.85) Neha, a sought-after painter, was falsely accused of art forgery by a rival, Lalit. Despite clear evidence exonerating Neha, Lalit persuaded the police to arrest and prosecute her. During the trial process, Lalit publicly gloated about Neha's impending conviction, affecting her art sales and reputation. The court eventually acquitted Neha. If Neha files a claim for malicious prosecution, what facets will she need to prove for a successful outcome?

- (A) She must show that she suffered damages and that Lalit had no probable cause to accuse her of art forgery.
- (B) Neha should prove that Lalit initiated the proceedings intentionally, disregarding the clear evidence of her innocence.
- (C) She is required to demonstrate that her acquittal is enough to prove malicious prosecution without proving the motive behind Lalit's actions.
- (D) Proving that Lalit had ill-intentions will suffice for a claim, regardless of whether the prosecution had likely cause.

CRITICAL REASONING**PASSAGE 17**

The post-World War II era saw the West, led by the United States, asserting dominance through the promotion of a globalized economy and upholding international law. However, by 2024, this hegemony has unraveled due to America's actions against TikTok and its involvement in Gaza's conflict, reflecting the dissolution of the US-led world order. During the Cold War, the West justified its actions, such as the Vietnam War and support for apartheid South Africa, as part of an existential struggle against communism. The fall of the Soviet Union left the West without its moral justification, but America remained unchallenged as the sole superpower for two decades. Countries either aligned with the US or faced consequences, as seen in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya.

The rise of China as a global power has challenged American dominance, leading to actions like banning Chinese technology and restricting trade. The US's attempts to curb China's influence, such as the bans on Huawei and the forced sale of TikTok, reveal an unwillingness to compete on equal terms. The TikTok saga, in particular, exposes America's insecurity about Chinese technological prowess and its departure from principles of free speech and free markets. The West's hypocrisy is further highlighted by its response to the conflict in Gaza. The mainstream media's portrayal of Israel's right to self-defense contrasts with the reality of civilian casualties and the support for what some argue is genocidal violence. This has eroded the belief in the West's commitment to a rights-based world order. In Europe, politicians are framing anti-war protests as a security threat, with leaders in Britain suggesting that Muslim protesters might harbor extremists. This manipulation of public sentiment diverts attention from the calls for a ceasefire in Gaza. The ongoing war in Ukraine demonstrates that Western economic and military power has limits. The inability to decisively influence the conflict and the tacit acceptance of violations of international law in Gaza signal a weakening of Western hegemony. The world is witnessing the emergence of a multipolar order, with non-Western nations like India and Turkey finding ways to navigate around Western sanctions and assert their own interests.

Source: TikTok, The telegraph India, 17 March, 2024.

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

- (a) The dissolution of the US-led world order is solely due to China's rise as a global power.
- (b) The post-World War II era was marked by a globalized economy and adherence to international law, led by the United States.
- (c) The US has consistently upheld the principles of free speech and free markets without any deviation.
- (d) Europe's framing of anti-war protests as a security threat has been universally accepted without criticism.

Q.87) Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments?

- (a) The West's support for apartheid South Africa was a strategic move to maintain stability in the region, rather than a moral justification.

- (b) The rise of China as a global power has led to a more balanced and multipolar world order, reducing the dominance of any single nation.
- (c) The US's actions against TikTok and Huawei are consistent with its long-standing commitment to national security and are not indicative of an insecurity about Chinese technological prowess.
- (d) The mainstream media's portrayal of Israel's right to self-defense in the Gaza conflict is based on objective reporting of facts and international law.

Q.88) Which of the following judgments most closely conforms to the principle stated above?

- (a) The fall of the Soviet Union left the West without a moral justification for its actions, leading to a period of unchallenged American dominance.
- (b) The West's actions during the Cold War were justified by the existential struggle against communism, which provided a moral basis for interventions.
- (c) The inability of the West to decisively influence the conflict in Ukraine demonstrates the strength of Western economic and military power.
- (d) The mainstream media's portrayal of the Gaza conflict reflects a balanced and unbiased perspective, upholding the West's commitment to a rights-based world order.

Q.89) How does the author suggest the West's response to the conflict in Gaza has affected its global image?

- (a) The West's response has strengthened its global image by demonstrating a commitment to peace and humanitarian principles.
- (b) The West's support for Israel's right to self-defense in Gaza has been universally praised for its adherence to international law.
- (c) The portrayal of the Gaza conflict in the mainstream media has exposed the West's hypocrisy and eroded belief in its commitment to a rights-based world order.
- (d) The West's handling of the Gaza conflict has showcased its ability to unite the international community in support of common values.

Q.90) Which of the following will act as an assumption for the author's argument that the world is witnessing the emergence of a multipolar order?

- (a) The rise of non-Western nations like India and Turkey is a temporary phenomenon that will not significantly impact the global order.
- (b) Western economic and military power remains the dominant force in global affairs, with no real challengers.
- (c) Non-Western nations are finding ways to navigate around Western sanctions and assert their own interests, contributing to a more balanced global order.
- (d) The US-led world order is stronger than ever, with America continuing to assert dominance through the promotion of a globalized economy.

PASSAGE 18

Amit Shah's proclamation on implementing the Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA) and his criticism of its opponents as practitioners of "appeasement and vote-bank politics" reflect a strategic push for the Hindu nationalist regime. The CAA's timing, ahead of national elections, underscores its significance in redefining Indian citizenship within the framework of Hindu civilization and global Hindu community. Narendra Modi's Independence Day speech and subsequent actions emphasize a vision of India's future, drawing parallels with historical milestones and reshaping the nation's identity. This ideological project aims to realign people's perceptions away from empirical realities to a mythic national narrative. The concept of democratic citizenship, as outlined by T.H. Marshall, encompasses civil, political, and social rights. However, the reality in India reveals a stark contrast between these promises and the socio-economic conditions faced by the majority. The gap between the elite and the marginalized is evident in statistics on health, wealth, and access to resources, highlighting a failure to fulfill the social contract of republican citizenship.

The elite's disinterest in addressing socio-economic disparities is rooted in their vested interests and a disconnect from the experiences of the precariat. The pandemic further exposed this divide, with record SUV sales juxtaposed against widespread reliance on government-subsidized food. The realization of social citizenship requires class-based political mobilization, a process that has historically unfolded in Europe over centuries. In India, the promise of rights-based social welfare under the UPA government was undermined by crony capitalism and the commodification of welfare.

The stale promise of secular republican citizenship has given way to the rise of 'Hindu citizenship' under the BJP, which depoliticizes distributional issues and redirects material anxieties towards the 'Muslim Other.' This strategy mirrors historical shifts in Pakistan, where socio-economic transformation was sidelined in favor of religious nationalism.

Source: Fractured belonging, The Telegraph India, 16 March, 2024.

Q.91) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) Amit Shah's criticism of CAA opponents as practitioners of "appeasement and vote-bank politics" is unrelated to the Hindu nationalist agenda.
- (b) The concept of democratic citizenship in India perfectly aligns with T.H. Marshall's framework, encompassing civil, political, and social rights.
- (c) The realization of social citizenship in India is hindered by the elite's disinterest in addressing socio-economic disparities.
- (d) The pandemic has bridged the gap between the elite and the marginalized in India, leading to a more equitable distribution of resources.

Q.92) Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument that the BJP's rise has led to the emergence of 'Hindu citizenship'?

- (a) The BJP's policies have led to significant socio-economic improvements for all citizens, regardless of their religious affiliation.
- (b) The concept of 'Hindu citizenship' is a long-standing tradition in India, predating the BJP's rise to power.

- (c) The UPA government's rights-based social welfare initiatives were largely successful in addressing socio-economic disparities.
- (d) The pandemic has resulted in a widespread rejection of Hindu nationalism, with citizens prioritizing secular values.

Q.93) Why would have the author remarked that Narendra Modi's Independence Day speech and subsequent actions emphasize a vision of India's future, drawing parallels with historical milestones and reshaping the nation's identity?

- (a) To highlight the success of Modi's policies in promoting economic growth and reducing poverty in India.
- (b) To criticize the focus on historical milestones as a distraction from the current socio-economic challenges faced by the country.
- (c) To emphasize the continuity of India's development goals from the past to the present under Modi's leadership.
- (d) To illustrate the ideological project aimed at realigning people's perceptions away from empirical realities to a mythic national narrative.

Q.94) Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

- (a) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA) is a non-partisan initiative aimed solely at protecting persecuted minorities.
- (b) The gap between the elite and the marginalized in India is narrowing due to effective government policies.
- (c) Class-based political mobilization is essential for the realization of social citizenship in India.
- (d) The rise of Hindu nationalism under the BJP has effectively addressed the socio-economic disparities in the country.

Q.95) Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that the elite's disinterest in addressing socio-economic disparities is rooted in their vested interests and disconnect from the experiences of the precariat?

- (a) The elite in India have consistently advocated for policies that prioritize the welfare of the marginalized and have actively engaged in philanthropic efforts.
- (b) Recent surveys show that the majority of the elite in India believe that addressing socio-economic disparities should be the government's top priority.
- (c) There has been a significant increase in the number of elite individuals joining grassroots movements to address socio-economic issues.
- (d) The pandemic has led to a surge in luxury goods consumption among the elite, while the marginalized continue to struggle for basic necessities.

PASSAGE 19

The global liberal order, characterized by representative democracy, free markets, the rule of law, and individual freedom, is experiencing a systematic erosion. This order, though not uniform across nations, has been the foundation of a stable capitalist system. However, internal pressures, rather than external threats, have led to the weakening of this order. Elected governments have undermined the rule of law, electoral processes have become tainted, economic inequality has soared, and individual freedoms are being curtailed. India's transition from a liberal to an illiberal democracy mirrors this global trend. The country's foundational ethos of secularism, inclusivity, and diversity is being replaced by a singular faith, culture, and a strong nationalism that tolerates no dissent. This shift can be traced back to the successive Congress regimes, where democratic processes deteriorated, and money power heavily influenced electoral outcomes. The proliferation of political parties and coalition governments further fragmented the political landscape, leading to vote-bank politics and short-term electoral gains. Economic policies have increasingly favored markets over inclusive planning, resulting in growing disparities. The rise of a new affluent class has exacerbated these inequalities, with technology further contributing to a self-centered and narcissistic society. Existential threats like ecological disasters, technological disruptions, and global warming have heightened insecurities, fueling the appeal of strong leaders who promise to restore past glory. Leaders like Narendra Modi in India, Donald Trump in the USA, Recep Erdogan in Turkey, and Viktor Orbán in Hungary embody this trend. Modi's popularity, for instance, stems from a rejection of the Congress's liberal democratic approach, offering a decisive, absolutist, and majoritarian vision of India. As strongmen rule, the masses remain disengaged, content with the distractions of technology or resigned to leaving decisions to others. This passive acceptance underscores a lack of understanding and concern for the profound changes reshaping the world.

Source: Hour of apathy, The Telegraph India, 15 March, 2024.

Q.96) Which of the following is a correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in the passage?

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- (a) The global liberal order is being strengthened by elected governments and the rule of law.
- (b) Economic policies that favor inclusive planning over markets are reducing disparities.
- (c) The rise of strong leaders like Narendra Modi and Donald Trump is a response to the erosion of liberal democratic values.
- (d) Technology has fostered a more empathetic and community-oriented society.

Q.97) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) The rise of strong leaders like Narendra Modi and Donald Trump is solely due to their charismatic personalities.
- (b) The global liberal order has remained completely unchanged and unchallenged throughout its existence.

- (c) The transition from liberal to illiberal democracy in India is a unique phenomenon, unrelated to global trends.
- (d) Economic policies favoring markets over inclusive planning have contributed to growing disparities.

Q.98) How does the author suggest that existential threats like ecological disasters and technological disruptions have impacted society?

- (a) They have led to a renewed focus on sustainable development and environmental protection.
- (b) They have heightened insecurities, fueling the appeal of strong leaders who promise to restore past glory.
- (c) They have encouraged a global movement towards greater technological innovation and cooperation.
- (d) They have resulted in a significant decrease in economic inequality and social disparities.

Q.99) Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

- (a) The global liberal order has been strengthened by the rise of strong leaders who prioritize national security.
- (b) The transition to illiberal democracy in India is a positive development that reflects the country's unique cultural identity.
- (c) Elected governments undermining the rule of law is a key factor contributing to the erosion of the global liberal order.
- (d) Technological advancements have led to a more inclusive and equitable society, reducing the appeal of strong leaders.

Q.100) Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that internal pressures have led to the weakening of the global liberal order?

- (a) A global survey shows a majority of citizens in democratic countries still have high trust in their electoral processes and the rule of law.
- (b) Several countries have recently seen a surge in grassroots movements demanding greater accountability and transparency from elected officials.
- (c) There is evidence that economic inequality within countries has reached its highest levels in decades, correlating with decreased public trust in democratic institutions.
- (d) International organizations have successfully mediated conflicts between nations, leading to a strengthened global cooperation.

PASSAGE 20

The joys of motherhood are not unalloyed; this can be a slightly shame-faced admission in a rare season or, occasionally, part of a weak pretence of wit. It seems that children are worrying, yet entrancing in their unmanageability, their measles and chicken pox, their fusses and fancies, their unshakeable belief that bugs and mud are food, their eager playfulness just as the clock strikes three in the morning. Love conquers all. Few mothers would say, as Gul Panag has done, that motherhood is

overwhelming, thankless, exhausting, frustrating, and rewarding every now and then. Such things should be normally spoken about. What Ms Panag, the former beauty queen, actor and trained pilot, was trying to make 'normal' was the acceptance that a mother's body and emotions do not always feel on top of the world. By unwinding the skeins of myth clothing the mother figure, her comments focused on the convenient abstraction created by a society which relies greatly on women's unacknowledged labour. But mothers are often tired, exasperated, and plagued by feelings of guilt and inadequacy.

The ideal of the sacrificing mother is culturally so deep-rooted that recognising her exhaustion and frustration is dangerous to social hierarchies. Mothers' invisible work begins from pregnancy, which is a 'natural' and welcome condition — the latter in certain family situations — so that complaints about the physical stress that can be experienced in spite of the release of 'good hormones' are unthinkable. Although the education of a growing child, from the mother's nursery rhymes to homework, travel to and from coaching classes or attendance at parent-teacher meetings, is often identified as the woman's invisible work, as are cooking meals at different times, laundry and cleaning, there can be no measure of the physical stress, the tension of juggling jobs or the emotional cost of being taken for granted by the entire family. Making the undervalued valued and 'normal' may have lain behind the decision of the former New Zealand prime minister, Jacinda Ardern, to bring her three-month-old toddler to the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Other women leaders in the West, too, are trying to remove one of the major sources of maternal stress by eliminating the taboo of bringing infants to work. The former British member of parliament, Jo Swinson, brought her baby to the House Commons during a debate. For her it was a step towards modernisation: neither the woman's place nor that of her nurturing work should be confined solely to the home. Society loves the dedicated mother, but it still balks at witnessing that dedication as a normal part of the workplace. She may be perceived as the loving protector, a force for good, as many deities are in India's majority religion. But such abstractions also create the ruse to tie the mother to the child's diaper tapes. Ms Panag's forthright demand that the challenges of motherhood be normalised confronts precisely these layered hypocrisies.

Source: Bugs, mud, love: Editorial on Gul Panag's distinctive take on motherhood, The Telegraph India, 17 March, 2024.

Q.101) Why would have the author remarked that "few mothers would say, as Gul Panag has done, that motherhood is overwhelming, thankless, exhausting, frustrating, and rewarding every now and then"?

- (a) To emphasize that most mothers find motherhood to be a consistently rewarding and fulfilling experience without any challenges.
- (b) To highlight the societal expectation that mothers should not openly discuss the difficulties and complexities of motherhood.
- (c) To argue that the experiences of motherhood described by Gul Panag are rare and not representative of the majority of mothers.
- (d) To suggest that mothers who find motherhood overwhelming and exhausting are not adequately prepared for the role.

Q.102) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) The ideal of the sacrificing mother is universally accepted and uncontested in all cultures.
- (b) Mothers' invisible work, such as childcare and household chores, is always acknowledged and valued by society.
- (c) The physical and emotional challenges faced by mothers are often overlooked due to deep-rooted cultural ideals.
- (d) Society has fully adapted to accommodate the needs of working mothers, ensuring a balance between professional and nurturing roles.

Q.103) Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument that the ideal of the sacrificing mother is dangerous to social hierarchies?

- (a) Societal recognition and appreciation of mothers' sacrifices have led to significant improvements in maternal support systems and policies.
- (b) The concept of the sacrificing mother is being replaced by a more balanced view of motherhood that acknowledges both its joys and challenges.
- (c) Mothers universally report high levels of satisfaction and fulfillment, regardless of the societal expectations placed on them.
- (d) Cultural ideals surrounding motherhood have remained static and unchallenged for centuries, with no signs of change.

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Q.104) Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

- (a) The challenges of motherhood should be kept private and not discussed openly in public forums.
- (b) Society should continue to uphold the ideal of the sacrificing mother without acknowledging the associated struggles.
- (c) Bringing infants to work is an unnecessary modernization that disrupts the professional environment.
- (d) The experiences and challenges of motherhood should be normalized and openly discussed to address societal hypocrisies.

Q.105) Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that the challenges of motherhood should be normalized and openly discussed?

- (a) A study finds that mothers who openly discuss their challenges experience higher levels of stress and isolation.
- (b) A survey reveals that the majority of society believes that discussing the difficulties of motherhood is unnecessary and inappropriate.
- (c) Public figures and celebrities, like Gul Panag, continue to share their experiences of motherhood, including its challenges, on social media platforms.
- (d) Research shows that children of mothers who do not discuss their challenges perform better academically and socially.

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PASSAGE 21

Electoral manifestos usually differ among competing parties. But in recent years, poll manifestos have converged in one aspect: a marked outreach towards women voters. This concern for the well-being of the woman voter among India's political parties cannot be attributed to empathy: the real reason lies in the changes that are sweeping across India's political demographics. For instance, data suggest that there has been a rise in the percentage of women voters in the total electorate. Similarly, the number of constituencies where women voters outnumber men are rising too, thereby narrowing the gap between the genders in terms of the overall voters' turnout. Significantly, more women have turned out to vote than men even in constituencies where there are fewer women than men on the electoral rolls. India's political parties have responded to these emerging trends in the only language that they seem to understand: welfare sops. From free bus rides for women to subsidies on gas and electricity to financial stipends for disadvantaged women, to name only a few measures, political parties are desperate to corner the biggest slice of this emerging, influential voters' pie. This year's general election is not an exception with most of the contenders unveiling women-centric welfare initiatives. Indeed, such overtures are likely to continue as estimates, such as one by the State Bank of India, suggest that women voters would exceed men in the 2029 general elections.

There is no doubt that the increasing visibility of women voters in elections is the outcome of some heartening structural transformations. Better access to education, heightened consciousness about rights, institutional encouragement as well as enhanced means of mobilisation have played their bit. But political parties need to do a lot more than pledging populist packages for women. Meaningful emancipation is only possible when women are adequately represented in institutions that possess the levers of power. Incidentally, women's representation in the Lok Sabha is 15%; the figure is 13% in the Rajya Sabha. Most parties remain tight-fisted when it comes to nominating women candidates. This asymmetry between burgeoning women voters and minimal representation of women in the House is not just ironic: it is shameful and must change.

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Source: New target: Editorial on the concern for well-being of the woman voter among India's political parties, The Telegraph India, 18 March, 2024.

Q.106) Why would the author have remarked that "the increasing visibility of women voters in elections is the outcome of some heartening structural transformations"?

- (a) To highlight the success of political parties in addressing the specific needs of women voters through welfare sops.
- (b) To emphasize the role of improved access to education and heightened consciousness about rights in enhancing women's participation in elections.
- (c) To suggest that the rise in women voters is solely due to the efforts of political parties to attract their votes with populist packages.
- (d) To indicate that the increased visibility of women voters has already led to their adequate representation in institutions of power.

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

- (a) Political parties' outreach towards women voters is driven by genuine concern for their well-being.
- (b) The rise in the percentage of women voters is a direct result of political parties' welfare sops.
- (c) Women's representation in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is proportional to their presence in the electorate.
- (d) There is a discrepancy between the growing number of women voters and their representation in political institutions.

Q.108) The author says that "political parties need to do a lot more than pledging populist packages for women." The conclusion the author draws in this argument follows from the premise that:

- (a) Populist packages are the most effective way to address the needs and rights of women voters.
- (b) Welfare sops offered by political parties have successfully bridged the gap between men and women voters.
- (c) Meaningful emancipation of women requires their adequate representation in institutions that possess the levers of power.
- (d) Women voters are primarily interested in receiving financial stipends and subsidies from political parties.

Q.109) Which of the following implicit assumptions can be logically deduced from the author's argument regarding women's representation in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

- (a) The current representation of women in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is sufficient for ensuring their meaningful emancipation.
- (b) Most political parties are committed to increasing the representation of women in parliamentary institutions.
- (c) The asymmetry between the increasing number of women voters and their minimal representation in the House is a result of deliberate exclusion.
- (d) The representation of women in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha has no impact on their overall empowerment in society.

Q.110) Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that political parties are primarily motivated by the desire to corner the biggest slice of the emerging, influential voters' pie when offering welfare sops to women?

- (a) A study shows that women voters are more likely to vote for parties that offer specific welfare programs targeted at them.
- (b) Data indicates that the representation of women in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha has significantly increased in recent years.
- (c) Surveys reveal that women voters prioritize issues such as education and healthcare over welfare sops when deciding whom to vote for.
- (d) Research demonstrates that welfare sops for women have led to a substantial improvement in their socio-economic status.

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DATA INTERPRETATION**PASSAGE 22**

The situation of manual scavenging in India presents a complex picture, marked by a blend of slow progress and persistent challenges. The total number of individuals engaged in manual scavenging stands at 15,000, indicating that despite being officially illegal, the practice endures, rooted in deep-seated social and economic structures. The demographic breakdown shows a majority of the workforce is male (70%), with a significant portion aged between 30 and 50 years (50%), highlighting the adult demographic's vulnerability to this form of labor. Regionally, Southern India accounts for the largest share (40%) of the manual scavenging workforce, with Northern, Eastern, and Western India contributing to the rest. This geographical distribution underscores the varied prevalence of manual scavenging across the country, influenced by different social norms, economic conditions, and enforcement of laws against the practice. Employment trends reveal a year-over-year decrease in the workforce by 5%, suggesting some level of progress in moving away from manual scavenging, largely due to 80% being employed through government or municipal contracts. This indicates a concerted effort to regulate and possibly mitigate the conditions of manual scavengers. Furthermore, 20% of individuals work independently without contracts, facing greater risks and instability.

The legislative landscape shows signs of positive impact, with 5,000 individuals rehabilitated through government schemes and a year-over-year increase in rehabilitation by 10%. Despite these efforts, significant challenges remain, particularly in health and safety, with 40% of the workforce reporting health issues related to their work conditions, and only 30% having access to necessary health and safety gear. Education and training provided as part of rehabilitation efforts reach 60% of the manual scavengers, offering a pathway to alternative livelihoods and a semblance of hope for a better future. This indicates a crucial intersection of social welfare, education, and economic policy in addressing the issue. The manual scavenging workforce analysis for India in 2026 sheds light on the enduring struggle against this inhumane practice. It underscores the importance of continued legal enforcement, societal change, and comprehensive rehabilitation programs to eliminate manual scavenging and support affected individuals towards safer, dignified forms of livelihood.

Q.111) What is the total number of male manual scavengers in India in 2026?

- (a) 9,000
- (b) 10,500
- (c) 11,000
- (d) 12,000

Q.112) How many manual scavengers in India in 2026 are employed through government or municipal contracts?

- (a) 9,000
- (b) 10,000
- (c) 12,000

(d) 15,000

Q.113) What percentage of manual scavengers in India in 2026 are engaged in independent work without contracts?

- (a) 10%
- (b) 15%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 25%

Q.114) How many manual scavengers were rehabilitated through government schemes in India in 2026?

- (a) 2,000
- (b) 3,500
- (c) 5,000
- (d) 7,500

Q.115) What is the year-over-year increase in the number of manual scavengers rehabilitated through government schemes in India from 2025 to 2026?

- (a) 455
- (b) 500
- (c) 550
- (d) 600

PASSAGE 23

In 2026, the online food ordering market has evolved into a colossal \$250 billion industry, reflecting a global shift in consumer dining preferences towards convenience, variety, and digital engagement. This transformative landscape sees 65% of consumers placing online food orders at least once a week, with an average expenditure of \$30 per order. Italian cuisine leads the preference chart with 20% popularity, closely followed by Chinese and Indian cuisines, showcasing a diverse palate among online consumers. Regionally, the market share distribution highlights the global appetite for online food ordering, with the Asia-Pacific region commanding a 35% share, driven largely by the populous markets of China and India. North America and Europe follow closely, contributing 30% and 25% to the total market revenue, respectively. Meanwhile, Latin America and the Middle East and Africa each account for a smaller share of 5%, indicating emerging opportunities for growth in these regions. The adoption of technology in service delivery is notably high, with 70% of orders being placed through mobile apps, underscoring the importance of convenience and accessibility in consumer preferences. Additionally, 60% of online food service providers have embraced AI for personalized recommendations, enhancing the customer experience by tailoring offerings to individual tastes. Drone delivery services, although still in the early stages of adoption at 10%, signal a futuristic approach to reducing delivery times and operational costs. Sustainability efforts are also evident within the sector, with 40% of service providers offering eco-

friendly packaging options in response to growing environmental concerns among consumers. The market has seen a 20% year-over-year growth in plant-based cuisine options, reflecting a rising trend towards healthier and more sustainable eating habits. Customer loyalty programs play a pivotal role in this competitive market, with 80% of service providers implementing such schemes to encourage repeat business. These programs have successfully increased order frequency by an average of 15%, demonstrating the effectiveness of rewards and incentives in fostering customer loyalty. Overall, the online food ordering market in 2026 is characterized by its rapid growth, technological innovation, and responsiveness to consumer demands for convenience, diversity, and sustainability. This dynamic sector continues to adapt and thrive, driven by evolving consumer trends and the seamless integration of technology into every aspect of food ordering and delivery.

Q.116) What is the total revenue generated from online food ordering in the Asia-Pacific region in 2026?

- (a) \$75 billion
- (b) \$87.5 billion
- (c) \$100 billion
- (d) \$125 billion

Q.117) Given the total revenue generated from online food ordering and the market share by region, how much revenue does North America contribute to the online food ordering market in 2026?

- (a) \$62.5 billion
- (b) \$75 billion
- (c) \$87.5 billion
- (d) \$100 billion

Q.118) If 40% of online food service providers offer eco-friendly packaging, how many providers are implementing this initiative, given there are 20,000 service providers in the online food ordering market in 2026?

- (a) 6,000
- (b) 8,000
- (c) 10,000
- (d) 12,000

Q.119) What is the total annual growth in revenue for the online food ordering market from 2025 to 2026, if the market size reached \$250 billion in 2026 with a year-over-year growth rate of 10%?

- (a) \$22.7 billion
- (b) \$25 billion
- (c) \$27.5 billion
- (d) \$30 billion

Q.120) If 70% of online food orders are made through mobile apps, how many total orders does this represent in 2026, given the total revenue generated from online food ordering?

- (a) 5.833 billion orders
- (b) 6.125 billion orders
- (c) 8.33 billion orders
- (d) 9.75 billion orders

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage describes how the family listens to lively music on the radio, indicating its role in bringing the outside world into their home, especially highlighting its value on a freezing January morning and its contribution to the family's morning routine. Option (a) is incorrect because the radio's presence is highlighted with specific details, such as Wiley's silky voice and jangling guitar, indicating it provides more than just background noise. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no mention of the radio being used exclusively for emergency weather updates; the family is depicted enjoying music, not just weather alerts. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no reference to a television or the radio serving as its replacement; the emphasis is on the radio's importance in their current lifestyle, not as a stand-in for another form of entertainment.
2. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the statement captures a longing for progress, specifically the extension of electrical power to rural areas, while simultaneously valuing the radio, indicating a desire for further technological advancements. Option (a) is incorrect because the sentiment expressed does not show unhappiness with rural life itself but a wish for technological improvements within it. Option (b) is incorrect because, although there is an implied appreciation for the radio (modern technology at the time), the emphasis is more on the desire for additional amenities (electricity), rather than a straightforward appreciation of current technology. Option (d) is incorrect because the statement clearly indicates a strong feeling about their situation, not indifference. The mention of the radio as the best possession juxtaposed with the wish for electricity shows a nuanced view towards their current living conditions and aspirations for improvement.
3. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the inclusion of song lyrics reflecting on being born in the Oklahoma hills suggests a nostalgic or sentimental connection to the place of birth, illustrating the character's deep bond with their homeland as part of the narrative's broader exploration of family and place. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage doesn't indicate that the character is living far from their homeland; instead, it suggests they are still closely connected to their origins. Option (c) is incorrect because the choice of this particular song to sing along with on the radio indicates that the lyrics do have significance to the character's feelings about their home, echoing their attachment to Oklahoma. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no mention or implication in the passage that the family frequently travels outside of Oklahoma; the focus is on their life within the state, highlighted by their morning routine and the local radio station.
4. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage explicitly describes a scene where the narrator struggles to fasten her boots and her mother helps her, making sure her leggings were tucked tightly into what she called her galoshes, which indicates they are protective coverings worn over shoes. This context is given during the preparation for leaving the house, highlighting their

function for warmth and dryness in cold weather. Option (a) is incorrect because galoshes are described in relation to the narrator's struggle with getting ready, not as farm equipment, and Celia's ability to drive the tractor and milk cows does not relate to the term "galoshes." Option (b) is incorrect because there is no mention of galoshes being a vehicle; the context revolves around the personal preparation for leaving the house in cold weather. Option (d) is incorrect because the term "galoshes" is clearly defined in the context of clothing, specifically something worn over shoes, and there is no indication of it being related to food or breakfast.

5. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the passage includes a conversation expressing a wish for electricity to come out to the farms, indicating a positive anticipation of technological advancement in rural areas. The sentiment "But I sure wish electricity would come out to the farms" reflects a hopeful outlook towards such changes, showing the author's support for and optimism about technological progress benefiting rural life. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage clearly shows a desire for technological advancements, specifically electricity, which contradicts the idea that they are seen as unnecessary for rural happiness. Option (b) is incorrect because the expressed wish for electricity demonstrates a keen interest in technological advancements, not indifference. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no indication that the author views technological advancement as a threat; instead, the anticipation of electricity suggests a view of technology as beneficial and eagerly awaited.
6. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage narrates the experience of the "Watson Girl" engaging in a hide-and-seek game while exploring unconventional and somber settings, such as her aunt and uncle's apartment above a mortuary. This exploration amidst a backdrop of a family visit and her interactions with the environment indicate a narrative focused on personal growth or experiences, characteristic of a coming-of-age story. Option (a) is incorrect because, despite the mention of a hide-and-seek game, the setting and the undertones of the story, involving a mortuary and a dead woman, do not convey a light-hearted or comedic mood. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not provide instructional content on mortuary science but rather narrates a personal experience of the protagonist with elements related to mortuary settings. Option (d) is incorrect because, even though the initial sentence might suggest a suspenseful scenario, the narrative primarily focuses on the protagonist's personal experience and interaction with her environment during a game, rather than developing into a thriller about a missing child.
7. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the protagonist's actions, especially her decision to enter a room she was explicitly told to avoid, highlight how her curiosity pushes her to explore beyond the boundaries set by her uncle. This exploration leads her to a profound and somewhat macabre experience involving a dead woman and a coffin, indicating that her curiosity is a key factor in her willingness to disobey in order to discover something new or unknown. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no indication that the protagonist is interested in the origins of traditional games; her involvement in hide-and-seek

is more about utilizing the unique setting she finds herself in. Option (c) is incorrect because, although the protagonist does exhibit an investigative spirit, her actions are driven more by a personal curiosity and the novelty of her environment than by a scientific approach to understanding. Option (d) is incorrect because the protagonist's curiosity actually leads her away from companionship and into solitary exploration, contrary to seeking closer bonds with her cousins.

8. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the protagonist's contemplation of climbing into a coffin, along with her tactile engagement with the coffins' exteriors and interiors, suggests a level of comfort or at least a lack of aversion to mortality and potentially the ephemeral nature of life. This interaction indicates a curiosity or acceptance that goes beyond mere hide-and-seek play, touching on deeper themes of existence and death. Option (a) is incorrect because, although the protagonist does explore the mortuary environment, there's no indication that her fascination with the coffins equates to a deep understanding of mortuary practices; it's more about the immediate sensory experience and the intrigue of the forbidden. Option (b) is incorrect because the text does not explicitly suggest that her actions are motivated by a desire to escape familial expectations; rather, her exploration seems driven by curiosity and the unique opportunity presented by her surroundings. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no evidence within the passage to suggest that the protagonist's experiences in the mortuary influence her to pursue a career in the funeral home industry; her actions are depicted as part of a momentary adventure rather than a career-defining revelation.
9. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage describes the protagonist wandering the showroom of coffins, running her hands along shiny caskets with their silken insides. This context indicates that the "showroom" is a display area where coffins and caskets are presented for families or individuals to view and select for funerals, typical of a mortuary setting. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage specifically describes the showroom as a place where coffins are displayed, rather than a private area for making funeral arrangements. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not mention embalming procedures or suggest that the showroom is used for such purposes; instead, it focuses on the display of coffins. Option (d) is incorrect because the described interaction with and observation of the coffins indicate that the showroom is intended for exhibition purposes, not merely storage of funeral supplies.
10. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage details the protagonist's exploration of her aunt and uncle's apartment, the mortuary below, and even her consideration of hiding in a coffin, demonstrating that her curiosity and adventurous spirit lead her to engage deeply with her unconventional surroundings. This exploration, especially her interaction with the coffins and the dead woman, suggests that any discomfort she may feel is secondary to her interest and willingness to explore. Option (a) is incorrect because, while the settings might naturally invoke fear in some, the protagonist's actions—

such as touching the coffins and even climbing into one—indicate fascination rather than fear. Option (c) is incorrect because the protagonist does not seem solely focused on winning the game; instead, she is drawn to explore areas and items that pique her curiosity, indicating a connection with her environment beyond the game. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no evidence in the passage that the protagonist desires to change mortuary practices; her interactions are characterized by curiosity and personal reflection, not reformative ambition.

11. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage details how Curtis took over a mid-range shop that was about to go under, made aesthetic improvements such as dry cleaning and pressing the clothes, upgrading the presentation with fancy hangers, improving the lighting and decor, and hiring smart young women to make the shop appear higher quality than it was. This revitalization and strategic marketing approach, aimed at making people think they were getting a bargain, directly led to the business's success. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that Curtis focused solely on product quality; rather, his approach was more about presentation and perceived value. Option (b) is incorrect because Curtis's strategy did not revolve around finding a unique product but rather enhancing the presentation and appeal of existing products to attract customers. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no mention of Curtis relying on personal connections within the fashion industry to launch his business; his success was attributed to his tactical improvements to the presentation and marketing of the shop's products.
12. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the metaphor of armor growing around a person as a result of having money suggests that wealth can create a psychological barrier that isolates individuals from others, making them feel invulnerable but also detached from genuine human connections. The implication is that affluence can lead to a sense of isolation, not because of physical barriers but because of the attitudes and perceptions it engenders. Option (b) is incorrect because the sentence metaphorically discusses the emotional and psychological effects of wealth, rather than suggesting the necessity of physical barriers. Option (c) is incorrect because, while the sentence does discuss the distancing effect of wealth, it does not specifically state that financial success requires detachment from personal relationships as a prerequisite. Option (d) is incorrect because the armor is used metaphorically to describe the psychological and social effects of wealth, not as a literal reference to clothing choices.
13. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage discusses Lily's ability to combine clothing in a way that seems timeless, suggesting that her personal style has a quality that can make it appear not "madly out of date" even years later. This indicates the author's admiration for Lily's personal style as something that transcends the typical trends of the era, showcasing a transformative power of personal style that goes beyond the superficiality of fashion to embody a more enduring sense of self-expression. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage places significant importance on personal style,

particularly Lily's, suggesting it is far from insignificant. Option (b) is incorrect because, although socioeconomic status is mentioned, Lily's style is celebrated for its individuality and timelessness, not just as a reflection of her wealth or status. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not imply that personal style's success depends on others' approval; instead, it highlights the intrinsic value and individuality of Lily's style, suggesting it is successful because of its authenticity and timelessness, not external validation.

14. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the statement emphasizes that true attractiveness and the essence of being a person are not fully captured through static images like photos. Instead, it suggests that dynamic interactions, movement, conversation, and the way a person engages with the world around them are crucial in conveying the whole person. This perspective highlights the significance of personal presence and the active, lived experiences of individuals as essential to understanding and appreciating them. Option (a) is incorrect because the statement specifically contrasts the limitations of focusing on physical appearance alone with the broader, more holistic view of a person's attractiveness. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage criticizes the ability of photographs to capture the full essence of a person, implying that photographic evidence is insufficient for understanding the whole person. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss external validation but rather focuses on the intrinsic qualities that make a person attractive, which include their actions, interactions, and presence in the world.
15. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the term "rags to riches" is used to describe Curtis's journey from a modest background, implied by his initial position in a failing mid-range shop, to achieving significant wealth through savvy business decisions and strategic improvements. This phrase encapsulates the classic narrative of an individual's ascent from poverty or modest beginnings to wealth and success, which in this context is attributed to Curtis's entrepreneurial efforts and the impact meeting Lily had on his motivation and success. Option (a) is incorrect because, while Curtis did improve the presentation of clothing in his shop, "rags to riches" is used metaphorically to describe his personal and financial journey, not a literal change in clothing quality. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage indicates that Lily was already living a comfortable life before she met Curtis, and her story does not align with the "rags to riches" narrative described. Option (d) is incorrect because, although Curtis's business strategy involved making the shop and its products more appealing, the term "rags to riches" specifically refers to his personal journey from modest beginnings to wealth, not a specific business model.
16. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the comparison of losing an arm to getting a haircut is a metaphor that highlights the narrator's attempt to normalize a significant loss by comparing it to a mundane, everyday event. This metaphor is used to convey the surreal and detached way the narrator is processing the loss of their arm, suggesting a coping mechanism or a form of denial. Option (a) is incorrect because it is a literal statement describing an

action taken by a character, not a metaphor. Option (c) is incorrect because it is advice given by a character on coping with depression, not a metaphorical statement. Option (d) is incorrect because it describes a literal situation of smoke settling in a geographical feature, the sound, and does not serve as a metaphor within the context provided. [Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS \(LET'S GO NLU \)](#)

17. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Mitchem is portrayed as offering advice and perspectives intended to help the protagonist cope with his loss and adapt to his new existence. Mitchem's actions, such as opening the curtains and encouraging the protagonist to embrace his new situation despite the significant loss, indicate a mentor-like role, providing guidance amidst the protagonist's existential crisis. Option (a) is incorrect because there's no indication that Mitchem undermines the protagonist; instead, he seems to be trying to assist him. Option (c) is incorrect because Mitchem actively engages with the protagonist by giving advice and physically interacting with him, like when he picks up the arm, showing he is not just a distant observer. Option (d) is incorrect because while there may be an underlying humor in the narrative's tone, Mitchem's role is more substantial than merely providing comedic relief; he is involved in serious aspects of the protagonist's adjustment to his new reality.
18. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the act of closing the curtains after Mitchem opens them, coupled with the description of the persistent glow from the hallway, suggests a preference for solitude and darkness over the light, which could symbolize exposure or facing reality. This action implies a desire to retreat from the challenges of his new reality, finding a form of comfort in the controlled darkness of his room. Option (b) is incorrect because there's no direct indication that the protagonist's fear of light is related specifically to his lost limb; the focus is more on his general state of mind and coping mechanisms. Option (c) is incorrect because, while light could symbolize hope and renewal, the passage doesn't explicitly state that the protagonist is rejecting these concepts; it emphasizes more on his need for solitude and perhaps avoidance. Option (d) is incorrect because, although the protagonist's room could be seen as a sanctuary, the emphasis in this context is on his action of closing the curtains to shut out the light, highlighting his internal state rather than the room serving as a refuge from external chaos.
19. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because describing the exit signs as "dim irony" serves as a metaphor for the protagonist's situation and possibly his feelings of being trapped or the futility of seeking an exit from his current state. It suggests a deeper meaning beyond the literal, implying that the exit signs, which typically symbolize a way out or escape, offer no real solace or escape from his existential predicament, thus creating a metaphorical irony. Option (a) is incorrect because it is a literal statement within the context of the narrative, not a metaphor. Option (b) is more of a description of physical sensation than a metaphor. Option (c), while evocative, describes a literal occurrence of light under the door, rather than using metaphorical language to convey a deeper or different meaning.

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20. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the protagonist's mental image of trying to embrace his new existence with one arm introduces a subtle humor to the situation. This reflects an awareness of the absurdity and challenge posed by his new physical state, juxtaposed with the metaphorical advice to embrace a new way of being. The humor lies in the literal interpretation of the figurative advice, highlighting the contrast between the advice given and the protagonist's practical realities. Option (a) is incorrect because the protagonist's response indicates a level of skepticism or humor, rather than eagerness to follow the advice. Option (c) is incorrect because, while the protagonist does acknowledge the impracticality of the advice given his condition, the emphasis is more on the humor and absurdity of the situation rather than outright dismissal. Option (d) is incorrect because the response seems more to touch on the humor and physical impracticality of the advice rather than prompting a deep philosophical introspection.
21. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage narrates a complex interaction between two brothers, one alive and the other purportedly deceased, involving themes of identity, deceit, and introspection regarding their personal values and life choices. The narrative's focus on the protagonist's contemplation of fratricide, alongside the emotional and financial turmoil, frames it within the realm of psychological drama, highlighted by elements of thriller due to the undercurrents of tension and moral ambiguity. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no indication that the narrative recounts historical events or civilizations. Option (b) is incorrect because, despite mentioning financial ruin, the passage does not provide financial advice or management strategies; instead, it delves into the personal consequences of financial decisions. Option (d) is incorrect because the narrative lacks the typical characteristics of a romantic comedy, such as a focus on romantic relationships or a humorous plotline; instead, it explores darker, more introspective themes.
22. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the quote is used by the protagonist to express his frustration and the perceived futility of trying to counsel his brother. This sentiment aligns with the message of the quote, indicating that the protagonist sees his brother as the 'fool' who cannot appreciate or heed the 'words of wisdom' he has offered. The narrative context suggests that the protagonist has repeatedly attempted to advise his brother, only to feel that his efforts were in vain, mirroring the essence of the quote from Lal Dëd. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage suggests the opposite—that the brother did not heed the protagonist's advice, rendering the attempts to guide him ineffective. Option (c) is incorrect because there's no indication that Sahib views the protagonist's advice as foolish; the quote is reflective of the protagonist's perspective on his own efforts. Option (d) is incorrect because the use of the quote is not to highlight the protagonist's humility but rather his frustration and the perceived pointlessness of his attempts to impart wisdom to his brother.
23. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the statement reflects the protagonist's belief that his own prosperity and success were hindered by his

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brother's presence and behavior. This suggests that the protagonist saw his brother as an obstacle to his flourishing, indicating a perception that distancing himself from his brother, or more drastically, his brother's absence, was necessary for his own advancement. This is further emphasized by the protagonist's contemplation of extreme measures to rid himself of his brother, underscoring the depth of his conviction regarding this necessity. Option (a) is incorrect because the statement implies the opposite—that the protagonist viewed his brother as a hindrance, not as essential to his growth. Option (c) is incorrect because the statement focuses on the protagonist's perception of personal and possibly professional flourishing, not specifically on financial support or contributions from his brother. Option (d) is incorrect because the sentiment expressed is not one of regret over the brother's financial ruin but rather a cold calculation regarding the protagonist's own prospects for success in the absence of his brother.

24. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the statement made by the protagonist indicates a belief that the current system of awarding individuals is fair and based on the merits of their work, suggesting an approval of the contemporary approach to recognition and success. This perspective implies a contrast to perhaps previous systems or beliefs that might not have been as meritocratic. Option (a) is incorrect because, while the statement discusses awards, it doesn't imply that the protagonist believes success is determined solely by such recognition; rather, he is commenting on the nature of the awards themselves. Option (b) is incorrect because the protagonist's statement does not address his personal values regarding success; it merely comments on the criteria for receiving awards. Option (c) is incorrect because the protagonist's statement actually supports the legitimacy of the current merit-based system of recognition, rather than expressing skepticism towards it.

25. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the use of "flourish" in this context signifies the protagonist's belief that his own personal and professional growth or success was hindered by his brother's presence or actions. The contemplation of such drastic measures as strangulation to remove his brother indicates a perceived barrier to achieving his full potential or success with his brother in his life. This choice underscores the protagonist's frustration and desperation to succeed independently of his brother's shadow. Option (a) is incorrect because the term "flourish" is used more in a metaphorical sense related to overall success and growth, rather than physical strength or dominance. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no indication that gardening or plant care is being discussed; the term is metaphorically used to discuss personal success. Option (d) is incorrect because, while financial aspects are mentioned elsewhere in the passage, the context of "flourish" here is broader and encompasses personal and professional success, not merely financial prosperity through inheritance.

26. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because Malayalam is the official language of Kerala.

27. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Kathakali is a classical dance form native to Kerala, known for its elaborate costumes and makeup.
28. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because Vallam Kali, also known as the snake boat race, is an annual event held in Kerala during the Onam festival.
29. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the Wildlife Protection Act was enacted in India in 1972 to protect wildlife and their habitats.
30. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 provides for the establishment of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Conservation Reserves.
31. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the concept of 'Protected Areas' in the context of wildlife conservation includes National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Conservation Reserves.
32. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because there are 8 Union Territories in India.
33. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Pondicherry (Puducherry) is known for its French colonial architecture and is a popular tourist destination.
34. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Lakshadweep has the highest literacy rate among the Union Territories of India.
35. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Ladakh became a Union Territory of India on October 31, 2019.
36. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the Union Territory of Ladakh comprises two districts: Leh and Kargil.
37. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the Home Minister of India is the head of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Government of India.
38. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland.
39. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because Northern Ireland shares a border with the Republic of Ireland.
40. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the North Channel separates Northern Ireland from Scotland.
41. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the Giant's Causeway is located in County Antrim, Northern Ireland.

42. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the United Kingdom (UK) voted to leave the European Union (EU) in a referendum held in 2016.
43. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the formal process for the UK to leave the EU was triggered by invoking Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union.
44. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the Apollo Program was responsible for landing the first humans on the Moon.
- 45.** Explanation: Option (b) is correct because NASA regained contact with its Mars helicopter Ingenuity.
46. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because Perseverance is the name of NASA's Mars rover that landed on the Red Planet in February 2021.
47. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the Hubble Space Telescope, launched in 1990, has provided some of the most detailed images of distant galaxies and nebulae.
48. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because NASA's Artemis program aims to return humans to the Moon and establish a sustainable presence there.
49. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because InSight is the name of the NASA mission launched in 2018 to study the interior of Mars.
50. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the Finance Minister is the head of the Finance Ministry in India.
51. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because preparing the annual budget is a primary function of the Finance Ministry in India.
52. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the Economic Survey is a key document presented by the Finance Ministry in the Parliament of India.
53. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act was enacted by the Indian government to reduce fiscal deficits.
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54. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the Union Budget of India is presented annually by the Finance Minister on February 1.
55. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the Union Budget of India outlines the government's revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year.
56. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because under Section 34, a party can challenge an arbitration award if they can demonstrate that they were

prejudiced by the award, particularly if there is substance to allegations of bias or prejudice, such as ex parte communications, against an arbitrator. Even though the arbitrator dismissed the initial application claiming prejudice, it does not preclude the High Court from examining the merits of these claims. Option (B) is incorrect because the High Court has the jurisdiction under Section 34 to review the grounds of the award challenge de novo, regardless of the arbitrator's prior decision on the prejudice claim. Option (C) is incorrect because arbitrator decisions are not final in cases where allegations of bias or lack of impartiality are concerned; they can be challenged under Section 34. Option (D) is incorrect because while the principle of minimal judicial intervention applies, the High Court still has the power to set aside an award when substantial grounds such as potential bias and ex parte communication are presented.

57. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because Section 34 stipulates that if the composition of the arbitral authority or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties, then it can be a valid ground to set aside an award. If GreenBuild substantiates its claim that the arbitral procedure contravened the agreed terms, it would qualify as a ground for setting aside the award. Option (A) is incorrect because proving undue duress requires evidence showing that the agreement to arbitrate was made under duress, which would pose challenges. If GreenBuild cannot provide such proof, then the award should not be set aside on this ground alone. Option (B) is incorrect as it overlooks GreenBuild's claim regarding procedural discrepancies; if the procedure was not followed as agreed, the award could be set aside. Option (D) is incorrect because the finality of an arbitral award does not prevent it from being set aside if procedural requirements are found to have been breached.
58. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because Section 34 specifically provides for setting aside only the part of the award which contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration. If it is clear that certain disputes were adjudicated upon by the arbitral tribunal that were not within the ambit of the arbitration agreement, only such portions of the award should be set aside. Option (A) is incorrect because irrespective of whether Nirmana objected during the proceedings, Section 34 permits challenges to parts of the award that exceed the agreed scope of arbitration. Option (B) is incorrect as Section 34 allows the court to set aside only the specific part of the award that is beyond the scope, not necessarily the entire award. Option (D) is incorrect because the power to interpret the scope of the arbitration agreement does not extend to the tribunal making decisions on matters clearly outside the ambit of the agreement.
59. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because under Section 34(2)(b)(ii), an award can be set aside if it is induced by fraud or corruption, affecting its integrity. If Apex provides evidence that substantiates the claim of corruption-influenced fraud in the arbitration process, the High Court may find sufficient grounds to set aside the award. Option (B) is incorrect as the Allegations of fraud are

serious and material, even post-award, under the public policy exception of Section 34. Option (C) is incorrect because the court's assessment regarding the materiality of the alleged forged evidence will determine the impact on the award. If the forged evidence was instrumental in the arbitral tribunal's decision, setting aside the arbitral award may be warranted. Option (D) is incorrect as the bar for proving a public policy violation does not require showing a direct effect on the larger public policy of India; rather, it can be specific to the conduct within the arbitral proceedings.

60. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because an arbitrator's previous relationship with a party, such as being a legal consultant, can raise legitimate questions about impartiality and bias, which is a ground for setting aside under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act. If Cogswell can provide proof of such bias, it could provide sufficient reason for the court to set aside the award. Option (B) is incorrect because the existence of an arbitration clause does not remove the right to challenge the award on valid grounds such as allegations of bias. Option (C) is incorrect because an arbitrator's past dealings might indeed affect their impartiality and can be raised as a legitimate concern under Section 34. Option (D) is incorrect because a decision invalidating the award in the country where the arbitration was seated can have significant implications on its enforceability in India under the New York Convention, provided the invalidation aligns with the grounds recognized under Section 34.

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61. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because under Article 1.3(a) of the UNCITRAL Model Law, an arbitration is considered international if the parties to the contract have their place of business in different States, which is the case with Vikram in India and Futura Tech in the USA. The choice of Singapore as the place of arbitration further solidifies its international nature. Option (A) is incorrect because, while the substantial obligations and the locus of the dispute might be a factor in determining the connection to a dispute, they do not negate the international status granted by the parties' places of business being in different states. Option (C) is incorrect as the specific statement in the contract regarding the subject matter relating to more than one country is not a prerequisite for an arbitration to be considered international. Option (D) is incorrect because the agreement to select a foreign place of arbitration can turn an otherwise domestic arbitration into an international one, as per Article 1.3(a). The parties' choice of place of arbitration is a significant expression of their intention to treat the arbitration as international.
62. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because if the parties have expressly agreed within their contract that the UNCITRAL Model Law should govern their arbitration proceedings, such a choice should be respected by the arbitral tribunal, as per the principle of party autonomy, irrespective of whether the place of arbitration has adopted the Model Law or not. The choice of the parties regarding procedural law has precedence over the domestic law of the place of arbitration. Option (B) is incorrect because the selection of a procedural law by the parties in their contract is respected in international arbitration, provided there is no mandatory law to the contrary. Option (C) is incorrect because the applicability of the Model Law is not conditional upon its formal adoption by the state where the arbitration is conducted if the parties have contractually agreed upon its application. Option (D) is incorrect due to the parties' autonomy to choose the rules governing their arbitration; arbitral tribunals generally give effect to the parties' choice, and there is no overruling mandatory rule in this case.
63. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because the UNCITRAL Model Law states in Article 1.3(b) that the arbitration is international if the place of arbitration is in a state different from the ones where the parties have their places of business. Since Manav Textile Co. and Threads International have their places of business in India and Australia, respectively, and the arbitration is set to occur in Tokyo, the arbitration meets the criterion of internationality. Option (A) is incorrect because the place of arbitration being in a different state from where the parties are based is a sufficient criterion to constitute an international arbitration according to the Model Law. Option (C) is incorrect because there's no prerequisite for the subject matter of the agreement to explicitly relate to more than one country to qualify the arbitration as international under Article 1.3. Option (D) is incorrect because Article 1.3(b) provides that the location of the place of arbitration in a different state from where the parties have their businesses is one of the tests that, by itself, qualifies the arbitration as international.

64. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the notion of 'commercial' within the context of the UNCITRAL Model Law is broad and not confined to scenarios where cross-border trade is directly involved. The arbitration is considered international because it involves parties, Avantika Agritech and Global Harvest Inc., whose places of business are in different States, and the place of arbitration is in Paris, as stipulated by Article 1.3(a). Thus, it meets the basic criterion of internationality. Option (A) is incorrect as the international nature of a dispute under the Model Law is not solely confined to whether the products have crossed international borders. Option (B) is incorrect because the arbitration maintains its international character by virtue of the differing places of business and mutually agreed foreign seat of arbitration between the parties. Option (D) is incorrect because the definition of 'international arbitration' under the Model Law extends beyond the specific goods or services crossing international borders.
65. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because according to Article 1.3(a) of the UNCITRAL Model Law, an arbitration is considered international if the parties have their places of business in different States, which Hitech Energy Solutions and EcoPower GmbH do. The fact that the dispute arbitration is seated in Berlin further substantiates the international nature of the dispute. The model Law categorizes this situation as requiring an international commercial arbitration. Option (A) is incorrect because the Model Law's definition of international arbitration does not hinge solely on the location of commercial activities, but rather on factors including the differing locations of the parties' businesses and the chosen arbitration seat. Option (C) is incorrect because, while the execution of the contract is localized within India, the international nature of the arbitration is established by the cross-border nature of the contractual relationship. Option (D) is incorrect because the criteria outlined in the Model Law include more than just active international trade; the presence of parties with places of business in different countries is sufficient for a dispute to be categorized as international.
66. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because Gaurav's actions meet the essentials of adverse possession. He has been in exclusive, visible, continuous, and hostile possession of the property for over the statutory period of 12 years without challenge. His action of cultivating the land is a declaration of his animus possidendi. According to the principle established by the case law and Article 65 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the statutory period of adverse possession would commence once the possession is hostile to the true owner, and that period has been fulfilled. Option (A) is incorrect because even though the owner's right over the property remains unaffected until challenged, once the period of adverse possession has been met, the owner's rights can be extinguished. Option (B) is incorrect because the mistake about the fence line does not negate Gaurav's hostile and actual possession nor his belief that he owned the cultivated part. Finally, Option (D) is incorrect because there is no indication that Gaurav's possession was with the Ram's tacit approval or permissive, which would be required to nullify a claim of adverse possession.

67. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because Prakash's actions, such as openly claiming the house as his own, caring for the property, and paying taxes, constitute *nec vi, nec clam, and nec precario*, thereby satisfying the essentials of adverse possession outlined in cases like *P. Lakshmi Reddy v/s L. Lakshmi Reddy*. By staying for over 15 years, he has exceeded the statutory period of 12 years required for the claim of adverse possession under Article 65 of the Limitation Act, 1963. Option (B) is incorrect because the intermittent occupancy by others does not necessarily undermine Prakash's claim if he has persisted in maintaining exclusive and continuous possession throughout. Option (C) is incorrect as while paying taxes supports the claim, it's not a determinative factor and must be considered alongside other requirements of adverse possession. Option (D) is incorrect because the acquisition of property rights by Anjali does not affect the limitation period for Prakash's adverse possession claim, which began before Anjali's ownership.
68. Explanation: Option (D) is correct because for a claim of adverse possession to be valid, possession of the property in question must be exclusive. Since the path has been used by multiple villagers and Shyam's use does not suggest exclusivity, he cannot assert the right of passage as his own possession through adverse possession. Ramesh's lack of action does not automatically grant permission, but for the passage to come under adverse possession, Shyam's use must reflect exclusive and uninterrupted control that is hostile toward the actual owner, which is not indicated. Option (A) is incorrect because even though Shyam has used the path for over 18 years, shared use of the path negates the exclusivity required for a claim of adverse possession. Option (B) is incorrect because passive behavior by Ramesh does not necessarily imply permission; however, the absence of exclusivity is pivotal in invalidating Shyam's claim. Option (C) is incorrect because although lack of exclusivity impacts Shyam's claim, the main reason his claim fails is that the use of the path does not satisfy the exclusive possession required for adverse possession.
69. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the statutory period of 12 years, as mandated by Article 65 of the Limitation Act, 1963, for a claim of adverse possession must be continuous and without interruption. Since Dinesh only occupied the land for a total of eight years before Vijay's plans to develop the property surfaced, Dinesh has not fulfilled the complete statutory period required for the claim. Options (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect because Dinesh's actual, continuous, hostile occupation and improvements on the land do not in themselves complete the required 12-year statutory period, which is essential for a valid claim of adverse possession.
70. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because Sumit has been in exclusive, visible, and continuous possession of Chandra's bungalow for over 14 years, paying property taxes and maintaining the property without Chandra's knowledge or interruption. His use of the property has been open, notorious, and with the *animus possidendi* necessary for a claim of adverse possession under the established legal conditions described in cases like *P. Lakshmi Reddy v/s L.*

Lakshmi Reddy. The statutory period as per Article 65 of the Limitation Act, 1963, has been met. Option (B) is incorrect because the nature of Sumit's possession—as a weekend retreat—is irrelevant if it was done hostilely and without permission over the statutory period. Option (C) is incorrect because while Chandra's absence affects the scenario, it is Sumit's actions that fulfill the conditions for adverse possession. Option (D) is incorrect because the maintenance and tax payments by Sumit could indicate responsible possession rather than acknowledgment of Chandra's ownership, and do not per se invalidate his claim of adverse possession when combined with other factors supporting his claim.

71. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because, as per recommendation (A) from the Law Commission's report, if a person is accused of damaging public property and it is evident that the damage was a direct consequence of the offense which the accused participated in, there is a rebuttable presumption against the accused. Arjun Patil, being the President of the organization that called for the bandh, can be deemed to have participated in the commission of the offense unless he rebuts this presumption by proving his non-involvement or due diligence to prevent such an act. Option (A) is incorrect because mere leadership in a protest does not automatically equate to guilt without the presumption being rebuttable. Option (C) is incorrect because it does not consider the idea of a rebuttable presumption and potential liability for abetment under the revised law. Option (D) is incorrect because it does not accurately reflect the principle of presumption, which is not an absolute conclusion of guilt.
72. Explanation: Option (D) is correct because, according to recommendation (B) from the Law Commission's report, office bearers of an organization can be deemed guilty of abetment if public property is damaged as a consequence of demonstrations called by the organization unless they can prove that they had no knowledge of the activity or exercised due diligence to prevent it. Vikas demonstrated due diligence by issuing guidelines for peace and, as there is evidence of his non-participation in the actual destruction, he would be exempt from punishment. Option (A) is incorrect because it fails to recognize the safeguard for an office bearer who proves due diligence. Option (B) is incorrect because the absence of videography does not absolve the leadership of liability; it mainly affects the collection of evidence. Option (C) is incorrect because it erroneously suggests that ignorance of the incident solely would absolve the accused, omitting the necessity for proven due diligence.
73. Explanation: Option (D) is correct as per the observations from the Law Commission's report that mentions the inadequacy of penalties for prolonged obstruction of public property, and it highlights the need for proper provisions to address such instances. The damage caused to the property and the inconvenience to the public as a result of the banner's placement cater to this concern. Option (A) is incorrect because it fails to specify that prolonged obstruction should be addressed under the new recommendations. Option (B) is incorrect because it inaccurately suggests that the failure of local municipality

actions impacts Meena's standing to file a lawsuit. Option (C) is incorrect as it overlooks the fact that vegetative death and public distress directly result from the obstruction, which is significant enough to be actionable.

74. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because according to recommendation (G) from the Law Commission's report, before a person accused or convicted for damaging public property is released on bail, there should be reasonable grounds to believe that the person is not guilty. However, the court may require a bail deposit equivalent to the estimate value of the property damaged, and the leaked messages may lead the court to believe that Mrs. Singh had a part in the planning, thus justifying the large deposit as a bail condition. Option (B) is incorrect because liability can arise from abetment, not just direct action. Option (C) is incorrect as the bail condition is based on guidelines concerning the ability to pay and the presumption of involvement, not necessarily direct evidence of participation. Option (D) is incorrect because any incriminating communication can reasonably be perceived as involvement or support for the crime, allowing the court to set bail conditions accordingly.
75. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because, according to recommendation (E) by the Law Commission, for the destruction of public property, if a court awards a sentence of imprisonment for less than 6 months, it must record "special" reasons. The lack of visual evidence directly implicating Ashok would constitute a compelling "special" reason for a minimal sentence if the court finds him guilty. Option (A) is incorrect because an anonymous donation to a community fund is not an admission of guilt and does not validate a presumption of involvement. Option (B) is incorrect as mere presence, without proof of active participation, is generally not enough to justify punishment for destruction under the Law Commission's recommendations. Option (D) is incorrect because even though donation does not prove guilt and involvement cannot be presumed without evidence, it does not automatically lead to absolution; the eyewitness account creates a rebuttable presumption that Ashok must address
76. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage states that legal insanity often implies a lack of legal decision-making ability and the accused must be unable to understand the nature and consequences of their actions at the time of the crime. The detailed planning by Anand and the existence of a motive indicate that he could differentiate between right and wrong, thus not meeting the criteria for legal insanity. Option (A) is incorrect because the passage explains that medical insanity does not necessarily equate to legal insanity, and in the context of the Indian legal system, the accused must prove legal insanity, not merely medical insanity. Severe depression, while a serious condition, does not automatically render a person legally insane. Option (B) is incorrect because it does not consider the possibility that Anand's mental state could still affect his legal responsibility, despite his awareness of his actions. The legal issue is not just about awareness but also about understanding the wrongfulness and nature of the actions. Option (D) is incorrect as the passage indicates that the legal insanity defense concerns the accused's capacity and responsibility for

their actions at the time of the crime, not whether the crime was completed or not.

77. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because the passage states that in legal insanity cases, evidence of conduct before, during, and after the offence may be presented to demonstrate mental capacity. Rohan's ability to avoid police detection in previous incidents suggests a consciousness of guilt and an understanding of the wrongfulness of his actions, which undermines the defense of legal insanity. Option (A) is incorrect because the passage explains that the burden of proof typically lies with the accused to establish legal insanity, which cannot be discharged solely based on expert testimony without considering other evidence such as conduct before and after the offence. Option (C) is incorrect as the passage indicates that while non-compliance with medication can be an aspect of the mental condition, it does not automatically prove legal insanity. The legal system requires a demonstration that the accused was unable to understand the nature and consequences of their actions due to a mental disorder at the time of the crime. Option (D) is incorrect because, as stated in the passage, not every person suffering from a mental disease is automatically exempted from criminal liability. The accused must prove legal insanity, and while command hallucinations are a significant factor, they must be contextualized within the accused's overall ability to understand the nature and consequences of their actions.
78. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage states that to establish legal insanity, the accused must be unable to understand the nature and consequences of their actions at the time of the crime. Vikram's expressed concerns about being caught indicate an awareness of the wrongfulness of his actions, which negates the defense of legal insanity. Option (A) is incorrect as the passage clarifies that medical conditions like bipolar disorder do not automatically lead to legal insanity; the individual must also be unable to understand the nature and consequences of their actions. Option (B) is incorrect because while Vikram's history of similar transactions may suggest an understanding of his actions, it does not directly address his mental state at the time of the offence, which is necessary to determine legal insanity. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage emphasizes that impulsive behavior alone during a manic episode is not sufficient for legal insanity; the individual must also lack an understanding of the nature and consequences of their actions.
79. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because the passage explains that evidence of the accused's conduct before the offence, such as seeking legal advice, can demonstrate their mental capacity and awareness of the law, which is a factor in determining legal insanity. In Sunil's case, seeking legal advice suggests that he understood the wrongfulness of taking violent action, challenging the defense of legal insanity. Option (A) is incorrect because the passage states that an acute stress reaction does not automatically meet the criteria for legal insanity, which requires a lack of understanding of the nature and consequences of one's actions. Option (C) is incorrect as the passage clarifies that ongoing harassment, while it may contribute to stress and anxiety, does

not justify legal insanity unless it can be shown that it caused the accused to be unable to understand the nature and wrongfulness of their actions at the time of the crime. Option (D) is incorrect because severe stress and anxiety, in themselves, do not negate criminal responsibility; the defense of legal insanity requires a demonstration that the accused's cognitive functioning was so impaired that they could not understand the nature and consequences of their actions.

80. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that legal insanity is concerned with the individual's capacity and responsibility for their actions within the legal system. Aarav's defense that he acted under a different identity with no control or recollection aligns with the criteria of legal insanity, as it suggests he was unable to understand the nature and consequences of his actions at the time of the offense. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage indicates that managing a condition with therapy and medication does not necessarily mean the accused has control over their actions during dissociative episodes. Option (C) is incorrect because while the absence of prior criminal behavior is a point of consideration, it does not address the key issue of Aarav's mental state and capacity to control his actions during the alleged offense. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage explains that legal insanity pertains to the accused's mental state at the time of the crime, and with DID, the awareness of actions when not in a dissociative state is not indicative of his mental state during the dissociative episode when the theft occurred.
81. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that to prove malicious prosecution, the plaintiff must show that the defendant initiated judicial proceedings without any reasonable or likely cause and with malice. As Rajesh filed the complaint without solid evidence and from a misinterpreted piece of information which he did not investigate properly, it points to an absence of reasonable and probable cause. The fact that Priya was acquitted reinforces that there was no sufficient ground for the original prosecution, and the rivalry motive can be construed as malicious intent. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage notes that personal motives, such as market rivalry, can equate to malice. Hence, Rajesh's action was not purely in the public interest. Option (C) is incorrect as merely having a misinterpreted ledger entry does not constitute a solid probable cause, especially if it was not duly investigated. The passage emphasizes the need for the defendant to have initiated the proceedings without any likely cause. Option (D) is incorrect because Rajesh's right to initiate legal action does not absolve him from the responsibility of doing so with a likely cause and without malice, as outlined in the passage. The right to judicial action does not override the possibility of malicious intent if the actions lack a proper basis.
82. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because the passage explains that malicious prosecution involves the initiation of judicial proceedings, not internal departmental inquiries. Ankit's actions led to a departmental inquiry rather than formal legal action in a judicial setting; therefore, based on the details provided in the passage, Sheetal's claim for malicious prosecution would not be

applicable in this context. Option (A) is incorrect as malicious prosecution, according to the passage, requires formal legal action where the defendant actively pursues a case against the plaintiff in a judicial setting, which did not occur in this scenario. Option (C) is incorrect because the passage clarifies that malicious prosecution isn't limited to criminal cases and can apply to civil proceedings. However, Sheetal's claim doesn't meet this threshold as there were no formal legal actions taken against her. Option (D) is incorrect because while Sheetal's fundamental rights might have been infringed upon, for a claim of malicious prosecution to succeed, there must have been a wrongful initiation of legal proceedings against her, which was not the case here since no judicial proceedings were pursued by Ankit; Sheetal may have other legal avenues for redress due to defamation but not for malicious prosecution.

83. Explanation: Option (D) is correct as the passage states that malice in a malicious prosecution case extends beyond personal ill-will or vendetta; it includes any wrongful motive that propels the prosecutor. The facts indicate that Vijay acted with the intent to damage Arjun's reputation, knowing the claims were baseless, which characterizes malice. Option (A) is incorrect because while the case's dismissal does indicate an absence of reasonable grounds for prosecution, the passage emphasizes that proving malice is also necessary for a successful malicious prosecution claim. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage specifies that criminal prosecuting attorneys and judges are exempted due to immunity, but there is no indication that Vijay, who leads a rival firm, would qualify for such immunity. Option (C) is incorrect because Vijay's knowledge of Arjun's compliance and still advancing a baseless lawsuit indicates malicious prosecution, irrespective of the legal right to file a lawsuit, as malice becomes a central consideration according to the passage.

84. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage specifies that malicious prosecution is not limited to criminal cases but extends to civil matters such as bankruptcy proceedings. It also states that initiating legal proceedings without just cause, motivated by malice, is the core of a malicious prosecution claim. Deepika's fraudulent assertions with a secret aim and lack of evidence at dismissal point to malicious prosecution. Option (B) is incorrect because, according to the passage, malicious prosecution can also apply to bankruptcy proceedings, contrary to the statement in this option. Option (C) is incorrect because even though fraudulent bankruptcy may be punishable under different laws, the passage establishes that malicious prosecution is an avenue for civil claims when one party wrongfully initiates baseless litigation, which applies to Rahul's situation. Option (D) is incorrect as the passage identifies that damages in malicious prosecutions can include harm to reputation and property, not exclusively to the person, making Rahul's suit sustainable.

85. Explanation: Option (B) is correct as per the passage, because in a malicious prosecution claim, the plaintiff must show that the defendant initiated proceedings without reasonable cause and with a malicious intent. Neha has to prove Lalit acted intentionally, knowing she was innocent, which demonstrates malice. Option (A) is incorrect because while suffering damages is necessary

for a successful malicious prosecution claim, the passage emphasizes that probable cause and malice are the crux of the claim, and damages alone are not sufficient. Option (C) is incorrect as it misstates the legal standard; while the acquittal is supportive evidence of no reasonable cause, the passage dictates that the malicious intent still needs to be proven. Finally, Option (D) is incorrect because, according to the passage, the absence of a likely cause is equally important as malice. The prosecutor's ill-intentions alone do not complete the malicious prosecution claim if a probable cause existed.

86. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage states that the post-World War II era saw the West, led by the United States, asserting dominance through the promotion of a globalized economy and upholding international law. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage indicates that the dissolution of the US-led world order is due to multiple factors, not solely China's rise. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage discusses America's actions against TikTok and its involvement in Gaza's conflict as a departure from principles of free speech and free markets. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not claim that Europe's framing of anti-war protests as a security threat has been universally accepted without criticism.
87. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage argues that the US's actions against TikTok and Huawei reveal an unwillingness to compete on equal terms and an insecurity about Chinese technological prowess. If it were true that these actions are consistent with a commitment to national security, it would weaken this argument. Option (a) is incorrect because it does not directly address the author's arguments regarding the West's moral justifications. Option (b) is incorrect because it supports the author's argument about the emergence of a multipolar world order. Option (d) is incorrect because it does not weaken the author's argument about the West's hypocrisy in its response to the Gaza conflict.
88. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage states that during the Cold War, the West justified its actions, such as the Vietnam War and support for apartheid South Africa, as part of an existential struggle against communism. This aligns with the principle that the West had a moral justification for its actions during that period. Option (a) is incorrect because it does not conform to the principle stated in the passage, which is about the moral justification during the Cold War, not the period after the fall of the Soviet Union. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage suggests that the inability to influence the conflict in Ukraine demonstrates the limits of Western power, not its strength. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage criticizes the mainstream media's portrayal of the Gaza conflict, arguing that it contrasts with the reality of civilian casualties and does not uphold a rights-based world order.
89. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage states that the mainstream media's portrayal of Israel's right to self-defense contrasts with the reality of civilian casualties and the support for what some argue is genocidal violence, which has eroded the belief in the West's commitment to a rights-

based world order. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage suggests that the West's response has damaged its global image, not strengthened it. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage criticizes the West's support for Israel's right to self-defense, indicating that it has not been universally praised. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the West's handling of the Gaza conflict has united the international community.

90. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage mentions that non-Western nations like India and Turkey are finding ways to navigate around Western sanctions and assert their own interests, which supports the author's argument about the emergence of a multipolar order. Option (a) is incorrect because it contradicts the author's argument by suggesting that the rise of non-Western nations is temporary. Option (b) is incorrect because it goes against the author's claim that Western power has limits. Option (d) is incorrect because it contradicts the author's assertion that the US-led world order is unraveling.
91. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage states that the elite's disinterest in addressing socio-economic disparities is rooted in their vested interests and a disconnect from the experiences of the precariat, highlighting a failure to fulfill the social contract of republican citizenship. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage suggests that Amit Shah's criticism is part of a strategic push for the Hindu nationalist regime. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage reveals a stark contrast between the promises of democratic citizenship and the socio-economic conditions faced by the majority in India. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage indicates that the pandemic further exposed the divide between the elite and the marginalized, with record SUV sales juxtaposed against widespread reliance on government-subsidized food.
92. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the author argues that the rise of 'Hindu citizenship' under the BJP depoliticizes distributional issues and redirects material anxieties towards the 'Muslim Other.' If the BJP's policies have led to significant socio-economic improvements for all citizens, regardless of their religious affiliation, it would weaken the author's argument about the emergence of 'Hindu citizenship.' Option (b) is incorrect because the passage suggests that 'Hindu citizenship' is a phenomenon associated with the BJP's rise. Option (c) is incorrect because it does not directly address the author's argument about the BJP's rise and 'Hindu citizenship.' Option (d) is incorrect because it does not weaken the author's argument about the emergence of 'Hindu citizenship' under the BJP; rather, it presents a hypothetical scenario.
93. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the passage states that Narendra Modi's Independence Day speech and subsequent actions emphasize a vision of India's future, drawing parallels with historical milestones and reshaping the nation's identity as part of an ideological project. This project aims to realign people's perceptions away from empirical realities to a mythic national narrative. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the success of Modi's policies in economic terms. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not criticize the focus on historical milestones as a distraction but rather

as part of an ideological project. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not emphasize the continuity of development goals but rather the reshaping of the nation's identity.

94. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage discusses the realization of social citizenship and the importance of addressing socio-economic disparities, suggesting that class-based political mobilization is necessary for this process. This aligns with the author's arguments. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage implies that the CAA is part of a strategic push for the Hindu nationalist regime, rather than a non-partisan initiative. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage highlights the gap between the elite and the marginalized and the elite's disinterest in addressing socio-economic disparities. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage argues that the rise of Hindu nationalism under the BJP has depoliticized distributional issues and redirected material anxieties towards the 'Muslim Other,' rather than effectively addressing socio-economic disparities.
95. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because it provides evidence that the elite's lifestyle and priorities are disconnected from the realities faced by the marginalized, which supports the author's argument about the elite's disinterest in addressing socio-economic disparities. Option (a) is incorrect because it contradicts the author's argument by suggesting that the elite are actively engaged in addressing the welfare of the marginalized. Option (b) is incorrect because it also contradicts the author's argument by implying that the elite prioritize addressing socio-economic disparities. Option (c) is incorrect because it suggests a shift in the elite's engagement with socio-economic issues, which does not align with the author's argument about their disinterest and disconnect.
96. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage states that leaders like Narendra Modi and Donald Trump embody the trend of strongmen rule, which stems from the erosion of liberal democratic values. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage argues that the global liberal order is experiencing a systematic erosion, with elected governments undermining the rule of law. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage suggests that economic policies have increasingly favored markets over inclusive planning, resulting in growing disparities. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage indicates that technology has contributed to a self-centered and narcissistic society, rather than fostering empathy and community orientation.
97. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the passage states that economic policies have increasingly favored markets over inclusive planning, resulting in growing disparities. This aligns with the author's argument that internal pressures, including economic inequality, have led to the weakening of the global liberal order. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage suggests that the popularity of leaders like Modi and Trump is due to more than just their personalities, including a rejection of previous liberal democratic approaches. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage clearly states that the global liberal

order is experiencing a systematic erosion. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage indicates that India's transition mirrors a global trend of moving from liberal to illiberal democracies.

98. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage states that existential threats like ecological disasters and technological disruptions have heightened insecurities, fueling the appeal of strong leaders who promise to restore past glory. This suggests that such threats contribute to a sense of vulnerability in society, making the promises of strong leaders more appealing. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest a renewed focus on sustainable development and environmental protection. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not mention a global movement towards technological innovation and cooperation as a response to these threats. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not indicate a decrease in economic inequality and social disparities as a result of these existential threats.
99. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage states that internal pressures, including elected governments undermining the rule of law, have led to the weakening of the global liberal order. This suggests that the author would agree with the idea that such actions by elected governments are a key factor contributing to the erosion of this order. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage implies that the rise of strong leaders is a symptom of the erosion of the global liberal order, not a factor that strengthens it. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage describes the transition to illiberal democracy in India as a reflection of a global trend of erosion of liberal values, not as a positive development. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage suggests that technology has contributed to a self-centered and narcissistic society, rather than leading to a more inclusive and equitable society.
100. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because it directly supports the author's argument that internal pressures, such as economic inequality, have led to the weakening of the global liberal order. By showing that economic inequality is at its highest levels and correlates with decreased public trust in democratic institutions, it reinforces the idea that these internal pressures undermine the stability of the liberal order. Option (a) is incorrect because high trust in electoral processes and the rule of law would counter, rather than strengthen, the author's argument about weakening. Option (b) is incorrect because, while grassroots movements demanding greater accountability may indicate dissatisfaction, they don't necessarily weaken the author's specific point about the impact of economic inequality and other internal pressures. Option (d) is incorrect because successful mediation by international organizations would suggest a strengthening of global cooperation, which does not directly strengthen the argument about the weakening of the global liberal order due to internal pressures.
101. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage suggests that there is a societal expectation that mothers should not openly discuss the difficulties and complexities of motherhood, as indicated by the author's mention of "a

slightly shame-faced admission” and the description of motherhood as “overwhelming, thankless, exhausting, frustrating, and rewarding every now and then.” Option (a) is incorrect because the passage implies that motherhood is not always consistently rewarding and can be challenging. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not argue that Gul Panag’s experiences are rare or unrepresentative. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that mothers who find motherhood overwhelming are inadequately prepared for the role.

102. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the author argues that the ideal of the sacrificing mother is so culturally deep-rooted that recognizing her exhaustion and frustration is dangerous to social hierarchies, implying that the challenges faced by mothers are often overlooked. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not claim that the ideal is universally accepted in all cultures. Option (b) is incorrect because the author suggests that mothers’ invisible work is often undervalued and taken for granted. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage indicates that society still baulks at witnessing maternal dedication as a normal part of the workplace, suggesting that there is not full accommodation for working mothers.
103. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because it provides evidence that societal recognition of mothers’ sacrifices has led to positive changes in support systems and policies, which would weaken the author’s argument that the ideal is dangerous to social hierarchies. Option (b) is incorrect because it suggests a shift in perspective that aligns with the author’s call for a more realistic view of motherhood, rather than weakening the argument. Option (c) is incorrect because it does not directly address the impact of the ideal on social hierarchies. Option (d) is incorrect because it reinforces the author’s argument that the ideal is deeply rooted and potentially harmful to social hierarchies, rather than weakening it.
104. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the author supports Gul Panag’s demand that the challenges of motherhood be normalized and suggests that unwinding the myths surrounding motherhood can help address societal hypocrisies. Option (a) is incorrect because the author advocates for open discussion about the realities of motherhood. Option (b) is incorrect because the author criticizes the deep-rooted ideal of the sacrificing mother that overlooks the struggles faced by mothers. Option (c) is incorrect because the author mentions the actions of leaders like Jacinda Ardern and Jo Swinson as steps towards modernization and breaking taboos, implying approval of bringing infants to work. [Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS \(LET'S GO NLU \)](#)
105. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because it provides evidence that public figures and celebrities are openly discussing the challenges of motherhood, which aligns with the author’s argument that such discussions should be normalized. This visibility can help change societal perceptions and encourage more open conversations about motherhood. Option (a) is incorrect because it suggests that discussing challenges leads to negative outcomes, which would

weaken the author's argument. Option (b) is incorrect because it indicates resistance to discussing the difficulties of motherhood, which would also weaken the author's argument. Option (d) is incorrect because it does not directly relate to the normalization of discussing motherhood challenges.

106. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage states that the increasing visibility of women voters in elections is the result of better access to education, heightened consciousness about rights, institutional encouragement, and enhanced means of mobilisation, which are all structural transformations. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage criticizes political parties for only offering welfare sops instead of meaningful emancipation. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage suggests that the rise in women voters is due to structural transformations, not just the efforts of political parties. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage argues that meaningful emancipation requires adequate representation in power institutions, which has not yet been achieved. [Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS \(LET'S GO NLU \)](#)
107. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the author argues that there is an asymmetry between the burgeoning women voters and the minimal representation of women in the House, which is shameful and must change. Option (a) is incorrect because the author suggests that the outreach towards women voters is not due to empathy but rather a response to their increasing influence in the electorate. Option (b) is incorrect because the author indicates that the rise in women voters is due to structural transformations, not solely because of political parties' welfare sops. Option (c) is incorrect because the author states that women's representation in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is only 15% and 13%, respectively, which is not proportional to their presence in the electorate.
108. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage argues that while political parties have responded to the increasing visibility of women voters with welfare sops, meaningful emancipation can only be achieved through adequate representation of women in power institutions. The author's conclusion that political parties need to do more than just offer populist packages is based on this premise. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage suggests that populist packages are not sufficient for meaningful emancipation. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not claim that welfare sops have successfully bridged the gender gap in voters. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that women voters are primarily interested in financial benefits.
109. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the author highlights the irony and shamefulness of the disparity between the growing number of women voters and their minimal representation in the House, suggesting that this asymmetry might be a result of deliberate exclusion. Option (a) is incorrect because the author argues that the current representation is not sufficient for meaningful emancipation. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage indicates that most parties remain tight-fisted when it comes to nominating women candidates.

Option (d) is incorrect because the author implies that adequate representation in parliamentary institutions is essential for meaningful emancipation and empowerment.

110. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because if a study shows that women voters are more likely to vote for parties that offer specific welfare programs targeted at them, it would support the author's argument that political parties are offering these sops primarily to attract the votes of the emerging, influential group of women voters. Option (b) is incorrect because an increase in the representation of women in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha does not directly relate to the motivation behind offering welfare sops. Option (c) is incorrect because it suggests that women voters prioritize other issues over welfare sops, which would weaken rather than strengthen the author's argument. Option (d) is incorrect because the improvement in socio-economic status due to welfare sops does not directly address the motivation behind offering these sops.

111. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To determine the total number of male manual scavengers in India in 2026, we must apply the given percentage of male workers in the manual scavenging workforce to the total number of manual scavengers. The dataset indicates that 70% of the total manual scavenging workforce is male, with the workforce numbering 15,000 individuals.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total number of manual scavengers in India in 2026: 15,000.
2. Percentage of the workforce that is male: 70%.
3. Calculating the total number of male manual scavengers: 70% of 15,000
 $= 0.70 \times 15,000 = 10,500$.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) 10,500.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 9,000: This underestimates the total number of male manual scavengers. It suggests a lower percentage of male workers or a smaller total workforce than actually reported.
- Option (c) 11,000: This overestimates the number of male manual scavengers. For this figure to be accurate, the proportion of males in the workforce or the total number of manual scavengers would need to be higher.
- Option (d) 12,000: This significantly overestimates the number of male manual scavengers. It implies either a much higher percentage of male workers or a larger overall workforce than provided in the dataset.

112. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To determine the number of manual scavengers in India in 2026 who are employed through government or municipal contracts, we need to apply the percentage of those employed by such contracts to the total number of manual scavengers. The dataset reveals that 80% of the manual scavenging workforce is employed through

government or municipal contracts, with the total workforce numbering 15,000 individuals.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total number of manual scavengers in India in 2026: 15,000.
2. Percentage employed by government or municipal contracts: 80%.
3. Calculating the number of manual scavengers employed through contracts: 80% of 15,000 = $0.80 \times 15,000 = 12,000$.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (c) 12,000.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 9,000: This underestimates the number of manual scavengers employed through government or municipal contracts. It suggests a lower percentage or total workforce than provided in the dataset.
- Option (b) 10,000: This also underestimates the number, not aligning with the 80% employment through contracts out of the total workforce.
- Option (d) 15,000: This overestimates the number, implying that 100% of the manual scavenging workforce is employed through contracts, which contradicts the specified 80%.

113. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To find out what percentage of manual scavengers in India in 2026 are engaged in independent work without contracts, we refer to the dataset which provides specific employment details for the workforce. According to the dataset, 20% of the manual scavenging workforce is engaged in independent work without contracts.

Answer Step by Step:

1. The dataset directly states that 20% of the manual scavengers are engaged in independent work without government or municipal contracts.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (c) 20%.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 10%: This underestimates the percentage of manual scavengers working independently. It suggests a lower proportion of the workforce is in this category than the dataset indicates.
- Option (b) 15%: Also an underestimate, this option does not match the specified 20% provided in the dataset, suggesting fewer workers are independently employed than actually are.
- Option (d) 25%: This overestimates the percentage of manual scavengers working independently. For this figure to be accurate, the proportion of independent workers in the dataset would have to be higher than the stated 20%.

114. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To determine the number of manual scavengers rehabilitated through government schemes in India in 2026, we directly refer to the dataset provided. According to the dataset, 5,000 individuals engaged in manual scavenging were rehabilitated through government schemes in 2026.

Answer Step by Step:

1. The dataset specifically states that the number of manual scavengers rehabilitated through government schemes in 2026 is 5,000.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (c) 5,000.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 2,000: This significantly underestimates the number of manual scavengers rehabilitated through government schemes. It does not align with the dataset's specified figure of 5,000, suggesting a much lower rehabilitation effort than actually reported.
- Option (b) 3,500: Also an underestimate, this option implies a rehabilitation effort that falls short of the dataset's reported success, suggesting fewer individuals benefited from such schemes than the actual 5,000.
- Option (d) 7,500: This overestimates the number of manual scavengers rehabilitated. For this option to be correct, the rehabilitation efforts would have to be significantly more extensive than reported in the dataset, which specifies only 5,000 individuals.

115. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To calculate the year-over-year increase in the number of manual scavengers rehabilitated through government schemes from 2025 to 2026, we must consider the reported increase percentage and the total number rehabilitated in 2026. According to the dataset, there was a 10% year-over-year increase in rehabilitation, with 5,000 individuals rehabilitated in 2026.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total number of individuals rehabilitated in 2026: 5,000.
2. Year-over-year increase in rehabilitation: 10%.
3. To find the number of individuals rehabilitated in 2025, we reverse the 10% increase for 2026. This means dividing the 2026 figure by 1.10 (representing the 10% increase) to get the 2025 figure: $5,000 / 1.10 =$ approximately 4,545.
4. The difference between the number of individuals rehabilitated in 2026 and the calculated figure for 2025 gives us the year-over-year increase: $5,000 \text{ (2026)} - 4,545 \text{ (2025)} =$ approximately 455, rounded to the nearest whole number.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (a) 455.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (b) 500: This slightly overestimates the increase. While 500 is a round number, it does not precisely reflect the 10% increase from the actual 2025 calculation to the 2026 total.
- Option (c) 550: This option further overestimates the increase. It suggests a larger year-over-year growth than what the 10% increase calculation provides.
- Option (d) 600: This greatly overestimates the increase. For this to be correct, either the year-over-year growth percentage would need to be

significantly higher than 10%, or the base number of individuals rehabilitated in 2025 would need to be larger than the calculated figure.

116. Explanation:

Analysis of the Question: To calculate the total revenue generated from online food ordering in the Asia-Pacific region in 2026, we need to apply the region's market share to the total global market size. According to the dataset, the Asia-Pacific region accounts for 35% of the total market revenue, which is \$250 billion globally.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total global market size for online food ordering in 2026: \$250 billion.
2. Market share of the Asia-Pacific region: 35%.
3. Calculating the total revenue from the Asia-Pacific region: 35% of \$250 billion = $0.35 \times \$250 \text{ billion} = \87.5 billion .

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) \$87.5 billion.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) \$75 billion: This underestimates the revenue generated in the Asia-Pacific region. It suggests a lower market share or a smaller global market size than provided.
- Option (c) \$100 billion: This overestimates the revenue. For this to be correct, the Asia-Pacific's market share would need to be higher than the stated 35% of the global market.
- Option (d) \$125 billion: This significantly overestimates the revenue from the Asia-Pacific region. This figure would imply an even larger portion of the global market than is accounted for by the region, exceeding the specified 35%.

117. Explained: Analysis of the Question: To determine the revenue contributed by North America to the online food ordering market in 2026, we need to apply North America's market share to the total global market revenue. The dataset indicates that the total revenue generated from online food ordering is \$250 billion, and North America accounts for 30% of this total market revenue.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total global market revenue from online food ordering in 2026: \$250 billion.
2. Market share of North America: 30%.
3. Calculating North America's contribution to the market revenue: 30% of \$250 billion = $0.30 \times \$250 \text{ billion} = \75 billion .

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) \$75 billion.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) \$62.5 billion: This underestimates North America's revenue contribution. It does not correctly apply the 30% market share to the total global market revenue.
- Option (c) \$87.5 billion: This overestimates the revenue from North America. For this figure to be accurate, North America's market share would need to be higher than the specified 30%.

- Option (d) \$100 billion: This significantly overestimates North America's contribution to the online food ordering market. This calculation would imply a market share much greater than 30%, which contradicts the data provided.

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118. Explained: Analysis of the Question: To find out how many online food service providers offer eco-friendly packaging in 2026, we need to calculate 40% of the total number of service providers in the online food ordering market. The dataset indicates there are 20,000 service providers in total.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total number of service providers in the online food ordering market in 2026: 20,000.
2. Percentage of providers offering eco-friendly packaging: 40%.
3. Calculating the number of providers offering eco-friendly packaging: $40\% \text{ of } 20,000 = 0.40 \times 20,000 = 8,000$.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) 8,000.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 6,000: This underestimates the number of providers offering eco-friendly packaging. It suggests a lower percentage of service providers are participating in this initiative than the dataset indicates.
- Option (c) 10,000: This overestimates the number of providers with eco-friendly packaging. For this to be accurate, a higher percentage of the total service providers would need to be involved in the eco-friendly initiative than the 40% stated.
- Option (d) 12,000: This significantly overestimates the participation in eco-friendly packaging. It implies that 60% of the service providers are participating, which exceeds the provided figure of 40%.

119. Explained: Analysis of the Question: To calculate the total annual growth in revenue for the online food ordering market from 2025 to 2026, we need to work backward from the 2026 market size using the given year-over-year growth rate of 10%. This will help us determine the market size in 2025 and subsequently calculate the growth in revenue.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Market size in 2026: \$250 billion.
2. Year-over-year growth rate from 2025 to 2026: 10%.
3. To find the market size in 2025, we divide the 2026 market size by the growth factor (1 + growth rate): $\$250 \text{ billion} / 1.10 = \text{approximately } \227.27 billion .
4. The total annual growth in revenue from 2025 to 2026 is the difference between the market sizes in 2026 and 2025: $\$250 \text{ billion} - \$227.27 \text{ billion} = \text{approximately } \22.73 billion .

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (a) \$22.7 billion.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (b) \$25 billion: This overestimates the annual growth in revenue. It incorrectly assumes the 2025 market size to be exactly \$225 billion,

which doesn't account for the specific 10% growth rate applied to reach \$250 billion in 2026.

- Option (c) \$27.5 billion: This also overestimates the growth in revenue. For this to be accurate, the 2025 market size would need to be significantly lower than the calculated \$227.27 billion, which contradicts the 10% growth rate.
- Option (d) \$30 billion: This significantly overestimates the annual growth. It implies a larger difference between the 2025 and 2026 market sizes, suggesting either a higher growth rate or a smaller 2025 market size than what is derived from the given 10% increase.

120. Explained:

Analysis of the Question: This question aims to determine the number of online food orders made through mobile apps in 2026. To find this, we need the total number of online food orders for the year, which can be derived from the total revenue and the average spend per order. The dataset indicates that the total revenue generated from online food ordering is \$250 billion, and the average spend per online order is \$30. Additionally, 70% of these orders are made through mobile apps.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total revenue from online food ordering in 2026: \$250 billion.
2. Average spend per online order: \$30.
3. Calculating the total number of online food orders in 2026: $\$250 \text{ billion} / \$30 = \text{approximately } 8.33 \text{ billion orders}$.
4. Given that 70% of these orders are made through mobile apps, we calculate the number of app-based orders: $70\% \text{ of } 8.33 \text{ billion} = 0.70 * 8.33 \text{ billion} \approx 5.83 \text{ billion orders}$.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (a) 5.833 billion orders.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (b) 6.125 billion orders: This overestimates the number of mobile app orders. It suggests either a higher total number of orders or a larger percentage made through mobile apps than the data supports.
- Option (c) 8.33 billion orders: This represents the total orders made through all channels, not just mobile apps. It incorrectly equates the total orders to those made specifically through apps.
- Option (d) 9.75 billion orders: This significantly overestimates the number of mobile app orders, suggesting either the average spend per order is lower than \$30 or the total revenue or the percentage of app-based orders is much higher than provided, both of which contradict the dataset.

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