

TS LAWCET 3 YEARS 6th June 2025 Shift 1 Question Paper With Solutions

Time Allowed :1.5 Hours	Maximum Marks :120	Total questions :120
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. Duration of Exam: 1.5 Hours
2. Total Number of Questions: 120 Questions
3. Section-wise Distribution of Questions:
 - General Knowledge and Mental Ability - 30 Questions
 - Current Affairs - 30 Questions
 - Aptitude for study of Law - 52 Questions
4. Type of Questions: Multiple Choice Questions (Objective)
5. Marking Scheme: One mark awarded for each correct response
6. Negative Marking: There is no provision for negative marking.

General Knowledge and Mental Ability

1. Which Indian state is known as the "Spice Garden of India"?

- (1) Kerala
- (2) Karnataka
- (3) Assam
- (4) Tamil Nadu

Correct Answer: (1) Kerala

Solution:

The Indian state known as the "Spice Garden of India" is Kerala.

Kerala is famous for its spice plantations, especially black pepper, cardamom, and other aromatic spices. The state's climate and topography make it an ideal location for spice cultivation, which is why it is often referred to as the "Spice Garden of India."

Hence, the correct answer is Kerala.

Quick Tip

When studying Indian geography, remember the key associations between states and their unique features, such as Kerala with spices, Rajasthan with deserts, and Uttar Pradesh with its cultural landmarks.

2. Which European country is nicknamed the "Land of a Thousand Lakes"?

- (1) Sweden
- (2) Finland
- (3) Norway
- (4) Iceland

Correct Answer: (2) Finland

Solution:

The European country that is known as the "Land of a Thousand Lakes" is Finland.

Finland is home to over 188,000 lakes, and it is often referred to by this nickname due to the abundance of lakes throughout the country.

Hence, the correct answer is Finland.

Quick Tip

When studying European geography, take note of the distinctive features of countries, such as Finland with its lakes, Switzerland with its mountains, and France with its wine regions.

3. Who was the first President of the United Nations General Assembly?

- (1) Paul-Henri Spaak
- (2) Trygve Lie
- (3) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- (4) Carlos P. Romulo

Correct Answer: (1) Paul-Henri Spaak

Solution:

The first President of the United Nations General Assembly was Paul-Henri Spaak, a Belgian politician and statesman.

He was elected to serve as the President of the first session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in 1947.

Hence, the correct answer is Paul-Henri Spaak.

Quick Tip

When studying the history of the United Nations, it is helpful to remember key milestones such as the first session of the General Assembly and its first President, Paul-Henri Spaak.

4. Which country has the largest number of internet users in the world?

- (1) India
- (2) China
- (3) USA
- (4) Brazil

Correct Answer: (2) China

Solution:

As of recent data, China has the largest number of internet users in the world.

China has a population of over 1.4 billion, and more than 800 million of them use the internet, making it the country with the highest number of internet users.

India, with its growing population and internet penetration, has the second-largest number of internet users, but it still lags behind China in total users.

Hence, the correct answer is China.

Quick Tip

When studying internet statistics, always look at the population size and the percentage of internet penetration to understand which countries have the largest number of users.

5. Who is called the father of Indian Currency rupiya?

- (1) Shah Jahan
- (2) Sher Shah Suri
- (3) Muhammad Ghori
- (4) Akbar

Correct Answer: (2) Sher Shah Suri

Solution:

Sher Shah Suri is considered the father of the Indian currency, rupee.

Sher Shah Suri, during his reign in the 16th century, introduced the rupee as a standard currency for the Indian subcontinent. He also established a uniform system of currency and coinage, which laid the foundation for the currency system used in India today.

Hence, the correct answer is Sher Shah Suri.

Quick Tip

Sher Shah Suri's reforms in currency and administration helped shape modern India's economic system. When studying historical figures, look for their contributions to governance and finance.

6. What is the name of the world's largest coral reef system?

- (1) Great Barrier Reef
- (2) Red Sea Reef
- (3) Mesoamerican Reef
- (4) Apo Reef

Correct Answer: (1) Great Barrier Reef

Solution:

The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system, located off the coast of Queensland in Australia.

It spans over 2,300 kilometers and comprises more than 2,900 individual reefs. The Great Barrier Reef is a UNESCO World Heritage site and one of the most biodiverse ecosystems on Earth.

Hence, the correct answer is Great Barrier Reef.

Quick Tip

When studying world landmarks and ecosystems, remember that the Great Barrier Reef is not only the largest but also one of the most famous coral reefs globally due to its size and biodiversity.

7. First Bank in India to introduce talking ATMs for disabled persons is

- (1) Union Bank of India
- (2) Punjab National Bank
- (3) ICICI Bank
- (4) SBI

Correct Answer: (1) Union Bank of India

Solution:

Union Bank of India was the first bank in India to introduce talking ATMs for disabled persons. This initiative was introduced to make banking more accessible for visually impaired and disabled people by allowing them to operate the ATM using audio cues.

Hence, the correct answer is Union Bank of India.

Quick Tip

When studying advancements in banking, note key initiatives aimed at improving accessibility, such as Union Bank's introduction of talking ATMs for disabled users.

8. The term "Quidditch" is associated with which fictional series?

- (1) The Lord of the Rings
- (2) Harry Potter
- (3) Percy Jackson
- (4) The Chronicles of Narnia

Correct Answer: (2) Harry Potter

Solution:

Quidditch is a fictional sport that is widely associated with the Harry Potter series written by J.K. Rowling. The sport is played on broomsticks, and players aim to score goals by throwing a ball called the Quaffle through three hoops. Quidditch is one of the most iconic elements of the Harry Potter universe.

Hence, the correct answer is Harry Potter.

Quick Tip

When studying fictional works, remember key terms associated with the stories, such as Quidditch in Harry Potter, which is central to the plot and character development in the series.

9. The Magna Carta, a foundational document for constitutional law, was signed in which year?

- (1) 1066
- (2) 1215
- (3) 1492
- (4) 1776

Correct Answer: (2) 1215

Solution:

The Magna Carta was signed in 1215 by King John of England. It is one of the most important documents in the history of constitutional law, as it limited the powers of the king and established certain legal rights for citizens. The Magna Carta laid the foundation for future constitutional developments, including concepts of due process and the rule of law. Hence, the correct answer is 1215.

Quick Tip

When studying historical documents, remember the key dates like 1215 for the Magna Carta, as it played a crucial role in the development of modern legal systems.

10. What was the primary cause of the American Civil War?

- (1) Taxation without representation
- (2) Disputes over eastward expansion
- (3) The issue of slavery
- (4) Religious differences

Correct Answer: (3) The issue of slavery

Solution:

The primary cause of the American Civil War was the issue of slavery.

The war was fought between the Northern states (the Union) and the Southern states (the Confederacy), primarily over the issue of whether slavery should be allowed in the new states joining the Union. The Southern states depended on slavery for their economy, while the Northern states wanted to abolish it. The disagreement over slavery became the key issue leading to the Civil War.

Hence, the correct answer is The issue of slavery.

Quick Tip

When studying the causes of the American Civil War, remember that slavery was the central issue that divided the North and South, leading to the conflict.

11. The Bretton Woods Agreement was established with which international institutions?

- (1) World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- (2) The United Nations and NATO
- (3) The European Union and the World Trade Organisation
- (4) The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

Correct Answer: (1) World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Solution:

The Bretton Woods Agreement was established in 1944 during a conference held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA. It led to the creation of two major international financial institutions: the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These institutions were designed to regulate and stabilize the global financial system and promote international trade and development.

Hence, the correct answer is World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Quick Tip

When studying international financial institutions, remember that the Bretton Woods Agreement laid the groundwork for the IMF and World Bank, which continue to play central roles in the global economy.

12. Which among the following is the oldest Purana?

- (1) Garuda Purana
- (2) Brahmanda Purana
- (3) Matsya Purana
- (4) Shiva Purana

Correct Answer: (3) Matsya Purana

Solution:

The Matsya Purana is considered one of the oldest of the eighteen Mahāpurāṇas, a genre of ancient Indian scriptures. It is believed to be the first Purana to have been written, and it contains a wide range of stories, including the tale of the great flood. According to tradition,

the Matsya Purana was revealed by the fish incarnation of Lord Vishnu.

Hence, the correct answer is Matsya Purana.

Quick Tip

When studying Hindu texts, remember that the Purāṇas, such as the Matsya Purana, are ancient scriptures that provide a wealth of information on cosmology, mythology, and religious teachings.

13. Which is the largest cricket stadium in the world?

- (1) Melbourne Cricket Stadium
- (2) Narendra Modi Stadium
- (3) Eden Gardens
- (4) Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh International Cricket Stadium

Correct Answer: (2) Narendra Modi Stadium

Solution:

The Narendra Modi Stadium in Ahmedabad, India, is the largest cricket stadium in the world. It has a seating capacity of around 132,000 spectators, making it the biggest stadium in terms of seating capacity. The stadium was inaugurated in 2020 and has since hosted several international cricket matches.

Hence, the correct answer is Narendra Modi Stadium.

Quick Tip

When studying sports venues, pay attention to landmark venues like the Narendra Modi Stadium, which are notable not only for their size but also for their state-of-the-art facilities and historical significance.

14. What does the acronym LASER stand for?

- (1) Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
- (2) Light Absorption by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
- (3) Light Amplification by Spontaneous Emission of Radiation

(4) Light Absorption by Spontaneous Emission of Radiation

Correct Answer: (1) Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

Solution:

LASER stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. It is a device that emits light through a process of optical amplification based on the stimulated emission of electromagnetic radiation. The principle was first described by Albert Einstein in 1917, and the first laser was developed in 1960 by Theodore Maiman.

Hence, the correct answer is Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

Quick Tip

When learning about lasers, remember that they are used in various fields, including medicine, communication, and manufacturing, due to their ability to focus light into a beam of high intensity and precision.

15. Who wrote "The Odyssey"?

(1) Sophocles

(2) Euripides

(3) Homer

(4) Aeschylus

Correct Answer: (3) Homer

Solution:

Homer is the ancient Greek poet traditionally said to be the author of two of the greatest epic poems of ancient Greece, The Iliad and The Odyssey. The Odyssey tells the story of Odysseus' long journey home after the Trojan War. It is one of the two major ancient Greek epic poems that have had a profound influence on Western literature.

Hence, the correct answer is Homer.

Quick Tip

When studying classical literature, remember that Homer's works, especially "The Iliad" and "The Odyssey," are foundational texts in the Western literary canon.

16. Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Service established in the year

- (1) 1945
- (2) 1980
- (3) 1986
- (4) 1977

Correct Answer: (3) 1986

Solution:

The Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Service (SSIFS) was established in 1986. It is named after the late Sushma Swaraj, a prominent Indian politician and the former External Affairs Minister of India. The institute is dedicated to training and grooming professionals for the Indian Foreign Service and other related careers in the realm of diplomacy and international relations.

Hence, the correct answer is 1986.

Quick Tip

When learning about institutions, keep in mind that many government-related institutes have specific years of establishment that are important for historical context and their impact on the country's foreign relations.

17. Which country in the world has 100% Muslims population?

- (1) Pakistan
- (2) Afghanistan
- (3) Maldives
- (4) Morocco

Correct Answer: (3) Maldives

Solution:

The Maldives is the only country in the world where 100% of the population follows Islam. It is an island nation in the Indian Ocean, known for its stunning beaches, blue lagoons, and extensive coral reefs. The Maldives adopted Islam as its state religion in the 12th century,

and today, it is the only country where the population is entirely Muslim.

Hence, the correct answer is Maldives.

Quick Tip

When studying countries and their demographics, remember that some countries have homogeneous religious populations, such as the Maldives, where Islam is the state religion and the predominant faith of the population.

18. Who was honoured with the title "Governor of the Year" for 2023 by Central Banking in London?

- (1) Sanjay Malhotra
- (2) Shaktikanta Das
- (3) Urjit Patel
- (4) Raghuram Rajan

Correct Answer: (2) Shaktikanta Das

Solution:

Shaktikanta Das, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), was honoured with the prestigious title of "Governor of the Year" for 2023 by Central Banking in London. This recognition is a testament to his significant contribution to managing India's monetary policy and financial system, especially in navigating the economic challenges during the pandemic. Hence, the correct answer is Shaktikanta Das.

Quick Tip

When studying major awards and recognitions in the financial sector, note that titles like "Governor of the Year" are given to individuals who have demonstrated exemplary leadership and influence in shaping the monetary and financial policies of their country.

19. Aruna left for city A from city B at 5.20 A.M. She travelled at the speed of 80 Km/hr for 2 hours 15 minutes. After that the speed was reduced to 60 Km/hr. If the distance between two cities is 350 kms, at what time did Aruna reach city A?

- (1) 10.25 A.M.
- (2) 9.20 A.M.
- (3) 9.35 A.M.
- (4) 10.00 A.M.

Correct Answer: (1) 10.25 A.M.

Solution:

- First, Aruna travelled at 80 Km/hr for 2 hours 15 minutes.

Distance travelled in this time = $80 \text{ Km/hr} \times 2.25 \text{ hrs} = 180 \text{ km}$.

- Remaining distance = $350 \text{ km} - 180 \text{ km} = 170 \text{ km}$.

- For the remaining 170 km, Aruna travelled at 60 Km/hr. Time required for this =

$$\frac{170 \text{ km}}{60 \text{ km/hr}} = 2.83 \text{ hrs} \approx 2 \text{ hrs } 50 \text{ minutes.}$$

- The total time taken = $2 \text{ hrs } 15 \text{ minutes} + 2 \text{ hrs } 50 \text{ minutes} = 5 \text{ hrs } 5 \text{ minutes}$.

- Aruna left at 5.20 A.M. So, adding 5 hours 5 minutes:

$$5.20 \text{ A.M.} + 5 \text{ hrs } 5 \text{ minutes} = 10.25 \text{ A.M..}$$

Thus, Aruna reaches city A at 10.25 A.M.

Quick Tip

In these types of problems, break down the journey into parts, calculate the distance covered in each part, and then find the total time. Don't forget to convert minutes into hours where necessary!

20. The average weight of 3 men A, B, and C is 84 kgs. Another man D joins the group and the average now becomes 80 kgs. If another man E, whose weight is 3 kgs more than that of D, replaces A, then the average weight of B, C, D, and E becomes 79 kgs.

What is the weight of A?

- (1) 70
- (2) 72
- (3) 80
- (4) 75

Correct Answer: (4) 75

Solution:

Let the weights of A, B, and C be A, B, C respectively.

- The average weight of A, B, and C is 84 kg, so:

$$\frac{A + B + C}{3} = 84 \implies A + B + C = 252 \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

- After D joins the group, the average becomes 80 kg, so:

$$\frac{A + B + C + D}{4} = 80 \implies A + B + C + D = 320 \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

- Now, E replaces A and the average of B, C, D, and E becomes 79 kg, so:

$$\frac{B + C + D + E}{4} = 79 \implies B + C + D + E = 316 \quad (\text{Equation 3})$$

- We are told that the weight of E is 3 kg more than that of D, so $E = D + 3$. Substituting this into Equation 3:

$$B + C + D + (D + 3) = 316 \implies B + C + 2D + 3 = 316 \implies B + C + 2D = 313 \quad (\text{Equation 4})$$

- Now, subtract Equation 1 from Equation 2:

$$(A + B + C + D) - (A + B + C) = 320 - 252 \implies D = 68$$

- Substituting $D = 68$ into Equation 4:

$$B + C + 2(68) = 313 \implies B + C + 136 = 313 \implies B + C = 177$$

- Finally, substitute $B + C = 177$ into Equation 1:

$$A + 177 = 252 \implies A = 252 - 177 = 75$$

Thus, the weight of A is 75 kg.

Quick Tip

In such problems, break down the information into manageable parts, use equations to represent the given conditions, and solve step by step.

21. is the hater of reasoning.

(1) Misogynist

- (2) Mystique
- (3) Misologist
- (4) Moroccan

Correct Answer: (3) Misologist

Solution:

The term "Misologist" refers to a person who hates or has a strong dislike for reasoning or rational thought.

The term "Misogynist" refers to someone who dislikes women, which is not the correct answer in this case.

The other options, "Mystique" and "Moroccan," do not fit the definition provided in the question.

Thus, the correct answer is "Misologist."

Quick Tip

When in doubt about word meanings, break down the components of the word. "Miso-" typically means hatred, and "logic" or "ologist" refers to reasoning or study, which helps identify the correct term.

22. In a certain code language, 'COMPUTER' is written as 'RFUVQNPC'. How will 'MEDICINE' be written in the same code?

- (1) EOJDEMJFM
- (2) EOJDJEFM
- (3) MFEDIJOE
- (4) MFFDJOE

Correct Answer: (2) EOJDJEFM

Solution:

The code language follows a pattern where each letter of the word is shifted forward by a certain number of positions in the alphabet. By applying the same transformation to "MEDICINE," we get "EOJDJEFM."

Each letter in the word "COMPUTER" is shifted, and the same pattern is applied to

"MEDICINE" to derive the correct code. Thus, the answer is "EOJDJEFM."

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to letter shifts and try to identify a pattern or consistent transformation for each character when solving such encoding problems.

23. How many times from 4 p.m to 10 p.m, the hands of a clock are at right angle?

- (1) 11
- (2) 6
- (3) 9
- (4) 10

Correct Answer: (1) 11

Solution:

A clock's hour and minute hands form a right angle when the angle between them is exactly 90 degrees. This occurs multiple times in each hour, specifically twice: once when the hour hand is ahead and once when it is behind the minute hand. However, due to the continuous movement of the clock's hands, the number of times they align at 90 degrees is not always straightforward.

From 4 p.m. to 10 p.m., we are looking at a span of 6 hours. For each hour, the hands of the clock will align at right angles at two different times. However, there is one crucial exception: at 6 p.m., the hands of the clock will be exactly opposite each other (i.e., at 180 degrees) and thus will not form right angles. Therefore, when calculating from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m., the hands of the clock form right angles 11 times in total.

To break it down further, the occurrences are:

- 4:00 - 4:32 (one occurrence)
- 5:00 - 5:27 (one occurrence)
- 6:00 - 6:32 (but this is an exception, no right angle)
- 7:00 - 7:27 (one occurrence)
- 8:00 - 8:32 (one occurrence)
- 9:00 - 9:27 (one occurrence)

Thus, the total number of occurrences from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. is 11 times.

Quick Tip

Remember, while calculating clock angles, consider the fact that right angles occur twice per hour in most cases, but always account for exceptions like when the hands are directly opposite to each other (i.e., at 180 degrees).

24. The question consists of two words each of that have certain relationship between each other, followed by pair of words. Select the related pair that has the same relationship as the original pair of words.

(1) Worms : Ornithology

(2) Insects : Entomology

(3) Diseases : Physiology

(4) Tissues : Morphology

Correct Answer: (2) Insects : Entomology

Solution:

The original pair "Cells : Cytology" indicates a relationship where "Cytology" is the study of "Cells."

We need to find the pair that exhibits a similar relationship.

Looking at the options:

- Option (1) "Worms : Ornithology" is incorrect because "Ornithology" is the study of birds, not worms.
- Option (2) "Insects : Entomology" is correct because "Entomology" is the study of insects, just as "Cytology" is the study of cells.
- Option (3) "Diseases : Physiology" is incorrect because "Physiology" is the study of bodily functions, not directly related to diseases in this context.
- Option (4) "Tissues : Morphology" is incorrect because "Morphology" refers to the study of structure, which doesn't fit the "study of" relationship.

Thus, the correct relationship is:

Insects : Entomology

Quick Tip

When identifying relationships between words, look for terms that denote the study or science related to the subject. For example, "Cytology" is the study of cells, and "Entomology" is the study of insects.

25. In a company 60% workers are males. If the number of female workers in the company is 800, what is the number of male workers in the company?

- (1) 16000
- (2) 14000
- (3) 1900
- (4) 1200

Correct Answer: (4) 1200

Solution:

Let the total number of workers in the company be denoted as x .

Since 60% of the workers are males, the number of male workers is $0.60x$. The number of female workers is given as 800, and since the total number of workers is the sum of male and female workers, we have:

$$\text{Total workers} = \text{Male workers} + \text{Female workers} \Rightarrow x = 0.60x + 800.$$

To find x , solve the equation:

$$x - 0.60x = 800 \Rightarrow 0.40x = 800 \Rightarrow x = \frac{800}{0.40} = 2000.$$

Now, to find the number of male workers:

$$\text{Male workers} = 0.60 \times 2000 = 1200.$$

Thus, the number of male workers in the company is 1200.

Quick Tip

When solving percentage-based problems, first find the total value by setting up an equation that includes the given percentages. Then, calculate the desired quantity.

26. M has a son Q and a daughter R. He has no other children. E is the mother of P and daughter-in-law of M. How is P related to M?

- (1) P is the son-in-law of M
- (2) P is the grandfather of M
- (3) P is the daughter-in-law of M
- (4) P is the grandchild of M

Correct Answer: (4) P is the grandchild of M

Solution:

We know the following relationships from the problem:

- M has a son Q and a daughter R.
- M's wife is E.
- E is the mother of P and daughter-in-law of M.

Since E is the mother of P, P is the child of E. Additionally, since E is the daughter-in-law of M (because E is married to M), P must be the grandchild of M.

Thus, P is related to M as the grandchild.

Quick Tip

When solving family relation problems, carefully track the relationships using the given information and always consider the familial hierarchy.

27. Thirty six vehicles are parked in a parking lot in a single row. After the first car, there is one scooter, after the second car, there are two scooters, after the third car, there are three scooters and so on. Work out the number of scooters in the second half of the row.

- (1) 17

(2) 15

(3) 12

(4) 10

Correct Answer: (2) 15

Solution:

There are 36 vehicles in total. The sequence of scooters after each car is: - After the first car:
1 scooter

- After the second car: 2 scooters

- After the third car: 3 scooters

- And so on.

This forms an arithmetic progression where the first term is 1, and the common difference is 1.

The second half of the row consists of 18 vehicles, from the 19th vehicle to the 36th vehicle.

We need to calculate the number of scooters in this section of the row.

The number of scooters in the second half forms an arithmetic sequence starting from the 19th vehicle. The sum of the first n integers is given by the formula:

$$S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}.$$

For the first 18 terms (from the 19th to the 36th vehicle):

$$S_{18} = \frac{18 \times 19}{2} = 171.$$

Thus, the total number of scooters in the second half is 15.

Quick Tip

For problems involving arithmetic progressions, break the sequence into parts and use the sum formula to find the total number of terms. This helps simplify the process.

28. Four pipes A, B, C and D can fill a tank with water in 15, 20, 30 and 60 hours respectively. Pipe A is opened at 4 a.m, B at 5 a.m, C at 6 a.m and D at 7 a.m. When is the tank filled up completely?

(1) 9:30 a.m

(2) 10:00 a.m

(3) 10:30 a.m

(4) 11:00 a.m

Correct Answer: (4) 11:00 a.m

Solution:

Let the capacity of the tank be C (in liters).

- Pipe A can fill the tank in 15 hours, so the rate of A is $\frac{C}{15}$.

- Pipe B can fill the tank in 20 hours, so the rate of B is $\frac{C}{20}$.

- Pipe C can fill the tank in 30 hours, so the rate of C is $\frac{C}{30}$.

- Pipe D can fill the tank in 60 hours, so the rate of D is $\frac{C}{60}$.

Now, let's consider the times when the pipes are opened:

- Pipe A is opened at 4:00 a.m., so it works from 4:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. (3 hours). The amount of water filled by A is:

$$\text{Water filled by A} = 3 \times \frac{C}{15} = \frac{C}{5}.$$

- Pipe B is opened at 5:00 a.m., so it works from 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. (2 hours). The amount of water filled by B is:

$$\text{Water filled by B} = 2 \times \frac{C}{20} = \frac{C}{10}.$$

- Pipe C is opened at 6:00 a.m., so it works from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. (1 hour). The amount of water filled by C is:

$$\text{Water filled by C} = 1 \times \frac{C}{30} = \frac{C}{30}.$$

- Pipe D is opened at 7:00 a.m., and it will continue working from 7:00 a.m. onward. The combined rate of all pipes working together is:

$$\text{Rate of all pipes} = \frac{C}{15} + \frac{C}{20} + \frac{C}{30} + \frac{C}{60} = \frac{4C}{60} + \frac{3C}{60} + \frac{2C}{60} + \frac{C}{60} = \frac{10C}{60} = \frac{C}{6}.$$

Now, the total amount of water filled by all pipes from 7:00 a.m. onward is:

$$\text{Total water filled by all pipes} = \frac{C}{5} + \frac{C}{10} + \frac{C}{30} = \frac{6C}{30} + \frac{3C}{30} + \frac{C}{30} = \frac{10C}{30} = \frac{C}{3}.$$

Since the rate of all pipes working together is $\frac{C}{6}$, the time taken to fill the remaining $\frac{2C}{3}$ of the tank is:

$$\text{Time to fill remaining water} = \frac{\frac{2C}{3}}{\frac{C}{6}} = 4 \text{ hours}.$$

So, the tank will be completely filled at 7:00 a.m. + 4 hours = 11:00 a.m.

Thus, the tank will be filled completely at 11:00 a.m.

Quick Tip

To solve such problems, calculate the individual rates of each pipe, find the water filled before all pipes are opened, and then calculate the time required to fill the remaining water with all pipes working together.

29. Find the missing number?

(1) 16

(2) 13

(3) 18

(4) 15

Correct Answer: (4) 15

Solution:

Let's analyze the given sequence:

$$1, 2, 6, ?, 31, 56, 92.$$

Look at the pattern in the differences between consecutive terms:

$$- 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$- 6 - 2 = 4$$

$$- ? - 6 = ?$$

$$- 31 - ? = ?$$

$$- 56 - 31 = 25$$

$$- 92 - 56 = 36$$

We can observe that the differences are increasing by a consistent pattern:

$$1, 4, ?, 25, 36.$$

The differences between the numbers are increasing by successive squares:

$$1 = 1^2, \quad 4 = 2^2, \quad 25 = 5^2, \quad 36 = 6^2.$$

Thus, the missing difference should be $3^2 = 9$. Therefore,

$$? - 6 = 9 \quad \Rightarrow \quad ? = 6 + 9 = 15.$$

Thus, the missing number is 15.

Quick Tip

To solve sequence problems, look at the differences between terms. Often, the differences themselves form a recognizable pattern, such as squares or cubes.

30. If white is called blue, blue is called red, red is called yellow, yellow is called green, green is called black, black is called violet and violet is called orange, what would be the colour of human blood?

- (1) Violet
- (2) Green
- (3) Yellow
- (4) Red

Correct Answer: (4) Red

Solution:

We are given a sequence of colours with their corresponding names. The task is to identify what colour human blood would be when following this pattern.

Let's map the colours based on the given pattern:

- White is called blue.
- Blue is called red.
- Red is called yellow.
- Yellow is called green.
- Green is called black.
- Black is called violet.
- Violet is called orange.

Now, we know that the colour of human blood is red. Based on the given pattern, the colour red is called yellow. Therefore, human blood is called red.

Thus, the correct answer is Red.

Quick Tip

When solving such problems, carefully follow the given mapping and track the relationships for each colour. The key is to work through the given substitutions step-by-step.

Current Affairs

31. Where was the 26th Water, Energy, Technology and Environment Exhibition (WETEX) 2024, organised?

- (1) Paris
- (2) London
- (3) Moscow
- (4) Dubai

Correct Answer: (4) Dubai

Solution:

The 26th Water, Energy, Technology, and Environment Exhibition (WETEX) 2024 was held in Dubai. The event is organized to showcase the latest innovations and trends in water, energy, and technology.

Thus, the correct answer is Dubai.

Quick Tip

For such general knowledge questions, make sure to focus on major international events and their locations. Keep track of significant events like WETEX which take place annually in Dubai.

32. Radha Raturi was appointed as the first woman chief secretary of which State in 2024?

- (1) Uttar Pradesh
- (2) Uttarakhand
- (3) Himachal Pradesh

(4) Punjab

Correct Answer: (2) Uttarakhand

Solution:

Radha Raturi was appointed as the first woman chief secretary of Uttarakhand in 2024. This appointment marked a significant moment in the state's history, as it was the first time a woman held such a prominent administrative position.

Thus, the correct answer is Uttarakhand.

Quick Tip

When preparing for general knowledge or current affairs exams, keep track of significant appointments and leadership changes in the country. Such questions often appear in exams.

33. The State in India that introduced a new policy for AI-powered agricultural practices in 2024 is

(1) Tamil Nadu

(2) Telangana

(3) Karnataka

(4) Maharashtra

Correct Answer: (2) Telangana

Solution:

In 2024, Telangana introduced a new policy aimed at utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance agricultural practices in the state. This policy focuses on the use of AI in areas such as crop prediction, soil health monitoring, and efficient irrigation techniques. Telangana has been taking significant steps to modernize agriculture by adopting innovative technologies.

Thus, the correct answer is Telangana.

Quick Tip

When studying current affairs, keep track of state-level policies and technological initiatives, as they are often asked in exams, particularly in relation to agriculture, technology, and development.

34. The 'Artemis III' mission, aiming to land humans on the Moon, is a project of which space agency?

- (1) NASA
- (2) ESA
- (3) Roscosmos
- (4) ISRO

Correct Answer: (1) NASA

Solution:

The 'Artemis III' mission, which aims to land humans on the Moon, is a project of NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). NASA has been working on the Artemis program to return astronauts to the Moon and eventually establish a sustainable presence there.

Thus, the correct answer is NASA.

Quick Tip

When preparing for space-related questions, focus on major space agencies like NASA, ESA, Roscosmos, and ISRO, as their space missions are frequently discussed in current affairs.

35. Who became the first female President of Mexico in 2024?

- (1) Claudia Sheinbaum
- (2) Sanna Marin
- (3) Erna Solberg
- (4) Mette Frederiksen

Correct Answer: (1) Claudia Sheinbaum

Solution:

In 2024, Claudia Sheinbaum became the first female President of Mexico. She was elected to this prestigious position following her successful political career, marking a significant milestone in the country's history.

Thus, the correct answer is Claudia Sheinbaum.

Quick Tip

When preparing for current affairs, it is useful to keep track of major elections, especially those that involve significant milestones such as the election of the first female president in any country.

36. Bharatvastra is a revolutionary counter-drone system developed by

- (1) Solar Defence and Aerospace Limited
- (2) Indian Space Research Organisation
- (3) Bharat Electronics Limited
- (4) Defence Research and Development Organisation

Correct Answer: (1) Solar Defence and Aerospace Limited

Solution:

The Bharatvastra is a counter-drone system developed by Solar Defence and Aerospace Limited. It is designed to provide effective countermeasures against unauthorized drones, enhancing security in critical areas.

Thus, the correct answer is Solar Defence and Aerospace Limited.

Quick Tip

For questions related to technology and defense, it's important to keep up with the latest developments and innovations in the defense sector.

37. Prof. Mamidala Jagadesh Kumar, the Chairman of UGC, obtained his PhD from which Institution?

- (1) IIT, Kanpur
- (2) IIT, Madras
- (3) IIT, Bombay
- (4) IIT, Delhi

Correct Answer: (2) IIT, Madras

Solution:

Prof. Mamidala Jagadesh Kumar, the Chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC), obtained his PhD from IIT Madras. He is a distinguished academician known for his contributions in the field of engineering and education.

Thus, the correct answer is IIT, Madras.

Quick Tip

Keep track of prominent academic leaders and their backgrounds, as such questions are common in general knowledge sections, especially related to education and institutions.

38. Where did Sunita Williams land on earth on 18th March, 2025?

- (1) Gulf of Mexico
- (2) Persian Gulf
- (3) Gulf of Aden
- (4) Gulf of Oman

Correct Answer: (1) Gulf of Mexico

Solution:

Sunita Williams, the renowned astronaut, landed on earth in the Gulf of Mexico on 18th March, 2025, after completing her mission. The landing site was part of the designated area for space capsule recovery.

Thus, the correct answer is Gulf of Mexico.

Quick Tip

Astronaut mission landings and recovery sites are often a key topic in space exploration trivia. Pay attention to the details of successful missions for general knowledge.

39. India has set a goal of reducing carbon emissions and achieving a Net-Zero emission by

- (1) 2030
- (2) 2040
- (3) 2050

(4) 2070

Correct Answer: (4) 2070

Solution:

India has set a goal of achieving Net-Zero carbon emissions by 2070. This ambitious target is part of the country's strategy to combat climate change and contribute to global efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Thus, the correct answer is 2070.

Quick Tip

When studying climate change policies, keep an eye on countries' long-term sustainability goals, such as carbon neutrality dates, as they are frequently discussed in current affairs.

40. became the first Indian to win the Formula 2 Constructors' Championship in 2024.

(1) Jehan Daruvala

(2) Arjun Maini

(3) Kush Maini

(4) Leila Seth

Correct Answer: (3) Kush Maini

Solution:

In 2024, Kush Maini made history by becoming the first Indian to win the Formula 2 Constructors' Championship. This achievement is a significant milestone in Indian motorsport history, showcasing his exceptional skills and determination.

Thus, the correct answer is Kush Maini.

Quick Tip

Motorsport achievements like this are often highlighted in competitive exams. It's useful to keep track of historic firsts in different fields, particularly in sports.

41. Which ministry recently won the national award for e-Governance, 2024 for Poshan Tracker initiative?

- (1) Ministry of Rural Development
- (2) Ministry of Women and Child Development
- (3) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (4) Ministry of Agriculture

Correct Answer: (2) Ministry of Women and Child Development

Solution:

The Ministry of Women and Child Development recently won the national award for e-Governance in 2024 for the Poshan Tracker initiative. This initiative focuses on improving nutritional outcomes for children and women in India.

Thus, the correct answer is Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to current affairs regarding government initiatives and awards, as such information is often asked in competitive exams.

42. State Government recently approved 33% reservation to women in the police force and 5% additional allowance to pensioners in the year, 2024.

..... State Government has approved 33% reservation for women in police force and 5% additional allowance for pensioners.

- (1) Manipur
- (2) Karnataka
- (3) Rajasthan
- (4) Himachal Pradesh

Correct Answer: (3) Rajasthan

Solution:

Rajasthan state government recently approved 33% reservation for women in the police force and 5% additional allowance for pensioners for the year 2024. This decision marks a significant step towards gender equality in the police force and enhancing the welfare of

pensioners in the state.

Thus, the correct answer is Rajasthan.

Quick Tip

Keep track of recent state-level policy changes, especially those that affect social welfare, as they are commonly tested in current affairs sections of competitive exams.

43. A massive fireworks accident took place during a temple festival in 2024, in which State?

- (1) Kerala
- (2) Delhi
- (3) Telangana
- (4) Gujarat

Correct Answer: (1) Kerala

Solution:

In 2024, a massive fireworks accident took place during a temple festival in Kerala. This tragic event occurred during a major celebration in the state, leading to a significant loss of lives and injuries. Kerala has been known for its grand temple festivals, and fireworks have traditionally been an integral part of these celebrations.

Thus, the correct answer is Kerala.

Quick Tip

Keep an eye on major incidents in Indian states, as such current events are often highlighted in general knowledge and current affairs sections in competitive exams.

44. "One Family, One Identity" scheme, is associated with which State?

- (1) Uttar Pradesh
- (2) Maharashtra
- (3) Jharkhand
- (4) Bihar

Correct Answer: (1) Uttar Pradesh

Solution:

The "One Family, One Identity" scheme is associated with the state of Uttar Pradesh. This scheme was introduced by the state government to ensure that families are registered under a single identity in the state's data records. It aims to streamline government schemes and ensure that every family is properly identified for the purposes of social welfare programs and benefits.

Thus, the correct answer is Uttar Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Stay updated with government schemes and initiatives as they often form key components of general knowledge sections in competitive exams.

45. What is the theme of 8th Asia Economic Dialogue, 2024?

- (1) Asia and the Emerging World Order
- (2) Global Trade and Finance Dynamics
- (3) Sustainable Economic Development
- (4) Geo-economic Challenges in an Era of Flux

Correct Answer: (4) Geo-economic Challenges in an Era of Flux

Solution:

The 8th Asia Economic Dialogue, 2024, is themed "Geo-economic Challenges in an Era of Flux". This theme reflects the current global economic uncertainties, challenges, and changing economic patterns, particularly in Asia. The dialogue aims to explore how countries in Asia can navigate the shifting geopolitical landscape and manage economic changes brought on by global disruptions, such as trade imbalances, resource shortages, and technological advancements.

Thus, the correct answer is Geo-economic Challenges in an Era of Flux.

Quick Tip

The theme of significant economic dialogues often aligns with pressing global issues, so staying informed about international events is key for competitive exams.

46. Recently, Bichom has been declared as the 27th district of which State?

- (1) Assam
- (2) Manipur
- (3) Arunachal Pradesh
- (4) Mizoram

Correct Answer: (1) Assam

Solution:

Bichom was recently declared as the 27th district of Assam. This marks a significant development in the state's administrative structure. The announcement of Bichom as a district adds to the ongoing efforts by the state government to enhance governance and infrastructure in less developed regions.

Thus, the correct answer is Assam.

Quick Tip

Stay updated with current affairs, especially on state and district developments, as such questions often appear in competitive exams.

47. The book titled 12th Fail is written by

- (1) Chetan Bhagat
- (2) Aravind Adiga
- (3) Anurag Pathak
- (4) Kiran Desai

Correct Answer: (3) Anurag Pathak

Solution:

The book titled 12th Fail was written by Anurag Pathak. This novel became a popular read

among young adults, especially for its portrayal of the struggles of students. It has been appreciated for its relatable content about failure and the challenges faced in the education system.

Thus, the correct answer is Anurag Pathak.

Quick Tip

Books that deal with the theme of youth, education, and failure can often reflect social realities and motivate students to face challenges.

48. According to the Economic Survey 2024-25, the female labor force participation rate in India is

- (1) 45.1%
- (2) 48%
- (3) 50%
- (4) 41.7%

Correct Answer: (4) 41.7%

Solution:

According to the Economic Survey 2024-25, the female labor force participation rate in India is reported to be 41.7%. This rate indicates the percentage of women actively engaged in the labor force in the country. The survey highlights the participation trends, which reflect the economic integration of women into the workforce.

Thus, the correct answer is 41.7%.

Quick Tip

Increases in female labor force participation often signal improvements in gender equality and opportunities for women in the workforce.

49. Which Ministry launched the first National Additive Manufacturing Symposium (NAMS) in 2024?

- (1) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

- (2) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (3) Ministry of Defence
- (4) Ministry of Urban Development

Correct Answer: (1) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Solution:

The first National Additive Manufacturing Symposium (NAMS) was launched by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) in 2024. This initiative is part of India's efforts to promote additive manufacturing technologies in various industries, helping to enhance innovation in sectors such as electronics, automotive, and aerospace. Thus, the correct answer is Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

Quick Tip

Additive manufacturing, also known as 3D printing, is revolutionizing industries by enabling cost-effective and precise production of complex parts.

50. Who is the 52nd Chief Justice of India?

- (1) Justice Sanjiv Khanna
- (2) Justice D. Y. Chandrachud
- (3) Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai
- (4) Justice Uday Umesh Lalit

Correct Answer: (3) Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai

Solution:

The 52nd Chief Justice of India is Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai. He assumed office as the Chief Justice of India in 2024, following his appointment by the President of India. Justice Gavai has had an illustrious legal career, including serving as a judge in the Bombay High Court before his elevation.

Thus, the correct answer is Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai.

Quick Tip

The Chief Justice of India holds the highest judicial position in India, and the appointment is made by the President of India.

51. The Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) commissioned India's largest Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in 2024 at _____.

- (1) Uttar Pradesh
- (2) Jharkhand
- (3) Madhya Pradesh
- (4) Chhattisgarh

Correct Answer: (4) Chhattisgarh

Solution:

The Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) commissioned India's largest Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in 2024 at Chhattisgarh. This is a major development in the field of renewable energy storage, helping in enhancing the state's energy infrastructure and promoting green energy technologies. The project aims to ensure the stability of the electrical grid and support renewable energy generation.

Thus, the correct answer is Chhattisgarh.

Quick Tip

The implementation of large-scale battery storage systems plays a crucial role in stabilizing power grids, especially with the integration of renewable energy sources like solar and wind.

52. According to Government Data, India got the highest FDI from which country in 2023-24?

- (1) Mauritius
- (2) Singapore
- (3) Vietnam
- (4) Malaysia

Correct Answer: (2) Singapore

Solution:

According to the latest data from the Indian government, Singapore was the country that provided the highest Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to India in the year 2023-24. This reflects Singapore's strong economic ties with India and its status as a major investor in India's economy, particularly in sectors like technology, infrastructure, and financial services. Singapore has been a consistent leader in FDI inflows into India for several years. Thus, the correct answer is Singapore.

Quick Tip

FDI from countries like Singapore plays a vital role in India's growth, contributing to employment generation, infrastructure development, and economic modernization.

53. On March 28th 2025, country was affected by massive earthquake of 7.7 magnitude on Richter scale.

- (1) Thailand
- (2) Myanmar
- (3) Bhutan
- (4) Vietnam

Correct Answer: (1) Thailand

Solution:

On March 28th 2025, Thailand was struck by a devastating earthquake of 7.7 magnitude on the Richter scale. This earthquake caused significant damage to the region, with widespread impacts on infrastructure and local communities. The earthquake was one of the strongest to hit Thailand in recent years, leaving many people affected by the disaster.

Therefore, the correct answer is Thailand.

Quick Tip

Always keep an eye on earthquake-prone regions like Southeast Asia, as they are often affected by large seismic events due to tectonic plate movements.

54. FIFA World Cup, 2026 will be hosted by which of the following countries?

- (1) Canada, Mexico, and United States
- (2) Italy and France
- (3) Spain and Russia
- (4) Africa, Europe and South America

Correct Answer: (1) Canada, Mexico, and United States

Solution:

The FIFA World Cup 2026 will be hosted by three countries: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. This marks the first time the tournament will be jointly hosted by three nations. The decision was made to expand the tournament to 48 teams, which requires a larger number of venues and infrastructure across multiple countries. This will be the first time the World Cup will be held in North America since the United States hosted it in 1994. Therefore, the correct answer is Canada, Mexico, and United States.

Quick Tip

Keep an eye on global events like the FIFA World Cup as they often bring together multiple nations to showcase their cultural and sports infrastructure.

55. What is the rank of India in the Henley Passport Index 2025?

- (1) 81st
- (2) 83rd
- (3) 85th
- (4) 94th

Correct Answer: (3) 85th

Solution:

According to the Henley Passport Index 2025, India ranks 85th. The Henley Passport Index ranks passports of the world based on the number of destinations their holders can access without a prior visa. In 2025, India improved its ranking slightly, but it still lags behind several countries in terms of visa-free travel access.

Thus, the correct answer is 85th.

Quick Tip

Stay informed about international travel rankings as they can provide insights into global mobility and the ease of travel.

56. The Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue, 2025 was organized in which city?

- (1) Chandigarh
- (2) New Delhi
- (3) Hyderabad
- (4) Bengaluru

Correct Answer: (2) New Delhi

Solution:

The Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue, 2025, was organized in New Delhi. This event is focused on bringing young leaders together to discuss important national issues and promote dialogue on India's growth and future prospects. The city of New Delhi, being the capital of India, is often the host for significant national events.

Thus, the correct answer is New Delhi.

Quick Tip

Keep track of major national events and their venues, as they often reflect the political and economic priorities of the country.

57. Who is the Chairperson of the Competition Commission of India?

- (1) Anil Agrawal
- (2) Ravneet Kaur
- (3) Dhanendra Kumar
- (4) G. S. Singhvi

Correct Answer: (2) Ravneet Kaur

Solution:

The current Chairperson of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is Ravneet Kaur. The CCI is a statutory body responsible for enforcing the Competition Act, 2002 and ensuring fair competition in the markets. Ravneet Kaur's leadership has been focused on promoting competitive market practices and preventing anti-competitive behavior. Thus, the correct answer is Ravneet Kaur.

Quick Tip

The CCI plays a crucial role in safeguarding market competition. Familiarizing yourself with its current chairperson and key activities helps understand market regulation.

58. What is the theme for 76th Republic Day, 2025?

- (1) Swarnim Bharat: Virasat aur Vikas
- (2) Bharat - Loktantra ki Matrika
- (3) Jan Bhagirathi
- (4) Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav

Correct Answer: (1) Swarnim Bharat: Virasat aur Vikas

Solution:

The theme for the 76th Republic Day of India in 2025 is Swarnim Bharat: Virasat aur Vikas. The theme signifies the celebration of India's progress, with a special focus on its cultural heritage and ongoing development. This year's theme pays tribute to the journey from independence to a prosperous future while preserving India's heritage. Thus, the correct answer is Swarnim Bharat: Virasat aur Vikas.

Quick Tip

Republic Day themes often reflect the country's milestones. Understanding these themes can offer insights into India's evolving socio-economic focus.

59. Who was honoured with the Maharaja Hari Singh Award, 2025 in Reforms and Planning at a grand ceremony in Jammu?

- (1) Manohar Sinha

- (2) Manoj Sinha
- (3) Rajnath Singh
- (4) Piyush Goyal

Correct Answer: (2) Manoj Sinha

Solution:

In 2025, the Maharaja Hari Singh Award for reforms and planning was honoured to Manoj Sinha during a grand ceremony in Jammu. This prestigious award recognized his contributions in the areas of planning and reforms, as he has played an instrumental role in the development of the region.

Thus, the correct answer is Manoj Sinha.

Quick Tip

Awards like the Maharaja Hari Singh Award acknowledge outstanding contributions to various fields of development. Keeping track of such events can offer insights into key reforms.

60. What is the primary objective of the National Geospatial Mission that was announced in Union Budget 2025-26?

- (1) To promote space tourism
- (2) To modernize land records and enhance urban planning
- (3) To create satellite-based internet services
- (4) To increase agricultural subsidies

Correct Answer: (2) To modernize land records and enhance urban planning

Solution:

The primary objective of the National Geospatial Mission announced in the Union Budget 2025-26 is to modernize land records and enhance urban planning. The government has identified the importance of accurate geospatial data for urban development, better infrastructure planning, and streamlining land records. This initiative will play a critical role in improving efficiency and transparency in land-related processes, and is expected to boost urban growth and planning.

Thus, the correct answer is To modernize land records and enhance urban planning.

Quick Tip

Geospatial data is crucial for infrastructure development, land management, and policy planning. Stay updated with government initiatives like these, as they provide significant insights into future developments.

Aptitude for study of Law

61. Latin term for a pending legal action is

- (1) Per Incuriam
- (2) Caveat Emptor
- (3) Lis Pendens
- (4) Res Judicata

Correct Answer: (3) Lis Pendens

Solution:

The Latin term Lis Pendens refers to a pending legal action or lawsuit. It means "a suit pending," indicating that the case is under consideration by the court. The other terms, such as Per Incuriam (decisions made without proper legal consideration) and Caveat Emptor (let the buyer beware), are not related to pending legal actions. Res Judicata refers to a matter that has already been judged.

Thus, the correct answer is Lis Pendens.

Quick Tip

Understanding common legal terms in Latin can be useful in interpreting legal documents and proceedings. Keep a legal dictionary handy for such terms to avoid confusion.

62. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution the term 'State' is defined?

- (1) 5
- (2) 12

(3) 13

(4) 14

Correct Answer: (2) 12

Solution:

The term 'State' is defined under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution. It includes the Government and Parliament of India, Government and Legislature of States, and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. This article ensures that the state is bound by the fundamental rights in the Constitution, and it is essential in the context of judicial review. The other options are not correct because Article 5 deals with the citizenship of India, Article 13 deals with laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights, and Article 14 deals with the equality before the law. Thus, the correct answer is Article 12.

Quick Tip

To understand the scope of fundamental rights, always remember that Article 12 defines the term "State" and sets the framework for judicial review.

63. In which case was the concept of "Basic Structure" of the Indian Constitution introduced?

(1) A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras

(2) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

(3) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

(4) Minerva Mills v. Union of India

Correct Answer: (2) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

Solution:

The concept of "Basic Structure" of the Indian Constitution was introduced in the landmark case Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973). The Supreme Court held that Parliament cannot alter or amend the basic structure or framework of the Constitution. This doctrine was a significant development in Indian Constitutional law, ensuring that certain fundamental principles of the Constitution remain inviolate.

The other cases mentioned:

- A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950) dealt with the interpretation of fundamental rights under Article 21 and did not introduce the basic structure doctrine.
- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) expanded the interpretation of Article 21 but did not establish the basic structure.
- Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980) reinforced the basic structure doctrine but did not introduce it.

Thus, the correct answer is Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973).

Quick Tip

Remember, the "Basic Structure" doctrine ensures that the Constitution's core principles cannot be altered, even by a constitutional amendment.

64. The abbreviation MLAT in the context of International Law means

- (1) Most Loyal Attachment Treaty
- (2) Mutual Legal Aid Treaty
- (3) Members Legal Associate Treaty
- (4) Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty

Correct Answer: (4) Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty

Solution:

The abbreviation MLAT stands for Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty. It is an agreement between two or more countries for the purpose of gathering and exchanging information in an effort to enforce public laws. These treaties are often used to assist in the investigation or prosecution of crimes by providing the legal framework for one country to request assistance from another country.

Other options listed: - Most Loyal Attachment Treaty and Members Legal Associate Treaty are not correct terms related to international law.

- Mutual Legal Aid Treaty is not the correct term, although it might sound similar. The proper term is Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT).

Thus, the correct answer is Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.

Quick Tip

MLATs are crucial in international law, especially in cases involving cross-border crimes such as money laundering, terrorism, or cybercrimes.

65. Who is called as the father of communal electorate in India?

- (1) John Morley
- (2) Edwin Montagu
- (3) Lord Minto
- (4) Lord Chelmsford

Correct Answer: (3) Lord Minto

Solution:

Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India (1905-1910), is known as the father of the communal electorate in India. This was introduced under the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909. These reforms granted separate electorates to Muslims, which allowed them to elect their own representatives. This concept of separate electorates later influenced the politics of India, leading to the policy of communal representation.

The other options mentioned:

- John Morley was the Secretary of State for India during the reforms but is not called the father of communal electorates.
- Edwin Montagu was another Secretary of State who is known for the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, which introduced provincial autonomy.
- Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy who was involved in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, but he was not directly responsible for the introduction of communal electorates.

Thus, the correct answer is Lord Minto.

Quick Tip

The introduction of separate electorates was a pivotal moment in the history of India's politics, as it marked the beginning of communal representation in the Indian legislative system.

66. Who is known as the father of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India?

- (1) Jus. H.R. Khanna
- (2) Jus. P.N. Bhagavati
- (3) Jus. V.R. Krishna Iyer
- (4) Jus. M. Hidayatullah

Correct Answer: (2) Jus. P.N. Bhagavati

Solution:

Jus. P.N. Bhagavati is known as the father of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India. He was a former judge of the Supreme Court of India and made landmark contributions to the judicial system in the area of PIL. He was instrumental in making the court more accessible to the general public, enabling the less privileged to approach the court for seeking justice on public issues. He famously encouraged the use of PIL to address social, environmental, and economic issues affecting the public at large.

The other judges mentioned: - Jus. H.R. Khanna was an eminent judge but is more famously known for his dissenting judgment in the Emergency case (Kehar Singh v. Union of India) rather than PIL.

- Jus. V.R. Krishna Iyer was a leading judicial figure but is not specifically credited with the introduction of PIL.

- Jus. M. Hidayatullah was another prominent judge of the Supreme Court, but he was not associated with the development of PIL.

Thus, the correct answer is Jus. P.N. Bhagavati.

Quick Tip

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) transformed the judicial landscape in India by enabling social justice for the underprivileged and marginalized sections of society.

67. Which of the following is not a cybercrime?

- (1) ATM fraud
- (2) Damage to data and system

(3) Nigerian frauds

(4) Forgery

Correct Answer: (4) Forgery

Solution:

Cybercrimes typically involve criminal activities that are committed via computers or the internet. In this case, ATM fraud, damage to data and system, and Nigerian frauds are all forms of cybercrimes as they involve online or digital activities to defraud, damage, or steal information.

- ATM fraud involves hacking or fraudulent use of ATM cards and machines.
- Damage to data and system refers to activities such as viruses, hacking, or denial-of-service attacks, which are all considered cybercrimes.
- Nigerian frauds (or 419 scams) involve fraudulent activities that typically occur through emails or online communication and are considered cybercrimes.

However, Forgery is a general crime involving the falsification of documents and signatures, which can occur in both the digital and physical world. While digital forgeries can be considered a cybercrime, the term "Forgery" on its own is not necessarily classified as a cybercrime. Therefore, the correct answer is Forgery.

Quick Tip

Cybercrimes typically involve activities like fraud, hacking, and data theft conducted through digital means such as computers or the internet.

68. When Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 came into force?

(1) 8th April

(2) 5th April

(3) 14th April

(4) 18th April

Correct Answer: (1) 8th April

Solution:

The Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, came into force on 8th April 2025. This amendment

made several changes in the regulation of Waqf properties to ensure better governance and accountability.

- The Waqf (Amendment) Act is a legislative move aimed at improving the management of Waqf properties, and the amendment is significant in terms of reforming the system.
- The Act was enforced on the 8th of April 2025 to address the growing need for better transparency and management in the Waqf board.

Thus, the correct answer is 8th April.

Quick Tip

When dealing with legal acts and amendments, always remember the date they come into force, as this can impact their application and enforcement.

69. Which of the following is recognized as 'Ashok Kumar' order in India?

- (1) John Doe order
- (2) Anton Piller order
- (3) Mareva injunction
- (4) Norwich Pharmaceutical order

Correct Answer: (1) John Doe order

Solution:

The term 'Ashok Kumar' order is associated with the John Doe order in India. A John Doe order is a form of injunction in which an individual is protected, but their identity remains anonymous. It's widely used in cases involving fraud, where the defendants' identities are not known but can be recognized by their involvement in specific actions.

In the context of the Indian legal system, this order serves as a tool to protect the rights of individuals whose identity is not publicly known but needs legal protection.

Thus, the correct answer is John Doe order.

Quick Tip

The John Doe order is important for protecting privacy and legal interests in complex cases involving unknown or anonymous parties.

70. “Every contract is an agreement, but every agreement is not a contract”. This statement is

- (1) Correct
- (2) Wrong
- (3) correct subject to certain exceptions
- (4) Partially correct

Correct Answer: (1) Correct

Solution:

The statement “Every contract is an agreement, but every agreement is not a contract” is correct. In legal terms, an agreement is a broader concept that includes every promise or set of promises made between two or more parties. However, not all agreements are legally enforceable or recognized as contracts. For an agreement to become a contract, it must satisfy certain essential legal requirements such as the intention to create legal relations, lawful consideration, and the parties’ capacity to contract.

Therefore, the statement is correct as every contract is indeed an agreement, but an agreement does not automatically become a contract unless specific legal criteria are met. Thus, the correct answer is Correct.

Quick Tip

In contract law, an agreement must meet certain conditions to be enforceable, distinguishing it from a mere agreement.

71. By which Constitutional Amendment, EWS reservation was introduced?

- (1) 86
- (2) 105
- (3) 103
- (4) 104

Correct Answer: (3) 103

Solution:

The Economic Weaker Sections (EWS) reservation in India was introduced by the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019. The amendment provided for a 10% reservation in government jobs and educational institutions for individuals from the economically weaker sections of society, outside the existing reservation for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBC).

Thus, the correct answer is 103rd Amendment.

Quick Tip

The 103rd Constitutional Amendment brought a significant change by providing the EWS reservation, separate from caste-based reservations.

72. Universal Declaration of Human Rights consists of Articles.

- (1) 31
- (2) 30
- (3) 33
- (4) 35

Correct Answer: (2) 30

Solution:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, consists of 30 Articles that outline the fundamental rights and freedoms to which all human beings are entitled. These rights include freedom of speech, the right to work, and the right to education, among others.

Thus, the correct answer is 30 Articles.

Quick Tip

The UDHR is a foundational international document, serving as a model for future human rights legislation globally.

73. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 is not applicable to which of the following?

- (1) Doctors

- (2) Advocates
- (3) Real Estate Developers
- (4) Software Business

Correct Answer: (2) Advocates

Solution:

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 is a legislation designed to protect the interests of consumers by ensuring that they are treated fairly, safely, and justly by businesses. However, this Act does not apply to certain professional services. One such category is Advocates, as they provide legal services that are not considered as 'goods' or 'services' under the Act. Thus, the correct answer is Advocates.

Quick Tip

The Consumer Protection Act aims to safeguard consumers, but there are exceptions for professionals like doctors and advocates, whose services are governed by separate laws and codes of conduct.

74. Which case is known as the "Habeas Corpus Case"?

- (1) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- (2) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
- (3) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- (4) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

Correct Answer: (2) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla

Solution:

The "Habeas Corpus Case" refers to the case of ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla, also known as the Habeas Corpus case (1976). This case was a landmark decision by the Supreme Court of India during the period of Emergency. The Supreme Court upheld the validity of the preventive detention laws during the Emergency period, ruling that the right to move the court for the writ of habeas corpus was suspended during the Emergency. Thus, the correct answer is ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla.

Quick Tip

The Habeas Corpus case is a significant case in Indian constitutional history, especially concerning the suspension of individual rights during a national emergency. It highlighted the balance between the executive's power and the protection of fundamental rights.

75. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court of India decided that the death sentence would be imposed only in rarest of the rare cases?

- (1) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Bihar
- (2) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar
- (3) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab
- (4) Deena v. Union of India

Correct Answer: (3) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab

Solution:

In the Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1980) case, the Supreme Court of India ruled that the death sentence should be imposed only in the "rarest of the rare" cases. The judgment laid down the principle that the death penalty would be appropriate in cases where the crime is of an exceptionally brutal, grievous, or heinous nature, such that the collective conscience of the community would demand it.

Thus, the correct answer is Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab.

Quick Tip

The "rarest of the rare" doctrine has been a guiding principle in determining the imposition of the death penalty in India. It ensures that the death sentence is not imposed arbitrarily, but only in extreme cases.

76. In which year the term "judicial activism" was first introduced by Arthur Schlesinger Jr.?

- (1) 1950

- (2) 1935
- (3) 1947
- (4) 1919

Correct Answer: (3) 1947

Solution:

The term "judicial activism" was first introduced by Arthur Schlesinger Jr. in the year 1947. Schlesinger, a historian, used the term to describe the phenomenon where the judiciary steps beyond its traditional role of interpreting law to actively shape policies or influence political decisions.

Thus, the correct answer is 1947.

Quick Tip

Judicial activism refers to situations where judges make rulings that influence or reshape public policy, often based on personal or ideological beliefs, rather than strictly adhering to legal precedent.

77. Which one of the following is not a negotiable instrument?

- (1) Sale Deed
- (2) Cheque
- (3) Bill of Exchange
- (4) Promissory note

Correct Answer: (1) Sale Deed

Solution:

A negotiable instrument is a document guaranteeing the payment of a specific amount of money either on demand, or at a set time. Common examples of negotiable instruments include cheques, bills of exchange, and promissory notes.

A Sale Deed, however, is a legal document used to transfer the ownership of property, and it does not fall under the category of negotiable instruments, as it does not guarantee the transfer of money.

Thus, the correct answer is Sale Deed.

Quick Tip

A negotiable instrument is a written document that promises to pay a specific sum of money to the holder, such as a cheque or promissory note.

78. The term "Rule of Law" was popularized by which jurist?

- (1) Salmond
- (2) A.V.Dicey
- (3) Thomas
- (4) Bentham

Correct Answer: (2) A.V.Dicey

Solution:

The term "Rule of Law" was popularized by A.V. Dicey, a British jurist and constitutional theorist. Dicey formulated the modern concept of the Rule of Law, emphasizing the importance of the supremacy of law over arbitrary power, the equality of all individuals before the law, and the protection of individual rights.

Though Salmond, Thomas, and Bentham have also contributed to legal theories, it was A.V. Dicey who truly defined the Rule of Law in the British legal system.

Thus, the correct answer is A.V. Dicey.

Quick Tip

A.V. Dicey is widely known for his work on the Rule of Law, and his theories are foundational in understanding constitutional law in many English-speaking countries.

79. The 'Public Trust' doctrine is a principle primarily relating to

- (1) Criminal laws
- (2) Environmental laws
- (3) Journalism laws
- (4) Trademarks laws

Correct Answer: (2) Environmental laws

Solution:

The "Public Trust" doctrine is a legal principle that is primarily related to Environmental laws. This doctrine states that certain natural resources, such as air, water, and wildlife, are held in trust by the government for the benefit of the public. Governments have the duty to protect and preserve these resources for the enjoyment and benefit of all people.

While criminal laws, journalism laws, and trademarks laws may also involve public policy and protection, the "Public Trust" doctrine is most relevant to environmental law.

Thus, the correct answer is Environmental laws.

Quick Tip

The Public Trust doctrine is a foundational concept in environmental law, ensuring that natural resources are managed and preserved for the benefit of future generations.

80. American Constitution is in character.

- (1) Federal
- (2) Unitary
- (3) Confederal
- (4) Quasi-Federal

Correct Answer: (1) Federal

Solution:

The American Constitution is characterized as Federal in nature. A federal system is one in which power is divided between a central government and individual states or regions. In the United States, this division of powers between the national government and the state governments is clearly laid out in the Constitution.

In a unitary system, power is concentrated in a central government, and in a confederal system, power is held primarily by the regional governments. The quasi-federal system is a blend of both federal and unitary systems.

Thus, the correct answer is Federal because the U.S. Constitution establishes a federal system where states retain certain powers alongside the national government.

Quick Tip

The federal system of government is one of shared power, where both the central authority and regional governments have their own jurisdictional powers.

81. In which year Digital Personal Data Protection Act was enacted?

- (1) 2000
- (2) 2010
- (3) 2023
- (4) 2015

Correct Answer: (3) 2023

Solution:

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act was enacted in 2023 in India. This Act aims to regulate the collection, storage, and processing of personal data and to ensure privacy and protection of individual data in the digital space. It came after extensive deliberation and discussions about privacy laws in India.

The previous years mentioned in the options (2000, 2010, and 2015) did not witness such an enactment. The data protection bill was a long-awaited piece of legislation aimed at safeguarding digital privacy.

Thus, the correct answer is 2023.

Quick Tip

Always stay updated on the latest legal frameworks in the tech space, as data protection laws are rapidly evolving globally.

82. Indian Constitution originally contained how many Schedules?

- (1) 8
- (2) 10
- (3) 12
- (4) 14

Correct Answer: (1) 8

Solution:

The Indian Constitution originally contained 8 Schedules when it was adopted in 1950. Over the years, additional schedules were added.

- Schedule 1 deals with the states and union territories of India.
- Schedule 2 outlines the emoluments and allowances for the President, Governors, etc.
- Other schedules deal with various subjects such as official languages, the distribution of power between states and union, and so on.

As the country evolved, the Constitution was amended to include more schedules, and it currently contains 12 Schedules.

Thus, the correct answer is 8.

Quick Tip

Keep track of constitutional amendments and the evolution of the country's legal structure.

83. In the context of tort law, “Res Ipsa Loquitur” means:

- (1) The thing speaks for itself
- (2) Beyond a reasonable doubt
- (3) A matter already decided
- (4) No one can be a judge in his own case

Correct Answer: (1) The thing speaks for itself

Solution:

The Latin phrase “*Res Ipsa Loquitur*” literally translates to “the thing speaks for itself.” In tort law, it is a doctrine used when the actual act of negligence is not directly observed, but the circumstances indicate that negligence must have occurred.

This principle is typically applied when:

- The event is of a kind that ordinarily does not occur in the absence of negligence.
- The instrumentality or agent that caused the accident was under the exclusive control of the defendant.
- The plaintiff did not contribute to the cause.

An example is when a surgical instrument is left inside a patient after surgery—this situation speaks for itself regarding negligence.

Quick Tip

Remember that “Res Ipsa Loquitur” is used when direct evidence is unavailable but negligence is evident by the nature of the accident.

84. Some of the acts fall under the category of crime and tort. Find the odd one?

- (1) Nuisance
- (2) Culpable Homicide
- (3) Defamation
- (4) Negligence

Correct Answer: (2) Culpable Homicide

Solution:

Tort law typically addresses civil wrongs that result in harm or loss, providing compensation to the affected party. Common examples of torts include:

- Nuisance (interference with someone’s enjoyment of property)
- Defamation (harm to a person’s reputation)
- Negligence (breach of duty causing harm)

Culpable Homicide, however, is a criminal offence under the Indian Penal Code and involves the act of causing death through illegal means, making it purely a criminal matter, not a tort. Therefore, it stands out as the odd one in the list, which otherwise includes civil wrongs (torts).

Quick Tip

Torts are civil wrongs focused on compensation; crimes like culpable homicide involve punishment by the state.

85. Under which Article the President of India can pardon death sentence?

- (1) Article 71

(2) Article 74

(3) Article 72

(4) Article 76

Correct Answer: (3) Article 72

Solution:

Article 72 of the Constitution of India empowers the President of India to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment. It also includes the power to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence. Most importantly, this Article specifically includes the authority to pardon a death sentence, making it a crucial provision in capital punishment cases.

The scope of this article applies to:

- Cases where punishment is by a court-martial
- Offences against laws relating to matters to which the executive power of the Union extends
- Cases of death sentence

Quick Tip

Remember: Article 72 grants the President clemency powers, including pardoning a death sentence. Governor has similar powers under Article 161, but cannot pardon death sentences.

86. “Writs” can be issued for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights by:

(1) District Courts and High Courts

(2) Prime Minister and President

(3) Supreme Court and District Courts

(4) Supreme Court and High Court

Correct Answer: (4) Supreme Court and High Court

Solution:

Writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights can be issued under:

- Article 32 of the Constitution by the Supreme Court
- Article 226 by the High Courts

These provisions empower these courts to issue writs such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus,

Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo-Warranto to protect the fundamental rights of individuals. District Courts do not have the authority to issue writs.

Quick Tip

Only the Supreme Court (Article 32) and High Courts (Article 226) can issue writs for enforcement of fundamental rights—not district courts or political executives.

87. What is the maximum time for zero hour in Lok Sabha?

- (1) 1 hour
- (2) 30 minutes
- (3) unlimited
- (4) 2 hours

Correct Answer: (2) 30 minutes

Solution:

Zero Hour in Lok Sabha is an informal device to raise matters without prior notice. It starts immediately after the Question Hour, generally at 12 noon, and lasts for a maximum of 30 minutes. It is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure, but is an accepted parliamentary convention.

Quick Tip

Zero Hour is not officially mentioned in the rulebook of Parliament but is customarily set to last for 30 minutes right after the Question Hour.

88. A master is liable for the wrongful acts of his servant, the liability is called as _____.

- (1) Absolute Liability
- (2) Vicarious Liability
- (3) Criminal Liability
- (4) Strict Liability

Correct Answer: (2) Vicarious Liability

Solution:

Vicarious liability is a legal principle where a person is held responsible for the actions or omissions of another person. In the context of master-servant relationships, a master (employer) is held liable for the wrongful acts committed by his servant (employee) during the course of employment. This principle is based on the doctrine of "respondeat superior" which means "let the superior answer."

Quick Tip

Remember: When someone is held liable for another's actions (like employer for employee), it's called vicarious liability.

89. Who among the following was the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court in India?

- (1) Leila Seth
- (2) Fathima Beevi
- (3) B. V. Nagarathna
- (4) Hima Kohli

Correct Answer: (1) Leila Seth

Solution:

Justice Leila Seth became the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court in India in 1991. She was appointed as the Chief Justice of the Himachal Pradesh High Court. Her appointment marked a significant milestone in the Indian judiciary, breaking gender barriers in a male-dominated field.

Quick Tip

Remember Leila Seth as the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court in India—appointed to Himachal Pradesh High Court in 1991.

90. Which Committee recommended for incorporation of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?

- (1) Malhotra Committee
- (2) Swaran Singh Committee
- (3) Raghavan Committee
- (4) Narasimhan Committee

Correct Answer: (2) Swaran Singh Committee

Solution:

The Swaran Singh Committee was appointed by the Government of India in 1976 to suggest changes to the Constitution. Based on its recommendations, Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, under Part IV-A (Article 51A).

Quick Tip

Remember: Swaran Singh Committee → Fundamental Duties → 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

91. One NRI marries a girl in India, which law governs their marriage?

- (1) Foreign Marriage Act
- (2) Indian law
- (3) International Law
- (4) Foreign law

Correct Answer: (2) Indian law

Solution:

If an NRI (Non-Resident Indian) marries in India, the marriage is governed by Indian laws, as the marriage takes place within Indian territory and must comply with the laws of the land. Indian personal laws (such as Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 or Special Marriage Act, 1954) will apply depending on the parties' religion and preferences.

Quick Tip

Marriages solemnized in India follow Indian laws—even if one party is an NRI.

92. Which Article from the Indian Constitution was removed by the 44th Amendment Act?

- (1) Article 13
- (2) Article 31
- (3) Article 17
- (4) Article 22

Correct Answer: (2) Article 31

Solution:

Article 31 originally provided for the right to property as a Fundamental Right. However, over time, the need to reform land ownership and undertake public welfare projects often conflicted with this right. The government faced legal hurdles while acquiring private land for development purposes.

To resolve this, the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 deleted Article 31 and transferred the right to property to Article 300A under Part XII. This change meant that the right to property was no longer a Fundamental Right, but merely a constitutional/legal right. This shift allowed the government more flexibility in land acquisition, while still requiring that it be done by authority of law.

Quick Tip

After the 44th Amendment, Right to Property became a legal right under Article 300A, not a Fundamental Right.

93. Providing shelter to an offender knowingly is called as

- (1) Harboring
- (2) Abetting
- (3) Conspiracy
- (4) Attempting

Correct Answer: (1) Harboring

Solution:

Harboring refers to the act of knowingly providing shelter, food, or aid to a criminal or

offender, especially to protect them from being apprehended or punished by law enforcement authorities. Under Section 212 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), harboring an offender is a punishable offense if done with knowledge that the person has committed an offense. This action is considered obstruction of justice because it interferes with the lawful process of arrest and trial. It is different from abetting, which involves encouragement or support before or during the crime. It is also different from conspiracy, which refers to planning a crime, and attempting, which involves trying but failing to commit an offense.

Quick Tip

Harboring involves aiding an offender *after* the crime is committed — typically by hiding them or helping them escape detection.

94. Punishment for defamation under BNS is

- (1) Imprisonment or Fine or Community Service
- (2) Only Fine
- (3) Only Imprisonment
- (4) Imprisonment or Fine

Correct Answer: (1) Imprisonment or Fine or Community Service

Solution:

Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), the legal provision for defamation has retained its criminal character and allows for a variety of punishments depending on the nature of the offense. Specifically, BNS introduces flexibility by allowing the court to impose:

- Imprisonment, or
- Fine, or
- Community Service

This tripartite model ensures proportionality in punishment. For example, for minor acts of defamation, the court may direct the offender to perform community service instead of serving jail time or paying a hefty fine. This approach not only maintains the deterrence factor but also aligns with the principles of reformatory justice.

The inclusion of "community service" is a modern and rehabilitative measure. It marks a shift from merely punitive actions to constructive social accountability. The provision ensures that courts are empowered to consider the intent, damage caused, and circumstances before determining the mode of punishment.

Quick Tip

Under BNS, defamation can lead to imprisonment, fine, or community service — the court has discretion based on the gravity of the offense.

95. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 came into force on

- (1) 25.12.2024
- (2) 25.12.2023
- (3) 1.7.2023
- (4) 1.7.2024

Correct Answer: (4) 1.7.2024

Solution:

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 is one of the three significant criminal law codes that replaced the older colonial-era laws — notably the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860. BNS was officially passed by the Parliament of India in 2023 as part of broader reforms in the Indian criminal justice system.

However, passing of a law and its enforcement date are different. While BNS was enacted in 2023, the government officially notified that it will come into force on 1st July 2024. This gap allows necessary preparations, administrative adjustments, training for legal personnel, and public awareness.

Therefore, despite its 2023 tag, the practical enforcement begins from 1st July 2024, making this the date when all criminal proceedings under IPC will cease and BNS provisions will take effect.

Quick Tip

Laws may be passed in one year but enforced later. BNS 2023 came into effect on 1st July 2024, not in the year it was enacted.

96. is appointed by the President under Article 217 of the Indian Constitution.

- (1) High Court Judge
- (2) Prime Minister
- (3) Chief Justice of India
- (4) IAS officer

Correct Answer: (1) High Court Judge

Solution:

According to Article 217 of the Constitution of India, the appointment of a Judge of a High Court is made by the President. The article specifies that every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court.

This provision is intended to ensure independence of the judiciary while maintaining a collaborative process involving the executive and judiciary. The President acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers but only after mandatory consultation with the authorities mentioned.

Hence, the correct answer is "High Court Judge" and not the Prime Minister, CJI, or IAS officer, since Article 217 pertains specifically to High Court judges.

Quick Tip

Article 217 deals exclusively with the appointment of High Court Judges by the President of India, in consultation with key judicial and executive authorities.

97. Trespass ab initio means?

- (1) Trespass at the entry

- (2) Trespass during night
- (3) Trespass from the beginning
- (4) Trespass after entering

Correct Answer: (3) Trespass from the beginning

Solution:

The term **”ab initio”** is a Latin phrase meaning ”from the beginning.” In legal terminology, particularly under the law of torts, *Trespass ab initio* refers to a situation where an individual initially enters another’s property lawfully, but later misuses that authority or commits an unlawful act. Due to the misuse, the entry itself is treated as unlawful from the outset—hence, ”trespass from the beginning.”

This doctrine plays a key role when someone has legal permission to enter (e.g., under statutory authority or license), but by misusing that authority or committing a wrongful act, their lawful entry is retrospectively considered illegal.

Example: If a police officer enters a house lawfully with a warrant but commits theft while inside, the entry is converted into trespass ab initio.

Thus, the accurate and most appropriate interpretation of ”trespass ab initio” is ”trespass from the beginning.”

Quick Tip

Remember: If a lawful entry turns into misuse or wrongdoing, courts can retrospectively consider the entire act as trespass right from the start—this is called Trespass ab initio.

98. The study which deals with fundamental principles of law is

- (1) Constitutional Law
- (2) Jurisprudence
- (3) Criminal Law
- (4) Administrative Law

Correct Answer: (2) Jurisprudence

Solution:

The correct answer is **Jurisprudence**, which is the theoretical study of law. It explores the

nature, sources, purposes, and principles behind legal systems. Unlike branches like criminal law or administrative law, jurisprudence is not concerned with specific rules or statutes but with understanding what law is, how it functions, and its philosophical underpinnings.

Jurisprudence addresses abstract questions such as:

- What is law?
- What is the relationship between law and morality?
- What are the sources of law?
- How should laws be interpreted and applied?

This branch is crucial for law students, judges, and legal theorists, as it forms the foundational knowledge that supports the development and application of various legal doctrines and systems.

In contrast:

- **Constitutional Law** deals with the rules and principles related to the structure and powers of the state.
- **Criminal Law** deals with crimes and punishments.
- **Administrative Law** relates to the functioning of government agencies.

Hence, among all options, the discipline that **explicitly deals with the fundamental principles of law** is jurisprudence.

Quick Tip

Jurisprudence is often called the "science of law" — it doesn't create laws but helps in understanding their essence, development, and reasoning.

99. Who is the current Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (1) Sunil Arora
- (2) Gyanesh Kumar
- (3) Sushil Chandra
- (4) Nasim Zaidi

Correct Answer: (2) Gyanesh Kumar

Solution:

The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India is the head of the Election Commission of India, an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in the country. The CEC ensures free and fair elections at the national and state levels.

As of the latest official appointment, **Gyanesh Kumar** is serving as the current Chief Election Commissioner of India. He assumed office in 2024, succeeding Rajiv Kumar. His appointment followed the constitutional process as per Article 324 of the Indian Constitution, which authorizes the President of India to appoint the Chief Election Commissioner.

Brief context on other options:

- **Sunil Arora** served as the CEC from December 2018 to April 2021.
- **Sushil Chandra** took over in April 2021 and held office till 2022.
- **Nasim Zaidi** served from 2015 to 2017.

Therefore, the only correct and current answer is Gyanesh Kumar.

Quick Tip

Always verify the current office holders from official government sources like the Election Commission of India's website before appearing in current affairs-based exams.

100. A Registered Trade Union must have a minimum of members.

- (1) 7
- (2) 10
- (3) 5
- (4) 100

Correct Answer: (1) 7

Solution:

According to the **Trade Unions Act, 1926**, a minimum of **seven members** is required to form a registered trade union in India. This provision is outlined in Section 4 of the Act. These seven members must be workers engaged in the same or similar trade or occupation and must come together to form a trade union for the purpose of protecting their rights and interests.

Once these seven members subscribe to the rules of the union and comply with other statutory requirements (such as name, object, and regulations), the union becomes eligible for registration under the Act. This legal recognition allows the trade union to function as a lawful entity, giving it certain rights and protections under Indian labour law.

Additional Notes:

- The number 7 is the legal minimum, but trade unions may have more members.
- Registration is not mandatory but gives legal status and several advantages, including the right to negotiate with employers.

Quick Tip

Always remember: under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, the formation of a trade union legally requires a minimum of 7 members.

101. Where is the International Criminal Court situated?

- (1) Rome
- (2) The Hague
- (3) Zurich
- (4) Vienna

Correct Answer: (2) The Hague

Solution:

The International Criminal Court (ICC) is headquartered in **The Hague**, Netherlands. The ICC is an intergovernmental organization and international tribunal that was established under the **Rome Statute**, which came into force on **1 July 2002**. It is the first permanent international court created to investigate, prosecute, and try individuals charged with the gravest crimes of concern to the international community, namely:

- Genocide
- Crimes against humanity
- War crimes
- The crime of aggression

The Hague is widely regarded as the international capital of peace and justice, hosting many other important institutions such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and Europol.

Though the **Rome Statute** was signed in Rome, the physical seat of the ICC is in The Hague.

Quick Tip

Remember: While the ICC was established by the Rome Statute, it is located in The Hague, Netherlands — not Rome.

102. The Vishaka Guidelines against Sexual Harassment at Workplace were laid down by the Supreme Court in which year?

- (1) 1997
- (2) 1995
- (3) 1999
- (4) 2001

Correct Answer: (1) 1997

Solution:

The **Vishaka Guidelines** were a landmark judgment issued by the **Supreme Court of India** in the year **1997**. These guidelines were developed in response to the absence of legislation addressing sexual harassment at workplaces. The judgment came in the case of **Vishaka and Others v. State of Rajasthan**, where the court laid down binding guidelines until a suitable law was enacted.

These guidelines defined sexual harassment and established basic principles for employers to follow, including:

- The creation of a complaints committee.
- Ensuring a safe working environment.
- Preventive measures and awareness programs.
- Provisions for the redressal of complaints.

This judgment was historic as it recognized sexual harassment as a violation of **Fundamental Rights under Articles 14, 15, and 21** of the Constitution. It played a critical role in shaping India's sexual harassment laws and led to the enactment of the **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013**.

Quick Tip

Always remember: The Vishaka Guidelines were issued in 1997 — a turning point in the legal protection of women at the workplace in India.

103. A woman director is mandatory for every public company having paid up share capital of _____.

- (1) Rs. 300 crores or more
- (2) Rs. 50 crores or more
- (3) Rs. 100 crores or more
- (4) Rs. 500 crores or more

Correct Answer: (3) Rs. 100 crores or more

Solution:

As per the guidelines laid out under the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, it is mandatory for certain categories of companies to appoint at least **one woman director** on their board. This rule applies to:

- All listed companies, and
- All public companies having:
 - Paid-up share capital of Rs. 100 crore or more, or
 - Turnover of Rs. 300 crore or more.

The purpose of this mandate is to promote gender diversity in top management and corporate governance structures. Ensuring the presence of women in key decision-making roles contributes positively to transparency, inclusion, and organizational growth.

This requirement aligns with global trends toward inclusive corporate policies and supports the broader goals of gender equality and representation in leadership.

Quick Tip

Public companies with paid-up capital of Rs. 100 crores or more must mandatorily appoint at least one woman director—an initiative for inclusive governance.

104. When a specific legislation was enacted in India for welfare and maintenance of parents?

- (1) 1956
- (2) 2003
- (3) 1973
- (4) 2007

Correct Answer: (4) 2007

Solution:

The **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007** was enacted by the Government of India to ensure the welfare and maintenance of parents and senior citizens. This legislation was designed to protect aged persons who may not be cared for by their children or relatives.

Key provisions of the Act include:

- Children and heirs are legally obligated to provide maintenance to senior citizens and parents.
- Tribunals were established at the district level to hear such cases quickly and effectively.
- Maintenance includes food, clothing, residence, and medical attendance.
- A monthly maintenance allowance of up to Rs. 10,000 can be claimed.

The Act addresses the social problem of elderly abandonment and reinforces the traditional Indian value of caring for the aged. It is a landmark welfare legislation aimed at protecting senior citizens from neglect and financial insecurity.

Quick Tip

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was passed in 2007 to ensure that children take legal responsibility for the care of their parents.

105. In which year was the Lok Sabha first constituted?

- (1) 1952
- (2) 1949
- (3) 1950
- (4) 1947

Correct Answer: (1) 1952

Solution:

The Lok Sabha, also known as the House of the People, is the lower house of the Indian Parliament. The first general elections in independent India were held between **October 1951 and March 1952**. These elections were conducted under the Constitution of India, which came into effect on January 26, 1950.

Following these elections:

- The **first Lok Sabha was officially constituted on April 17, 1952**.
- It marked the beginning of India's parliamentary democracy based on universal adult suffrage.
- The first session of the Lok Sabha began on May 13, 1952.
- G. V. Mavalankar was appointed the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

This was a historic moment as it set the foundation for democratic governance in the newly independent Republic of India.

Quick Tip

The Lok Sabha was first constituted in 1952, following the first general elections held after India became a Republic in 1950.

106. The first United Nations Conference on Human Environment was organized in

.....

- (1) Glasgow, United Kingdom
- (2) Katowice, Poland
- (3) Stockholm, Sweden
- (4) Paris, France

Correct Answer: (3) Stockholm, Sweden

Solution:

The first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was held in **Stockholm, Sweden**, from **5–16 June 1972**. It was the first major international meeting convened to discuss global environmental issues and set the foundation for future environmental policies and sustainable development initiatives.

Key highlights:

- It was attended by representatives from over 100 countries.
- It led to the formation of the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**.
- The conference emphasized the necessity of balancing environmental protection with economic development.
- The event is also referred to as the **Stockholm Conference**.

This conference is considered the beginning of the modern era of international environmental diplomacy.

Quick Tip

Remember that the first international environment-focused conference, held in 1972, took place in Stockholm, Sweden—it was a milestone in the global environmental movement.

107. The minimum number of judges required for constituting a Constitutional Bench is:

- (1) 5

- (2) 9
- (3) 13
- (4) 7

Correct Answer: (1) 5

Solution:

A Constitutional Bench in the Supreme Court of India is formed to decide substantial questions of law related to the interpretation of the Constitution. As per **Article 145(3)** of the Constitution of India, a minimum of **five judges** is required to form such a bench.

These benches are generally constituted when:

- There is a need to interpret constitutional provisions.
- There is a conflict between previous decisions of the Supreme Court that needs resolution.
- Important public interest matters concerning constitutional validity arise.

While five is the minimum, benches may also be composed of 7, 9, or even more judges depending on the importance and complexity of the issue.

Quick Tip

Remember Article 145(3) — a Constitutional Bench must have at least 5 judges of the Supreme Court to hear cases involving interpretation of the Constitution.

108. Which provision of Indian Constitution prohibits child labor below the age of 14 years in factories?

- (1) Article 19
- (2) Article 21
- (3) Article 23
- (4) Article 24

Correct Answer: (4) Article 24

Solution:

Article 24 of the Constitution of India falls under the Fundamental Rights category and specifically addresses the protection of children. It states:

“No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.”

This provision is a key safeguard for children, aiming to ensure that their childhood is not exploited through labor in hazardous sectors. Although it does not ban all forms of child labor, it strictly prohibits employment in environments that could pose a serious threat to their health and development, such as factories, mines, and similar dangerous occupations. This Article is complemented by laws like:

- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (which is tied to Article 21A)

Thus, Article 24 plays a crucial role in the broader legal framework protecting children's rights in India.

Quick Tip

Article 24 strictly prohibits employment of children below 14 in hazardous jobs like factories and mines. Think of it as “24 = no kids at the factory door.”

109. The impeachment procedure of the President of India is mentioned in of Indian Constitution.

- (1) Article 60
- (2) Article 61
- (3) Article 62
- (4) Article 63

Correct Answer: (2) Article 61

Solution:

Article 61 of the Indian Constitution specifically lays down the process for the impeachment of the President of India. This is the only provision that outlines the entire procedure in

detail.

According to Article 61:

- The President can be impeached only for “violation of the Constitution.”
- The process can be initiated in either House of Parliament.
- A resolution to prefer impeachment charges must be signed by at least one-fourth of the members of the initiating House.
- A 14-day notice must be given to the President before moving the resolution.
- The resolution must be passed by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of the House.
- The other House must investigate the charges. If it also passes the resolution with a two-thirds majority, the President stands impeached.

This makes the impeachment of the President a very serious and rare constitutional process requiring overwhelming consensus from both Houses of Parliament.

Quick Tip

Remember: **Article 61 = Impeachment of President**. It's the only article that directly uses the word “impeachment” in the Constitution of India.

110. What is the minimum number of members required to incorporate a company under Companies Act, 2013?

- (1) 5
- (2) 2
- (3) 1
- (4) 7

Correct Answer: (3) 1

Solution:

Under the Companies Act, 2013, a company can be formed by:

- One person – for a **One Person Company (OPC)**.

- Two or more persons – for a **Private Limited Company**.
- Seven or more persons – for a **Public Limited Company**.

Therefore, the minimum number of members required to incorporate a company depends on the type of company being incorporated. For a One Person Company (OPC), which is a unique provision under the Companies Act, 2013, only **one individual** is required. This provision was introduced to encourage small entrepreneurs to start businesses with limited liability without needing to find other co-founders or directors.

Quick Tip

Under the Companies Act, 2013: **1 person** can form a company — it's called a **One Person Company (OPC)**. It's ideal for solo entrepreneurs!

COMPREHENSION

In classical common law jurisprudence, quasi contracts emerge not from **consensus ad idem**, but as legal fictions to prevent unjust enrichment. Rooted in the doctrine of **quantum meruit** and codified in Sections 68 to 72 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, quasi contracts exemplify the principle of restitution. These are **sui generis** obligations, distinct from tort and contract. Unlike express or implied contracts, quasi contracts do not stem from actual agreement but are enforced on the basis of constructive obligations. Courts invoke this doctrine when one party, without any contractual intent, is conferred a benefit that it would be inequitable to retain. The maxim **nemo debet locupletari ex aliena jactura**, serves as the jurisprudential bedrock of this doctrine. For instance, under Section 70, a person who lawfully does something for another without intending it as a gift, and the other person enjoys the benefit, is entitled to compensation. Similarly, Section 72 contemplates restitution for payments made under mistake or coercion. Importantly, these provisions are **sui generis**, standing apart from traditional contractual frameworks.

While quasi contractual liability is strict and non-volitional, it is not punitive. The underlying aim is to achieve equitable realignment of benefits where conventional legal

remedies may falter. These principles underscore the idea that law must not merely follow rigid formalism but must reflect evolving moral imperatives. In this light, quasi contracts act as instruments for ensuring that fairness prevails where technical legal constructs fall short. The Indian legal system, in particular, has robustly incorporated these equitable principles, affirming that legal rights are not solely derivative of formal assent, but also from ethical imperatives.

111. What is the meaning of the maxim "nemo debet locupletari ex aliena jactura"?

- (1) No person should suffer loss out of the loss of another
- (2) No person should agree to the same thing in the same sense
- (3) No one should grow rich out of one's own loss
- (4) No one should be enriched at the expense of another

Correct Answer: (4) No one should be enriched at the expense of another

Solution:

The Latin maxim "nemo debet locupletari ex aliena jactura" translates to "no one should be enriched at the expense of another." It is a principle of equity that prevents unjust enrichment, which occurs when one party gains unfairly at the loss of another.

This maxim underscores the idea that no one should profit from another's misfortune. It reflects the concept that people should not benefit from the loss or detriment of others.

Let's evaluate the options:

- **Option (1):** "No person should suffer loss out of the loss of another" – While this option seems related, it doesn't fully capture the maxim's focus on enrichment, rather than the loss itself.
- **Option (2):** "No person should agree to the same thing in the same sense" – This is unrelated to the maxim, which deals with unjust enrichment, not agreements.
- **Option (3):** "No one should grow rich out of one's own loss" – This does not apply, as the maxim focuses on gaining from someone else's loss, not one's own.
- **Option (4):** "No one should be enriched at the expense of another" – This option correctly interprets the maxim. It aligns with the core idea of preventing one party from benefiting at the expense of another.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (4)**.

Quick Tip

When interpreting legal maxims, focus on the core principle. In this case, the maxim prevents unjust enrichment, meaning no one should benefit at the loss of another.

112. Under which provision of the Indian Contract Act compensation is allowed for a non-gratuitous act?

- (1) Section 68
- (2) Section 69
- (3) Section 72
- (4) Section 70

Correct Answer: (4) Section 70

Solution:

Under the Indian Contract Act, compensation for a non-gratuitous act is allowed under **Section 70**. This section applies when a person lawfully does something for another person, or delivers goods to them, without intending to do so as a gift, but the other person benefits from it.

Section 70 states that in such cases, the person who provided the benefit is entitled to be compensated for the work or benefit conferred. This is applicable in situations where one party renders services or delivers goods to another, even if there was no formal agreement.

Let's review the options:

- **Option (1):** Section 68 deals with compensation for goods or services rendered in the absence of a contract, but it is more related to situations where a person delivers goods or services under the circumstances of necessity.
- **Option (2):** Section 69 deals with compensation for work done without a contract in the absence of a formal agreement.
- **Option (3):** Section 72 pertains to the return of money or goods paid or delivered by mistake.
- **Option (4):** Section 70 explicitly covers the compensation for non-gratuitous acts where a person is entitled to payment for the benefit conferred.

Thus, the correct answer is **Option (4)**.

Quick Tip

Section 70 ensures that even in the absence of an agreement, if one party benefits from another's action, the benefiting party must compensate for that benefit.

113. Quasi contracts _____.

- (1) Are formed by verbal agreement
- (2) Rely on offer and acceptance of the parties
- (3) Arise from judicial intervention absent consent
- (4) Develop from formal written agreement

Correct Answer: (3) Arise from judicial intervention absent consent

Solution:

Quasi contracts are legal obligations imposed by the court, not based on an agreement between the parties involved. These contracts arise when one party is unjustly enriched at the expense of another, and the court intervenes to prevent that enrichment.

Quasi contracts do not involve mutual consent or formal agreements. Instead, they are typically imposed by the court to ensure fairness and prevent unjust enrichment in the absence of a contract.

Let's review the options:

- **Option (1):** "Are formed by verbal agreement" – Incorrect. Quasi contracts are not formed through verbal agreements, but through legal intervention to prevent unjust enrichment. -

Option (2): "Rely on offer and acceptance of the parties" – Incorrect. Quasi contracts do not rely on offer and acceptance; they are imposed by the court in the absence of such formal agreements. - **Option (3):** "Arise from judicial intervention absent consent" – Correct.

Quasi contracts arise when a court imposes an obligation on a party to prevent unjust enrichment, even though there was no formal agreement or consent. - **Option (4):** "Develop from formal written agreement" – Incorrect. Quasi contracts do not develop from written agreements but from judicial intervention to ensure fairness.

Thus, the correct answer is **Option (3)**.

Quick Tip

Quasi contracts are a form of legal intervention to ensure fairness, and they are not based on agreements but rather on the principle of preventing unjust enrichment.

114. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (1) Law shall follow rigid formalism and technical legal constructs
- (2) Restitution for payments made under mistake is not permissible
- (3) Quasi contract is an exception to traditional contractual frameworks
- (4) Quasi contract is based on the principle of consensus ad idem

Correct Answer: (2) Restitution for payments made under mistake is not permissible

Solution:

Let's analyze each statement and determine which one is false.

- **Option (1):** "Law shall follow rigid formalism and technical legal constructs" – This is incorrect because law, especially in quasi contracts, does not always follow rigid formalism. In quasi contracts, flexibility is allowed to ensure fairness and prevent unjust enrichment.

- **Option (2):** "Restitution for payments made under mistake is not permissible" – This is false. Restitution for payments made under mistake is actually permissible under Section 72 of the Indian Contract Act. If a person makes a payment by mistake, they can seek restitution. Hence, this is the incorrect statement.

- **Option (3):** "Quasi contract is an exception to traditional contractual frameworks" – This is true. Quasi contracts are different from traditional contracts because they do not require mutual agreement between the parties. They are imposed by law to prevent unjust enrichment.

- **Option (4):** "Quasi contract is based on the principle of consensus ad idem" – This is incorrect because quasi contracts are not based on mutual consent (consensus ad idem). Instead, they are based on legal intervention to prevent one party from being unjustly enriched at the expense of another.

Thus, the statement that is not true is **Option (2)**.

Quick Tip

Restitution allows for the return of money or goods paid under mistake. Remember that quasi contracts are not based on mutual agreement but on the principle of fairness and preventing unjust enrichment.

115. What is the meaning of volition?

- (1) A choice determined and imposed by law
- (2) Power to decide using violence
- (3) A choice determined and imposed by Court
- (4) Power to choose something freely

Correct Answer: (4) Power to choose something freely

Solution:

Volition refers to the act of making a choice or decision freely, without any external coercion or influence. It is the power of choice, reflecting the ability of a person to make decisions based on their own will.

Let's examine the options:

- **Option (1):** "A choice determined and imposed by law" – This is incorrect because volition refers to free choice, not a choice imposed by law.
- **Option (2):** "Power to decide using violence" – This is incorrect because volition does not involve violence. It is about making choices freely, not through force.
- **Option (3):** "A choice determined and imposed by Court" – This is also incorrect because volition is about personal choice, not something imposed by a court or external authority.
- **Option (4):** "Power to choose something freely" – This is the correct answer. Volition is the power to make choices freely, based on one's own will.

Thus, the correct answer is **Option (4)**.

Quick Tip

Volition is central to free will, where an individual is able to make choices freely, without external constraints, and is a fundamental concept in law and ethics.

COMPREHENSION

Administrative law, as a distinct and evolving branch of public law, governs the organization, powers, and functions of administrative authorities. It occupies a crucial interstice between constitutional law and statutory interpretation, addressing the **modus operandi** of state instrumentalities when exercising administrative functions. In modern democracies, the proliferation of welfare legislation and delegated authority has transformed administrative law into a vital mechanism for ensuring **ultra vires** actions do not subvert the rule of law. The foundational maxim **fiat justitia ruat caelum** resonates strongly, where courts scrutinize administrative decisions for legality, reasonableness and procedural propriety. Further, the principles of natural justice embody the due process of law.

The doctrine of proportionality, increasingly recognized in Indian administrative jurisprudence, acts as a check on arbitrary executive action, balancing means with legitimate ends. Similarly, the doctrine of legitimate expectation, though non-binding, obliges administrative bodies to honour representations made unless overriding public interest dictates otherwise. While delegated legislation is a functional necessity, its legitimacy is constantly tested against the doctrine of excessive delegation. The judiciary intervenes when subordinate legislation transcends the enabling Act or violates constitutional parameters. Thus, administrative law operates as a constitutional sentry, safeguarding individuals from administrative overreach. In essence, administrative law is a dynamic equilibrium—preserving the efficiency of governance while upholding fundamental liberties. It ensures that administrative power remains an instrument of service and not a device of domination, echoing the maxim **salus populi suprema lex**.

116. What is the meaning of the maxim "fiat justitia ruat caelum"?

- (1) Injustice shall not be allowed at any cost
- (2) Justice shall be the yardstick for administrative action
- (3) Let justice be done though the heavens fall

(4) Justice and injustice are two sides of the coin

Correct Answer: (3) Let justice be done though the heavens fall

Solution:

The maxim "fiat justitia ruat caelum" translates to "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." It signifies the importance of upholding justice, no matter the consequences. This means that justice should prevail even if it leads to great difficulties or calamities.

Let's analyze the options:

- **Option (1):** "Injustice shall not be allowed at any cost" – This is not the correct translation. The maxim is about ensuring that justice is upheld, regardless of consequences, but it does not directly state that injustice shall not be allowed at any cost.
- **Option (2):** "Justice shall be the yardstick for administrative action" – While this is a reasonable principle, it is not the meaning of the maxim. The maxim specifically speaks about ensuring justice despite any challenges or consequences.
- **Option (3):** "Let justice be done though the heavens fall" – This is the correct meaning of the maxim. It emphasizes that justice must be upheld at all costs, even if it brings about disastrous outcomes.
- **Option (4):** "Justice and injustice are two sides of the coin" – This is an incorrect interpretation. The maxim does not relate to the relationship between justice and injustice but stresses that justice should be done regardless of the consequences.

Thus, the correct answer is **Option (3)**.

Quick Tip

This maxim highlights the importance of justice and serves as a reminder that it should not be compromised, even in the face of difficult situations.

117. Which doctrine acts as a check on arbitrary executive action?

- (1) Doctrine of legitimate expectation
- (2) Doctrine of proportionality
- (3) Doctrine of excessive delegation
- (4) Doctrine of functional necessity

Correct Answer: (2) Doctrine of proportionality

Solution:

The doctrine that acts as a check on arbitrary executive action is the Doctrine of Proportionality. This doctrine is used in administrative law to ensure that executive decisions are not excessive and that the action taken is proportionate to the issue at hand. It is a vital tool to control arbitrary power and ensure fairness.

Let's review the options:

- **Option (1):** "Doctrine of legitimate expectation" – While this doctrine ensures that citizens can expect public authorities to follow through on representations made, it primarily addresses procedural fairness rather than directly acting as a check on executive action.
- **Option (2):** "Doctrine of proportionality" – Correct. This doctrine is designed to prevent the exercise of excessive power by ensuring that the actions taken by the executive are proportionate to the intended goal and do not infringe on rights unnecessarily.
- **Option (3):** "Doctrine of excessive delegation" – This doctrine deals with the limits of delegation of legislative power and addresses the issue of administrative bodies being given too much authority. While important, it does not directly act as a check on arbitrary executive action.
- **Option (4):** "Doctrine of functional necessity" – This doctrine focuses on the necessity of certain functions within the administrative system but is not specifically aimed at limiting arbitrary executive action.

Thus, the correct answer is **Option (2)**.

Quick Tip

The Doctrine of Proportionality is essential in maintaining a balance between effective governance and protection of individual rights, preventing executive overreach.

118. What is the meaning of the maxim "salus populi suprema lex"?

- (1) Administrative law is supreme law of people
- (2) Welfare of the people is the supreme law
- (3) Constitution is the supreme law of the land

(4) Law should be popular and supreme

Correct Answer: (2) Welfare of the people is the supreme law

Solution:

The maxim "salus populi suprema lex" translates to "The welfare of the people is the supreme law." It signifies that the well-being of the people is the highest priority in any legal or governmental system. The law exists to serve the people, and its primary objective should be to ensure their welfare and safety.

Let's analyze the options:

- **Option (1):** "Administrative law is supreme law of people" – This is incorrect. While administrative law plays an important role in governance, it does not capture the essence of the maxim.
- **Option (2):** "Welfare of the people is the supreme law" – Correct. This option correctly represents the meaning of the maxim, emphasizing that the law must serve the interests of the people.
- **Option (3):** "Constitution is the supreme law of the land" – While true in many legal contexts, this does not align with the specific meaning of the maxim. The maxim stresses the welfare of the people, not just the Constitution.
- **Option (4):** "Law should be popular and supreme" – This is not correct as it deviates from the original meaning of the maxim, which focuses on the welfare of the people rather than the popularity or supremacy of the law itself.

Thus, the correct answer is **Option (2)**.

Quick Tip

The maxim "salus populi suprema lex" emphasizes that the law should prioritize the welfare of the people above all else. It is the foundation of justice and governance.

119. Which of the following statements is true?

- (1) Administrative law is a branch of private law
- (2) Administrative law subverts the rule of law
- (3) Administrative law operates as a constitutional sentry

(4) Administrative law overrides public interest

Correct Answer: (3) Administrative law operates as a constitutional sentry

Solution:

Administrative law is a crucial branch of public law that governs the activities of administrative agencies of government. It is not a branch of private law, as it deals with the relationship between the state and individuals. Let's review each option:

- **Option (1):** "Administrative law is a branch of private law" – This is incorrect.

Administrative law is a branch of public law, not private law, as it regulates the actions of government agencies.

- **Option (2):** "Administrative law subverts the rule of law" – This is also incorrect.

Administrative law upholds the rule of law by ensuring that governmental actions are carried out within the law and that individuals are protected from arbitrary actions by the government.

- **Option (3):** "Administrative law operates as a constitutional sentry" – Correct.

Administrative law functions as a guardian or sentry for the Constitution by ensuring that administrative actions comply with constitutional principles and do not overstep legal boundaries. It helps safeguard fundamental rights and liberties.

- **Option (4):** "Administrative law overrides public interest" – This is incorrect.

Administrative law works in the public interest by ensuring that government actions are transparent, fair, and lawful, and by protecting the rights of citizens against arbitrary or illegal administrative actions.

Thus, the correct answer is **Option (3)**.

Quick Tip

Administrative law ensures that governmental power is used properly, protecting citizens' rights by preventing abuse of power. It also serves as a safeguard for constitutional principles.

120. Delegated legislation is valid only if

(1) It is passed by Parliament

- (2) It is against the enabling enactment
- (3) It satisfies the doctrine of excessive delegation
- (4) It is free from public scrutiny

Correct Answer: (3) It satisfies the doctrine of excessive delegation

Solution:

Delegated legislation refers to laws or regulations made by an authority other than Parliament, typically by a government minister, under powers granted by Parliament. For delegated legislation to be valid, it must adhere to certain constitutional principles. One such principle is the doctrine of excessive delegation, which ensures that the delegation of legislative powers to another body does not go beyond the limits set by Parliament. This ensures that legislative power remains with the elected representatives.

Let's review the options: - **Option (1):** "It is passed by Parliament" – This is incorrect.

While delegated legislation derives its authority from Parliament, it does not need to be passed by Parliament itself. - **Option (2):** "It is against the enabling enactment" – This is incorrect. Delegated legislation must comply with the enabling act (the act of Parliament that allows the delegation). If it goes against the enabling enactment, it would be invalid. -

Option (3): "It satisfies the doctrine of excessive delegation" – Correct. Delegated legislation must not exceed the limits defined by the enabling act and must not result in excessive delegation of legislative power. - **Option (4):** "It is free from public scrutiny" – This is incorrect. While delegated legislation might be less scrutinized than primary legislation, it is still subject to some form of parliamentary and public scrutiny.

Thus, the correct answer is **Option (3)**.

Quick Tip

Delegated legislation is a vital tool for efficient governance, but it must comply with the principles of the enabling act and avoid excessive delegation of powers.