

A golden scale of justice is centered in the background of a blue-bordered hexagonal frame. The scale is slightly out of focus, with its two pans hanging from a central pillar. The text 'CLAT 2025' is overlaid in large white letters on the scale.

CLAT 2025

Sample Paper II

SAMPLE QUESTIONS
— RELEASED BY THE —
CLAT CONSORTIUM FOR CLAT 2025



CLAT UG Sample Paper II

1

When the United Nations introduced the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, it was seen by many as a sign of optimism, of the possibilities of a better world. Yet, over 50 years later, observers recognize that we live in an age when human rights abuses are as prevalent as they ever have been — in some instances more prevalent. The world is littered with examples of violations of basic rights: censorship, discrimination, political imprisonment, torture, slavery, the death penalty, disappearances, genocide, poverty, refugees. The rights of women, children, and other groups in society continue to be ignored in atrocious ways. The environmental crisis takes the discourse on rights to a different level. In 1998, as the Declaration celebrated its fiftieth birthday, the Observer newspaper in Britain published a poll called the Human Rights Index', which it described as 'the World Cup that no country wants to win'. The Index ranked 194 nation-states according to their record on human rights abuses. The results made for interesting reading. Algeria took first prize, ahead of North Korea. The United States featured in 92nd place, the United Kingdom in 141st. Russia was 32nd, while China was 10th. The poll was based on a points system allocated to countries according to their use of torture or capital punishment, their political prisoners and disappearances, and their denials of basic rights. The totals were then adjusted according to the Human Development Index (HDI) which measures countries in terms of their level of economic and social development. Other attempts to rank countries featured on the website of the Guardian newspapers. This list featured a slightly different set of indicators, and a slightly simpler ranking system. On this occasion, the Democratic Republic of Congo shared first place with its neighbour Rwanda. Russia and the United States shared 62nd position, the United Kingdom came in joint 12th, while China was 12th. Both indexes provide only a guide to the state of human rights in the world today — no country can afford to be complacent about its performance on such a scale. Campaigning organisations such as Amnesty International are usually reluctant to rank countries in this way because it detracts from the central issue: it is not how you perform compared to other countries that matters, but the fact that you have violated human rights at all! Nevertheless, the indexes allow us to ponder the enormity of our task as students and activists concerned with human rights. These lists are also informative as much because of what is not ranked as for what is.

1.1) What is the central idea of the passage?

- (a) Human rights abuse prevalent in the world and the need to improve it.
- (b) Existence of incidents of imprisonment, inequalities, torture and many such mishaps.
- (c) Ignorance towards the rights of women and children today's world.
- (d) Differences between developed and under developed countries in terms of incidents of abuse of human rights.

1.2 According to the passage, what holds significance when an abuse index of different countries is prepared?

- (a) Where a country stands in terms of violating human rights.
- (b) Not only country's performance in human right violation but also the idea that rights were desecrated.
- (c) The extent of tasks performed by the concerned authorities to stop the violation.
- (d) The kind of rights that were violated.

1.3 The phrase 'littered with examples of violations' means

- (a) Weighed down
- (b) Being harassed
- (c) Under undue stress
- (d) Plagued with incidents of violations of rights

2

The awareness of equal corruption will be a better emotional basis for the so-called multiracial Commonwealth, of which much is made than its professed principle - the pursuit of common aims in world politics, aims which are so rarefied that a large volume of artificial political oxygen is needed to keep that body - politic breathing. After all, it cannot be denied that even the United States and the Russia are pursuing common aims in world affairs, such as peace, disarmament, democracy, technological progress, as well as freedom as understood by each. But that is not preventing them from doing things which might lead to the destruction or near destruction of mankind. Thus, common aims would seem to be very undependable as guarantees for goodwill and cooperation among nations. On the contrary, a frank admission of being equal sinners would at least encourage charity and discourage moral arrogance. That would be a better foundation for integration for international and multiracial cooperation.

2.1 The Superpowers may claim to have the same laudable objectives, but

- (a) Do not work earnestly to achieve them.
- (b) Undo each other's efforts.
- (c) Still act against the interests of mankind.
- (d) Do not see them in the right perspective.

2.2 The Commonwealth is characterised by

- (a) The failure of the constituents to.
- (b) The racial nature of its membership work for the same goals.
- (c) Uniform lack of moral standards.
- (d) Constant redefining of objectives.

2.3 The thrust of the author's argument is that

- (a) The Commonwealth has outlived its utility.
- (b) Membership of the Commonwealth be restricted to the superpowers.
- (c) Members are equally responsible for the present state of world politics.
- (d) International peace and cooperation are unattainable.

3

The dramatic growth and spread of international tourism over the past 50 years has been driven by a variety of factors. Typically, increases in wealth and free time, and technological advances in transport, are considered to be the principal influences on the development of tourism. At the same time the emergence of a sophisticated travel industry initially providing the "Package Holiday" to mass markets has fuelled the growth of tourism. However, of particular relevance to developing countries, the nature of tourism demand has also changed and evolved over the past twenty years. Although the standardized sun-sea-sand package holiday remains the most popular form of tourism, However, the growth in demand for cultural tourism, adventure tourism, heritage tourism, ecotourism and more generally an expansion of long-haul tourism, have also played a significant role in international tourism promotion.

3.1 Which of the following kinds of tourism have also played a significant role in international tourism promotion?

- (a) Cultural tourism
- (b) Heritage tourism
- (c) Ecotourism
- (d) All of these

3.2 Which of the following has been the factor behind the dramatic growth and spread or International tourism over the past 50 years?

- (a) Increase in wealth
- (b) Free time
- (c) Technological advances in transport
- (d) All of these

4

In a typical western liberal context, depending of democracy invariably leads to consolidation of 'liberal values'. In the Indian context, democratization is translated into greater involvement of people not as 'individuals' which is a staple to liberal discourse, but as communities or groups. Individuals are getting involved in the public sphere not as 'atomized' individuals but as members of primordial communities drawn on religious or caste identity. Community-identity seems to be the governing force. It is not therefore surprising that the so called peripheral

groups continue to maintain their identities with reference to the social groups (caste, religion or sect) to which they belong while getting involved in the political processes despite the fact that their political goals remain more or less identical. By helping to articulate the political voice of the marginalized, democracy in India has led to a loosening of social strictures' and empowered the peripherals to be confident of their ability to improve the socio-economic conditions in which they are placed. This is a significant political process that had led to a silent revolution through a meaningful transfer of power from the upper caste elites to various subaltern groups within the democratic framework of public governance.

4.1 According to the passage, what does "deepening of democracy" mean in the Western context?

- (a) Consolidation of group and class identities.
- (b) Democratization translated as greater involvement of people.
- (c) Democratization as greater involvement of atomized' individuals in the public sphere.
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is the correct in this context.

4.2 Greater democratization in India has not necessarily led to?-

- (a) The dilution of caste and communal identities in the public sphere.
- (b) Irrelevance of community identity as a governing force in Indian politics.
- (c) Marginalization of elite groups in society.
- (d) Relative unimportance of hereditary identities over class identities.

4.3 What is the "silent revolution" that has occurred in the Indian democratic process?

- (a) Irrelevance of caste and class hierarchies in political processes.
- (b) Loosening of social strictures in voting behaviour and patterns.
- (c) Social change through transfer of power from upper caste elites to subaltern groups.
- (d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

5

Meritocracy, the idea that jobs and rewards should be distributed according to ability and effort, is becoming the hegemonic social form in the modern world. Contrary to general perception, even affirmative action is not, as a principle, a deviation from the logic of meritocracy. Ideally, it is a means of devising a way of identifying talent from a larger social pool. Michael Young coined the term in his brilliantly dystopian portrayal in *The Rise of Meritocracy* (1958). Despite Young's warnings, meritocracy was seen as an emancipatory idea, the very embodiment of equality of opportunity. Careers would be open to talent, not the lottery of birth; the most productive citizens would be rewarded, not aristocratic slackers; what one does would become more important than who one is. Some conception of ability, intelligence plus effort became the new currency of recognition.

5.1 With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Inspired by the meritocratic ideal, many people are committed to a view of the hierarchies of money and status.
2. Instead of being an ideology of emancipation, equality, and self-discovery meritocracy reflects a new form of oppression, inequality and alienation. Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

5.2 The passage seems to argue

- (a) Eight out of 10 of the richest Americans owe their wealth to their talent, not to inheritance.
- (b) Rewards may be distributed according to talent.
- (c) Meritocracy has now taken on the form of an inheritance
- (d) None of the above

5.3 "Mukhyamantri Majhi Ladki Bahin Yojana", recently seen in the news, is launched by which state government?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Gujarat

5.4 What is the primary objective of the 'New India Literacy Programme (NILP), recently in news?

- (a) To promote sports among children aged 6-14
- (b) To provide food to 9th to 12th students
- (c) To provide free laptops to college students
- (d) To support the States and Union Territories in promoting literacy among non- literates aged 15 and above

5.5 Recently, which state has become the first in the country to give money to girl students to buy sanitary napkins?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Odisha

5.6 'Neelakurinji plant', recently seen in news, is mostly found in which region of India?

- (a) Ladakh
- (b) Western Ghats
- (c) Northeastern
- (d) Rajasthan

5.7 Aman Sehrawat, who recently won bronze medal at Paris Olympics 2024, is associated with which sports?

- (a) Boxing
- (b) Wrestling
- (c) Table Tennis
- (d) Badminton

5.8 Mpox (also known as Monkeypox), recently seen in the news, is caused by which pathogen?

- (a) Virus
- (b) Bacteria
- (c) Fungus
- (d) Protozoa

5.9 What is Waqf, recently seen in news?

- (a) A property dedicated in the name of God for religious and charitable purposes
- (b) A government-owned property
- (c) A property dedicated for personal use
- (d) A temporary donation of property

5.10 Adam's Bridge, recently seen in the news, is separated by which two water bodies?

- (a) Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea
- (b) Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait
- (c) Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
- (d) Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea

5.11. Which country is partnering with India to develop the National Maritime Heritage Complex in Lothal, Gujarat?

- (a) Japan
- (b) South Korea
- (c) Thailand
- (d) Vietnam

5.12 Which company has launched the 'Health Saathi' plan priced at ₹35 per month for its merchant partners? (

- (a) Paytm
- (b) Google
- (c) Amazon
- (d) Flipkart

5.13 Which organization has launched the 'Sampoornata Abhiyan' aimed at holistic development in India's challenging regions?

- (a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (b) NITI Aayog
- (c) Ministry of Rural Development
- (d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

5.14 What is the focus of PM's 'NAMO Drone Didi' Scheme?

- (a) Empowering women in the healthcare sector
- (b) Training women in digital marketing
- (c) Providing financial support to women entrepreneurs
- (d) Empowering women in the agriculture sector

5.15 Where is the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization located?

- (a) Geneva
- (b) Vienna
- (c) Rome
- (d) Paris

5.16 Which community is the largest scheduled tribe in India?

- (a) Santhals
- (b) Gonds
- (c) Bhils
- (d) Mundas

5.17 In India, up to what age are working children classified as child labour?

- (a) Up to 16 years
- (b) Up to 12 years
- (c) Up to 14 years
- (d) Up to 18 years

5.18 Which two states are collaborating to develop the 'Shri Krishna Gaman Path,' a new religious circuit?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat
- (b) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (c) Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka and Maharashtra

5.19 Which country was affected by Typhoon Shanshan recently?

- (a) China
- (b) South Korea
- (c) Japan
- (d) Taiwan