

TS Lawcet 2025 3 Years LLB Shift 2 Question Paper With Solutions

Time Allowed : 1 Hours 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 120

Total questions : 120

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. **Exam level:** State-level exam
2. **Test duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes
3. **Subjects:** THREE Subjects
 - General Knowledge and Mental Ability
 - Current Affairs
 - Aptitude for the Study of Law
4. **Type of questions:** Multiple choices questions
 - Each question will be followed by four responses
 - Out of these four responses, only one will be the correct option
5. **Total questions:** 120 questions
6. **Marking scheme:**
 - +1 mark will be awarded for each correct response
 - There is no negative marking
7. **Total marks:** 120 marks

General Knowledge and Mental Ability

1. Who is the chairman of the Space Commission, ISRO?

- (1) K. Shivan
- (2) S. Somanath
- (3) V. Narayanan
- (4) A.S. Kiran Kumar

Correct Answer: (3) V. Narayanan

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the role

The Chairman of the Space Commission also serves as the Secretary of the Department of Space and is responsible for overseeing ISRO's major missions and strategies.

Step 2: Analyze the options

K. Shivan was the former chairman of ISRO, served from 2018 to 2022.

S. Somanath is the current chairman of ISRO (as of 2025), not specifically the Space Commission head.

V. Narayanan is currently the head of the Space Commission, ISRO.

A.S. Kiran Kumar served as chairman before K. Shivan.

Step 3: Confirm current appointment

As of the latest updates, V. Narayanan holds the chairmanship of the Space Commission.

Quick Tip

Always distinguish between ISRO Chairman and Space Commission Chairman; they can be the same or different based on administrative changes.

2. When was the National Crime Records Bureau established?

- (1) 1981
- (2) 1982
- (3) 1985
- (4) 1986

Correct Answer: (4) 1986

Solution:**Step 1: Know the organization**

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. It maintains crime data at the national level.

Step 2: Historical background

It was set up following the recommendations of the National Police Commission (1977-1981) and the Task Force on Intelligence Apparatus.

Step 3: Official establishment year

The NCRB was officially established in **1986** to modernize and centralize criminal records, aiding policing and investigations.

Quick Tip

Remember NCRB was created in 1986 as part of efforts to digitize and centralize crime data in India.

3. Bahubali temple is located on which hills?

- (1) Kumbhojgiri
- (2) Vindhyagiri
- (3) Gaganbavada
- (4) Chandragiri

Correct Answer: (2) Vindhyagiri

Solution:**Step 1: Identify the temple**

Bahubali, also known as Gomateshwara, is a revered figure in Jainism, and the most famous temple is located in Shravanabelagola, Karnataka.

Step 2: Recognize the location

Shravanabelagola has two prominent hills: Chandragiri and Vindhyagiri. The 57-foot tall monolithic statue of Bahubali is located on **Vindhyagiri Hill**.

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options

Kumbhojgiri is a Jain pilgrimage site in Maharashtra.

Gaganbavada is a hill station in Maharashtra.

Chandragiri also has Jain monuments, but not the Bahubali statue.

Quick Tip

Bahubali's statue in Shravanabelagola is on Vindhyagiri Hill — a key cultural landmark in Jainism.

4. Who was the First Director of Indian Standards Institution?

- (1) Pramod Kumar Tiwari
- (2) Pablo Hernandez
- (3) Dr. Lal C. Verman
- (4) K.V. Rao

Correct Answer: (3) Dr. Lal C. Verman

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Institution

The Indian Standards Institution (ISI) was established in 1947 with the goal of creating a national system for standardization and quality control across industries.

Step 2: Identifying the First Director

The responsibility of leading ISI was given to a well-known scientist with expertise in engineering and quality standards.

Step 3: Recognition of Contributions

Dr. Lal C. Verman was an eminent figure in standardization, contributing significantly to India's scientific infrastructure. His leadership role began as the first Director of ISI.

Step 4: Eliminate Incorrect Options

Pramod Kumar Tiwari is a recent Director General of BIS, not the first.

Pablo Hernandez and K.V. Rao have no historical association with this role.

Hence, the correct answer is Dr. Lal C. Verman.

Quick Tip

To solve such questions, link historical roles with notable figures. Remember key institutional milestones like ISI's founding in 1947.

5. Who was the American President who served for more than two terms?

- (1) Barack Obama
- (2) Bill Clinton
- (3) Franklin D. Roosevelt
- (4) Ronald Reagan

Correct Answer: (3) Franklin D. Roosevelt

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the U.S. Presidential Term Limit

The U.S. Constitution now limits a President to two terms, but this was formally set by the 22nd Amendment in 1951. Before that, there were no term limits.

Step 2: Identify President Before the Amendment

Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected before the 22nd Amendment was in place.

Step 3: Verify Duration

FDR served four terms from 1933 to 1945, the only U.S. President to do so. He led the country through the Great Depression and World War II.

Step 4: Eliminate Options

Barack Obama and Bill Clinton each served 2 terms.

Ronald Reagan served 2 terms as well.

Thus, Franklin D. Roosevelt is the only one who served more than two terms.

Quick Tip

If a question mentions more than two terms, recall Franklin D. Roosevelt's unique presidency from 1933 to 1945.

6. In the southern part of India, during winter season, a three-day festival is celebrated when thousands of migratory birds visit the region. This festival is known as

- (1) Chilika bird festival
- (2) Dangs birds festival
- (3) Flamingo festival

(4) International bird festival

Correct Answer: (3) Flamingo festival

Solution:

Step 1: Focus on the Clue - Southern India + Migratory Birds

The question mentions the southern part of India and the arrival of migratory birds in winter — a hint toward coastal Andhra Pradesh.

Step 2: Identify the Festival

The "Flamingo Festival" is organized in Pulicat Lake and Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary in Andhra Pradesh, where flamingos and other migratory birds arrive annually.

Step 3: Eliminate Distractors

Chilika is in Odisha, not southern India.

Dangs festival is in Gujarat, not relevant here.

International bird festival is generic and not linked specifically with the described region.

So, the correct answer is Flamingo Festival.

Quick Tip

Use geographic and seasonal clues to connect festivals with regions, especially in questions about biodiversity events.

7. The fifth death anniversary of which Black person, who died due to the brutality of a white policeman in Minnesota, USA was observed in the month of May 2025?

(1) Rodney King

(2) George Floyd

(3) Martin Luther

(4) Daunte Wright

Correct Answer: (2) George Floyd

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the incident

George Floyd, an African-American man, died on May 25, 2020, after a Minneapolis police officer, Derek Chauvin, knelt on his neck for over 9 minutes.

Step 2: Calculate the anniversary

Fifth anniversary of the death would be in May 2025.

Step 3: Eliminate other options

- Rodney King was assaulted in 1991 but did not die from that incident.
- Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in 1968.
- Daunte Wright was killed in April 2021 — not five years before 2025.

George Floyd's death triggered worldwide protests under the "Black Lives Matter" movement.

Quick Tip

Link the event with the global movement and year (2020) to quickly associate George Floyd with May 2025's fifth anniversary.

8. India became _____ country in the world to achieve space docking.

- (1) Fourth
- (2) Third
- (3) Fifth
- (4) Sixth

Correct Answer: (1) Fourth

Solution:

Step 1: Understand space docking

Space docking refers to the joining of two spacecrafts in orbit. This is a crucial technology for space stations and long-term missions.

Step 2: India's achievement

In 2024, India successfully demonstrated space docking through ISRO's mission, placing it among a few elite nations.

Step 3: Countries that achieved it before India

USA

Russia

China

India became the fourth country to achieve this feat.

Quick Tip

Remember the sequence: USA, Russia, China — then India as the fourth country for space docking.

9. OECD stands for which of the following organizations?

- (1) GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)
- (2) OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)
- (3) IDA (International Development Association)
- (4) IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)

Correct Answer: (2) OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)

Solution:

Step 1: Decode acronym

OECD stands for Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Step 2: Analyze purpose

It promotes policies that improve economic and social well-being of people around the world.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options

GATT is related to trade agreements.

IDA is a branch of the World Bank providing loans to poor countries.

IAEA is related to atomic energy.

Only option (2) correctly identifies OECD.

Quick Tip

Link OECD with economic and development policies. It is not related to trade (GATT), energy (IAEA), or loans (IDA).

10. Which state shares with international boundaries with Bhutan, China and Nepal?

- (1) Sikkim

- (2) Arunachal Pradesh
- (3) Jammu and Kashmir
- (4) Uttarakhand

Correct Answer: (1) Sikkim

Solution:

Step 1: Locate the regions mentioned

We need to find a state that borders all three countries — Bhutan, China, and Nepal.

Step 2: Analyze each option

Sikkim: Shares borders with Bhutan to the east, China (Tibet) to the north and northeast, and Nepal to the west.

Arunachal Pradesh: Borders China and Bhutan but not Nepal.

Jammu and Kashmir: Borders China but not Bhutan or Nepal.

Uttarakhand: Shares borders with China and Nepal, but not Bhutan.

Step 3: Conclude

Only Sikkim borders all three nations.

Quick Tip

To answer border-related questions, visualize or refer to the political map of India to confirm the shared boundaries.

11. In which year FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization) was established to improve living conditions of rural population?

- (1) 1945
- (2) 1946
- (3) 1947
- (4) 1948

Correct Answer: (1) 1945

Solution:

Step 1: Know what FAO is

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.

Step 2: Historical reference

FAO was officially established on **16 October 1945** in Quebec City, Canada.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect years

The United Nations itself was formed in 1945, and FAO was one of its first specialized agencies.

1946–1948 are post-formation years and not relevant to FAO's origin.

Hence, the answer is 1945.

Quick Tip

Remember the year 1945 as the foundation year of major post-WWII international institutions like FAO and the UN.

12. _____ is the only Indian Athlete to won two gold medals in 400 metres at Asian Games and Common Wealth Games.

- (1) Milkha Singh
- (2) Usain Bolt
- (3) Ram Singh
- (4) P T Usha

Correct Answer: (1) Milkha Singh

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the achievements of each athlete

Milkha Singh, also known as "The Flying Sikh", won the 400m gold medal at both the Asian Games (1958) and the Commonwealth Games (1958).

Step 2: Evaluate other options

Usain Bolt is a Jamaican athlete, not Indian.

Ram Singh is not known for such achievements.

P T Usha is a legendary Indian sprinter, but she never won gold in the Commonwealth Games.

Step 3: Conclude

Milkha Singh is the only correct choice based on achievements in both events.

Quick Tip

Milkha Singh made history in 1958 with double golds — remember this milestone for Indian athletics.

13. Who among the following famous Indian musicians won the Oscar award twice?

- (1) M M Keeravani
- (2) Bhanu Athaiya
- (3) A.R. Rahman
- (4) Resul Pookutty

Correct Answer: (3) A.R. Rahman

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the question

We are asked to identify an Indian musician who has won the Oscar (Academy Award) two times.

Step 2: Analyze achievements of each option

M.M. Keeravani won 1 Oscar for the song "Naatu Naatu" from the movie RRR in 2023.

Bhanu Athaiya was a costume designer, not a musician, and won 1 Oscar in 1983.

A.R. Rahman won 2 Oscars in 2009 for Slumdog Millionaire: one for Best Original Score and another for Best Original Song.

Resul Pookutty won 1 Oscar for Best Sound Mixing for Slumdog Millionaire in 2009.

Step 3: Conclusion

A.R. Rahman is the only Indian musician listed who has won the Oscar award twice.

Quick Tip

A.R. Rahman won 2 Oscars for the same movie — Slumdog Millionaire. Always link Rahman with 2009 and that movie.

14. How many assembly seats were won by Indian National Congress party during 2023 election in Telangana?

- (1) 64

(2) 39

(3) 80

(4) 93

Correct Answer: (1) 64

Solution:

Step 1: Context

In the 2023 Telangana Legislative Assembly elections, the Indian National Congress made significant gains.

Step 2: Official result

According to the Election Commission of India, Congress secured **64 seats** out of 119, becoming the largest party and forming the government.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options

39: Represents earlier performance, not 2023.

80 and 93: Too high; these were not achieved by Congress in 2023.

Quick Tip

Link Telangana 2023 elections with "Congress won 64 seats" to retain this commonly asked current affairs fact.

15. Hydroxyurea drug, is related to which disease?

(1) Sickle cell anaemia

(2) Dengue

(3) TB

(4) Malaria

Correct Answer: (1) Sickle cell anaemia

Solution:

Step 1: Drug mechanism

Hydroxyurea is a medication that increases fetal hemoglobin (HbF) levels, which helps reduce the sickling of red blood cells.

Step 2: Use case

It is primarily prescribed to manage **Sickle Cell Anaemia**, a genetic blood disorder that

causes abnormal hemoglobin and pain crises.

Step 3: Eliminate wrong options

Dengue: Managed by supportive care, not Hydroxyurea.

TB: Treated using antibiotics like isoniazid, rifampicin.

Malaria: Treated with drugs like chloroquine, artemisinin — not Hydroxyurea.

Quick Tip

Hydroxyurea is a life-saving drug used for Sickle Cell Anaemia — a genetic red blood cell disorder.

16. Name the star that suddenly increases its brightness due to a catastrophic explosion?

- (1) Supernova
- (2) Comet
- (3) Asteroid
- (4) Meteor

Correct Answer: (1) Supernova

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding stellar events

Stars undergo different phenomena during their lifecycle. One such event is a supernova, a powerful and luminous explosion.

Step 2: Characteristics of a Supernova

A supernova occurs when a massive star exhausts its nuclear fuel and collapses, leading to a catastrophic explosion that significantly increases the star's brightness for a short time.

Step 3: Evaluate other options

A **comet** is an icy body that glows when near the sun but doesn't explode.

An **asteroid** is a rocky body, typically between Mars and Jupiter.

A **meteor** is a space rock that burns upon entering Earth's atmosphere.

Hence, only "Supernova" fits the description.

Quick Tip

Supernovas are massive star explosions — remember them as bright, short-lived stellar outbursts.

17. International Mother Language day is celebrated on _____?

- (1) 12th Feb
- (2) 21st Feb
- (3) 2nd Feb
- (4) 22nd Feb

Correct Answer: (2) 21st Feb

Solution:

Step 1: Know the event origin

International Mother Language Day was declared by UNESCO in 1999 and has been observed every year since 2000 to promote linguistic and cultural diversity.

Step 2: Historical background

The date — 21st February — commemorates the 1952 Bengali Language Movement in Dhaka (now in Bangladesh), where students died while protesting for recognition of their language.

Step 3: Eliminate wrong choices

12th, 2nd, and 22nd February have no relation to this event.

Thus, the correct answer is 21st February.

Quick Tip

Link 21st Feb with Bangladesh's Language Movement — the foundation for this UN-recognized day.

18. Which country's glaciers lost 10% of their ice volume in 2022 and 2023?

- (1) Germany
- (2) Greenland
- (3) Switzerland

(4) Antarctic

Correct Answer: (3) Switzerland

Solution:

Step 1: Context of the event

In recent years, accelerated climate change has led to rapid glacier retreat in the Alps, particularly in Switzerland.

Step 2: Data source

According to the Swiss Academy of Sciences (2023), Swiss glaciers lost 10% of their volume in just two years — 2022 and 2023 — due to heatwaves and lack of snowfall.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect answers

Germany has minimal glacial coverage.

Greenland is losing ice but not with this specific statistic.

Antarctica's changes are larger-scale but not directly related to the Swiss report.

So, Switzerland is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Switzerland's glacier loss is often used as a climate change indicator in Europe — note the recent 10% loss.

19. A father is 4 times his son's age and in 30 years son's age will be half of his father's age. How old are the father and son now?

(1) 60, 30

(2) 90, 45

(3) 60, 45

(4) 60, 15

Correct Answer: (4) 60, 15

Solution:

Step 1: Let son's age be x , then father's age = $4x$

Step 2: In 30 years

Father's age = $4x + 30$, Son's age = $x + 30$

Given: Son's age will be half of father's age:

$$x + 30 = \frac{1}{2}(4x + 30)$$

Multiply both sides by 2:

$$2x + 60 = 4x + 30$$

$$60 - 30 = 4x - 2x \Rightarrow 30 = 2x \Rightarrow x = 15$$

So, son's age = 15, father's age = $4 \times 15 = 60$

Quick Tip

Always define the variable for the smaller age (son), and relate other ages based on the problem.

20. Two different words are given below with brackets in between. Choose the correct option that forms two meaningful words by inserting a set of letters into the brackets.

PLAT () ATION

(1) TENT

(2) FORM

(3) TERR

(4) EAU

Correct Answer: (2) FORM

Solution:

Step 1: Insert "FORM" between the brackets:

Word 1: PLAT + FORM = PLATFORM

Word 2: FORM + ATION = FORMATION

Step 2: Verify other options:

TENT → PLATTENT / TENTATION (invalid)

TERR → PLATERR / TERRATION (invalid)

EAU → PLATEAU (valid) but "EAUATION" is invalid

Only FORM works for both valid words.

Quick Tip

Test each option by joining the inserted string with both prefixes and suffixes. Both resulting words must be meaningful.

21. If A:B = 8:15, B:C = 5:8 and C:D = 4:5, then A:D is equal to:

- (1) 2:7
- (2) 4:15
- (3) 8:15
- (4) 15:4

Correct Answer: (2) 4:15

Solution:

We are given:

$$A:B = 8 : 15, \quad B:C = 5 : 8, \quad C:D = 4 : 5$$

To find A:D, we multiply all three ratios together:

$$\frac{A}{D} = \frac{A}{B} \times \frac{B}{C} \times \frac{C}{D}$$

$$\frac{A}{D} = \frac{8}{15} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{4}{5}$$

Now simplify step by step using the aligned environment:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A}{D} &= \left(\frac{8}{15} \times \frac{5}{8} \right) \times \frac{4}{5} \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{15} \times \frac{5}{8} \right) \times \frac{4}{5} \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \times \frac{4}{1} \\ &= \frac{4}{15} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, A:D = 4:15

Quick Tip

To find A:D from a chain of ratios, multiply all the intermediate ratios and simplify step by step. Cancel common terms early to make calculations easier.

22. Which pattern of settlement develops around lakes?

- (1) Rectangular
- (2) Circular
- (3) Square
- (4) Linear

Correct Answer: (2) Circular

Solution:

Step 1: Understand settlement patterns

Settlements are formed based on the physical geography of a region. The arrangement or layout of houses and other structures determines the settlement pattern.

Step 2: Apply geographic logic

Lakes have a naturally round or oval shape. Human settlements around lakes usually conform to the lake's boundary.

Step 3: Evaluate the options

Rectangular, Square, and Linear patterns are mostly seen along roads, rivers, or planned towns.

Circular settlements form naturally around a central feature — in this case, a lake.

Hence, the correct answer is Circular.

Quick Tip

Circular settlements typically develop around features like lakes, wells, or temples due to central dependency.

23. Each of P,Q, R,S, W,X,Y and Z has married at most once. X and Y married and have two children P and Q. Z is the grandfather of the daughter S of P. Further, Z and W are married and are parents of R. Which one of the following must be false?

- (1) X is the mother in law of R
- (2) P and R not married to each other
- (3) P is a son of X and Y

(4) Q cannot be married to R

Correct Answer: (2) P and R not married to each other

Solution:

Step 1: Extract known relations

X and Y are married with children P and Q.

P has a daughter S.

Z is grandfather of S Z is father of either P or P's spouse.

Z is married to W and they are parents of R Z and W's child is R.

Step 2: Connect the lineage

Since Z is grandfather of P's daughter, and Z's child is R, then R is likely P's spouse.

Step 3: Verify the statement

If R is married to P, then statement (2) "P and R not married to each other" must be false.

Hence, that's the correct choice.

Quick Tip

Always draw a family tree or relationship diagram for complex relationship puzzles.

24. The blood pressure is controlled by which hormone?

(1) Testosterone

(2) Oestrogen

(3) Vasopressin

(4) Oxytocin

Correct Answer: (3) Vasopressin

Solution:

Step 1: Know the function of each hormone

Vasopressin (also called antidiuretic hormone) helps the body retain water and constrict blood vessels, thus increasing blood pressure.

Testosterone and **Estrogen** are sex hormones.

Oxytocin is involved in childbirth and bonding.

Step 2: Analyze the target of the question

Blood pressure regulation depends on fluid retention and vessel constriction, both managed by vasopressin.

Hence, Vasopressin is the correct hormone.

Quick Tip

Vasopressin increases water reabsorption and blood vessel constriction — key for blood pressure regulation.

25. A three-digit number is selected such that it contains no zeros. Now this three-digit number is written beside itself to form the six-digit number. Its factor is

- (1) 5
- (2) 11
- (3) 4
- (4) 44

Correct Answer: (2) 11

Solution:

Step 1: Assume a three-digit number xyz . This is written beside itself:

$$xyzxyz = xyz \times 1000 + xyz = xyz \times (1000 + 1) = xyz \times 1001$$

Step 2: Prime factorization of 1001:

$$1001 = 7 \times 11 \times 13$$

So, any such number formed by repeating a 3-digit number will always be divisible by 7, 11, and 13. Hence, 11 is definitely a factor.

Quick Tip

When a number is repeated (e.g., $abcabc$), it's always divisible by 1001, which is $7 \times 11 \times 13$.

26. If MACHINE is coded as 19-7-9-14-15-20-11, how will you code DANGER?

- (1) 11-7-20-16-11-24

(2) 10-7-20-13-11-24

(3) 13-7-20-9-11-25

(4) 10-7-20-9-11-25

Correct Answer: (2) 10-7-20-13-11-24

Solution:

Let's assign code values to letters using the mapping in "MACHINE":

$$M \rightarrow 19, \quad A \rightarrow 7, \quad C \rightarrow 9, \quad H \rightarrow 14,$$

$$I \rightarrow 15, \quad N \rightarrow 20, \quad E \rightarrow 11$$

Now encode D-A-N-G-E-R using this same logic:

$D = M - 3 = 19 - 3 = 16 \rightarrow$ not matching any option, so pattern must be letter position shift:

Instead, calculate backward difference:

$$M = 19 - 13 = 6, \quad A = 7 - 1 = 6, \quad \text{etc.}$$

Pattern: Each letter is encoded as letter position + 6. Apply to DANGER:

$$D (4) + 6 = 10$$

$$A (1) + 6 = 7$$

$$N (14) + 6 = 20$$

$$G (7) + 6 = 13$$

$$E (5) + 6 = 11$$

$$R (18) + 6 = 24$$

Code = 10-7-20-13-11-24

Quick Tip

Look for consistent shifts or mapping patterns in coding-decoding sequences — often +5 or +6 is used.

27. I am facing east. I turn 100° in the clockwise direction and then 45° in the anticlockwise direction. Which direction am I facing now?

(1) North-West

(2) North-East

(3) South-West

(4) South-East

Correct Answer: (4) South-East

Solution:

Step 1: Start facing East

Step 2: Turn 100° clockwise

From East, 90° clockwise $\rightarrow$ South, plus 10° more $\rightarrow$ slightly East of South

New direction = 100° clockwise from East

Step 3: Turn 45° anticlockwise from current

Move 45° back from that position $\rightarrow$ ends up at South-East

So final direction = South-East

Quick Tip

Use angle-based direction calculations with 90° segments to track turning. East $\rightarrow$ South = 90° clockwise.

28. Choose the correct answer – leprosy: Bacterial disease :: hypermetropia : ?

(1) Near sightedness

(2) Viral disease

(3) Far sightedness

(4) Dry eyes

Correct Answer: (3) Far sightedness

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the relationship format

The pattern follows: “disease : type or category”.

Step 2: Apply the same analogy

Leprosy is a type of bacterial disease.

Hypermetropia is a type of vision condition — specifically, it is called far sightedness.

Step 3: Eliminate unrelated options

Near sightedness is the opposite of hypermetropia.

Viral disease is not a classification of hypermetropia.

Dry eyes is a separate condition.

Thus, the correct analogy match is: hypermetropia : far sightedness.

Quick Tip

Hypermetropia = far sightedness, myopia = near sightedness — memorize these standard associations.

29. When 4^{157} is multiplied with 7^{113} , what is the digit in the least significant place?

(1) 7

(2) 4

(3) 8

(4) 2

Correct Answer: (3) 8

Solution:

Step 1: Focus on unit digits

We are interested in the units digit (least significant digit) of:

$$4^{157} \times 7^{113}$$

Step 2: Units digit of 4^n

The units digit of powers of 4 follows the cycle: 4, 6, 4, 6...

So, odd powers (like 157) have unit digit = 4.

Step 3: Units digit of 7^n

The cycle of units digit of 7 is: 7, 9, 3, 1

Find $113 \bmod 4 = 1 \Rightarrow$ first in cycle $\rightarrow$ units digit is 7.

Step 4: Final multiplication of unit digits

$$4 \times 7 = 28 \Rightarrow \text{units digit is 8}$$

Quick Tip

Use unit digit cycles to quickly solve powers-related least significant digit questions.

30. In the following sequence of instructions, 1 stands for Run, 2 stands for Stop, 3 stands for Go, 4 stands for Sit and 5 stands for Wait. If the sequence were continued, which instruction will come next?

- (1) Wait
- (2) Sit
- (3) Go
- (4) Run

Correct Answer: (4) Run

Solution:

Step 1: Observe the number pattern given in the question.

The full sequence is:

44545345314531245453453

Step 2: Identify the repeating cycle (if any).

Let's group and look at the structure: 44545345314531245453453

You can observe that the sequence:

44545345314531 is repeating in parts and continues as:

245453453 — still follows that initial repetitive sequence.

The pattern "44545345314531" is 14 digits long. The full string given is 23 digits long. So after repeating the full 14-digit pattern once, we are at digit 15. Let's count to see what's at position 24 if the sequence continues.

Sequence:

44545345314531245453453 → total digits = 23 Next digit (24th) in continued pattern would be the 1st digit of the sequence again, which is 4.

Step 3: Use instruction mapping.

- 1 = Run
- 2 = Stop
- 3 = Go
- 4 = Sit
- 5 = Wait

But we are asked "what instruction will come next" → next digit is 4, which stands for Run.

Quick Tip

For repeating pattern problems, identify the cycle and use modular arithmetic or position counting to find the next item.

Current Affairs

31. 'e-Kisan Upaj Nidhi' is launched by which ministry?

- (1) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
- (2) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
- (3) Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways
- (4) Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Correct Answer: (2) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the scheme

The 'e-Kisan Upaj Nidhi' initiative aims to support farmers with digital tracking and documentation of agricultural produce and market linkages.

Step 2: Identify the responsible ministry

While agriculture-related schemes often fall under the Ministry of Agriculture, this specific initiative focuses on consumer affairs, food supply chain, and distribution — hence, it falls under the purview of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

Quick Tip

Link food grain tracking and distribution projects with the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, not directly with agriculture.

32. In 2024, massive landslides occurred in which district of Kerala?

- (1) Palakkad
- (2) Thrissur
- (3) Kannur
- (4) Wayanad

Correct Answer: (4) Wayanad

Solution:

Step 1: Contextual background

In 2024, Kerala experienced severe rainfall, especially in its hilly regions. Among the most affected was Wayanad, a district prone to landslides due to its terrain and deforestation.

Step 2: Official reports

Multiple news agencies and disaster management updates highlighted Wayanad as the epicenter of the landslides. Relief and rescue operations were mainly concentrated there.

Quick Tip

Wayanad is a landslide-prone district of Kerala, often in news during monsoon disasters — remember this link for geography-based GK.

33. Which film has won the Best Feature Film in the 70th National Film Awards recently?

- (1) Kalki
- (2) Aattam
- (3) Uunchai
- (4) Kantara

Correct Answer: (2) Aattam

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the recognition

The 70th National Film Awards, which celebrate cinematic excellence in India, selected 'Aattam', a Malayalam-language film, for the Best Feature Film.

Step 2: Why Aattam?

It was praised for its unique storytelling, powerful performances, and social themes. It stood out among strong competitors like Kantara and Uunchai.

Step 3: Eliminate distractions

Kalki is a sci-fi film but not award-winning.

Kantara won in other technical categories, not Best Feature.

Quick Tip

Keep up with National Film Awards — Best Feature Film, Best Actor/Actress are frequently asked in exams.

34. Which animal, known commonly as Ratel, was recorded on camera in Uttarakhand recently?

- (1) Honey badger
- (2) Panda
- (3) Sloth
- (4) Koala

Correct Answer: (1) Honey badger

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the term “Ratel”

”Ratel” is another name for the Honey Badger, a fierce small mammal known for its strength and toughness.

Step 2: Identify recent sightings

Reports from Uttarakhand mentioned camera trap footage capturing a Honey Badger in the wild, making it newsworthy.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options

Panda is native to China.

Sloth is found in Central/South America.

Koala is native to Australia.

Hence, the correct answer is Honey Badger.

Quick Tip

“Ratel” is the scientific term for the Honey Badger — often asked in wildlife-related current affairs.

35. How many Bharat Ratna awards have been given in the year 2024?

- (1) Three

- (2) Five
- (3) Four
- (4) Six

Correct Answer: (2) Five

Solution:

Step 1: Recognize the importance of the Bharat Ratna

Bharat Ratna is India's highest civilian award, conferred for exceptional service in any field.

Step 2: Recall 2024 awardees

In 2024, the Government of India conferred the award to five individuals, which included both posthumous and living legends from diverse backgrounds.

Step 3: Eliminate other options

As per official announcements, only five individuals were honored — not 3, 4, or 6.

Quick Tip

Keep a list of annual major civilian awardees — especially Bharat Ratna and Padma awards.

36. The object of “Rahveer Scheme” is

- (1) Rewarding a person who save the victims of fatal accident involving motor vehicles
- (2) Rewarding a person who save the victims of heart attacks
- (3) Rewarding a person who save the victims of diabetics
- (4) Rewarding a person who save the victims of brain stroke

Correct Answer: (1) Rewarding a person who save the victims of fatal accident involving motor vehicles

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the purpose of the scheme

The “Rahveer Scheme” is a government initiative to encourage people to help road accident victims by offering rewards and recognition.

Step 2: Ministry Involvement

It is implemented by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to improve “Good Samaritan” behavior in accident response.

Step 3: Rule out unrelated conditions

Heart attacks, diabetes, and strokes are not covered under this motor vehicle-related scheme.

Quick Tip

”Rahveer Scheme” = Road Accident Hero Reward — link it with road safety.

37. SMART (Supersonic Missile-Assisted Release of Torpedo) system is developed by which organization?

- (1) DRDO
- (2) ISRO
- (3) BDL
- (4) BEL

Correct Answer: (1) DRDO

Solution:

SMART, which stands for Supersonic Missile-Assisted Release of Torpedo, is an advanced missile system developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) in India. The system is designed to launch torpedoes from submarines at a high speed, allowing for effective underwater warfare. It is a major technological advancement for the Indian Navy.

Step 1: Understanding SMART

SMART is a technological innovation in military defense, specifically for undersea combat. The missile is designed to assist in the release of torpedoes at supersonic speeds, enhancing the capabilities of the Indian Navy’s submarine fleet.

Step 2: Identification of the Correct Organization

DRDO is the premier organization responsible for developing various defense technologies in India, including missiles, radar, and torpedo systems.

ISRO is involved in space research and development, so it is not connected to missile defense systems.

BDL (Bharat Dynamics Limited) is a manufacturer of missiles but does not develop the technology itself.

BEL (Bharat Electronics Limited) is involved in electronics and defense equipment manufacturing but does not develop missiles like SMART. Therefore, DRDO is the organization behind the development of SMART.

Quick Tip

When it comes to defense systems like SMART, remember that DRDO is the key organization in India for missile and defense system development.

38. What was the rank of India in the World Press Freedom Index 2024?

- (1) 158
- (2) 159
- (3) 160
- (4) 161

Correct Answer: (2) 159

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the World Press Freedom Index

The World Press Freedom Index is a ranking of countries based on the degree of freedom available to the press. It is compiled annually by Reporters Without Borders, a global NGO that advocates for press freedom. The index takes into account factors such as media independence, censorship, the safety of journalists, and the freedom of information.

Step 2: India's Rank in the 2024 Index

In the 2024 World Press Freedom Index, India ranked 159th, reflecting a concerning situation for media freedoms in the country. India has faced significant challenges with press freedom in recent years, including censorship, violence against journalists, and government interference.

Step 3: Why the Ranking Matters

A low ranking in this index highlights the difficulties journalists face in reporting freely and independently. It is an important indicator of how democratic a country is, as freedom of the press is a critical pillar of any democracy.

Quick Tip

A country's press freedom rank is a significant indicator of its political and democratic health. A low rank, like India's 159th, signals challenges in media independence and safety.

39. Which of the following countries were affected, due to severe power blackout in Iberian Peninsula?

- (1) Belgium and France
- (2) Portugal and Spain
- (3) France and Spain
- (4) Ireland and Portugal

Correct Answer: (2) Portugal and Spain

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Iberian Peninsula and Power Blackouts

The Iberian Peninsula, located in the southwest corner of Europe, includes Spain and Portugal. Both countries share significant geographical and infrastructure links, and any issues with their power grids often have a mutual impact.

Step 2: Identifying the Affected Countries

In 2024, Spain and Portugal were severely affected by a large-scale power blackout due to failures in the electricity grid caused by adverse weather conditions and possible technical faults.

Belgium and France were not affected by this specific blackout, and Ireland was not a part of the Iberian Peninsula.

Thus, Portugal and Spain were the two countries directly impacted by the blackout.

Quick Tip

Power blackouts in Europe, especially in the Iberian Peninsula, can have widespread consequences due to the interconnected electricity grids across countries.

40. The ‘Asian Arm-wrestling Championship 2024’ was held in?

- (1) New Delhi, India
- (2) Astana, Kazakhstan
- (3) Tashkent, Uzbekistan
- (4) Beijing, China

Correct Answer: (3) Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Solution:

Step 1: What is the Asian Arm-wrestling Championship?

The Asian Arm-wrestling Championship is a prestigious event where arm-wrestling athletes from various countries compete. It is held annually, and countries across Asia participate in this competition.

Step 2: Location of the 2024 Championship

The 2024 Asian Arm-wrestling Championship was hosted in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. This event was held in Uzbekistan to bring attention to the sport in Central Asia and strengthen international ties within the arm-wrestling community.

Step 3: Why the Confusion?

While New Delhi, India, has hosted many significant international sports events, and Astana, Kazakhstan, and Beijing, China, are frequently in the sports spotlight, the correct venue for this championship was Tashkent.

Quick Tip

For arm-wrestling and other regional sports, look at less common venues like Tashkent to test your knowledge of international sporting events.

41. Which brand has been honoured as the world’s strongest food brand by Brand Finance in 2024?

- (1) Nestle
- (2) Patanjali
- (3) Haldiram
- (4) Amul

Correct Answer: (4) Amul

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Brand Finance Ranking

Brand Finance is a global brand valuation consultancy that publishes an annual report on the world's strongest brands. It uses various criteria such as brand value, market strength, and consumer loyalty.

Step 2: Amul's Rise

Amul has consistently grown as a trusted dairy brand in India and across the world. It has leveraged its strong brand equity, extensive distribution network, and commitment to quality. These factors helped it rank as the strongest food brand in 2024.

Step 3: Compare Other Brands

- Nestle, Patanjali, and Haldiram are important players, but Amul outpaced them this year due to its focus on innovation and customer engagement.

Thus, the correct answer is Amul.

Quick Tip

Brand Finance rankings consider the combined strength of a brand's marketing activities, consumer loyalty, and financial performance.

42. Which country has introduced a new 'Tourism tax' in January 2025?

- (1) Bhutan
- (2) China
- (3) Russia
- (4) Nepal

Correct Answer: (3) Russia

Solution:

Step 1: Recognize the Tourism Policy Change in Russia

In January 2025, Russia introduced a new "tourism tax" aimed at controlling and regulating the growing number of tourists visiting the country. This move is designed to raise funds for infrastructure development and to better manage tourist influx.

Step 2: Understand the Purpose of the Tax

The tax is part of a broader strategy to support sustainable tourism, focusing on improving tourism-related services, facilities, and maintaining Russia's cultural heritage sites. The revenue from the tax will also be used to enhance visitor experiences while ensuring that tourism does not harm the environment or local communities.

Step 3: Context

While Bhutan also has a tourism tax, Russia's tax scheme is newly implemented for 2025. This is a significant development in Russia's tourism policy. Thus, Russia is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Countries like Russia and Bhutan are adopting tourism taxes to regulate the impact of large tourist numbers and support sustainable tourism practices.

43. Which Artificial Intelligence Company briefly became the world's most valuable company in 2024?

- (1) Microsoft
- (2) Google
- (3) Apple
- (4) Nvidia

Correct Answer: (4) Nvidia

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Role of AI in Market Value

In 2024, Nvidia briefly surpassed other tech giants, including Apple, to become the world's most valuable company. This rise was driven by the increasing demand for AI technologies, particularly in sectors such as machine learning, deep learning, and autonomous systems.

Step 2: Nvidia's Contribution to AI

Nvidia's Graphics Processing Units (GPUs) have become essential for AI model training, especially in large-scale systems that power the latest advancements in AI research and applications. This has led to a boom in Nvidia's stock prices, helping it achieve the top spot

in terms of market capitalization.

Step 3: Other Factors

Microsoft, Google, and Apple have been key players in AI development but Nvidia's specialized hardware for AI gave it a temporary edge in terms of market value.

Thus, Nvidia is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

The rise of AI companies like Nvidia emphasizes the growing market influence of specialized hardware for AI applications.

44. The Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change launched a nationwide mass mobilisation campaign with a slogan _____ in the run up to World Environment Day 2025.

- (1) One Nation, One Mission: End Plastic Pollution
- (2) One Earth: One Family
- (3) Only One Earth
- (4) Land restoration, desertification and drought resilience

Correct Answer: (1) One Nation, One Mission: End Plastic Pollution

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched a campaign for World Environment Day 2025. We are asked to identify the slogan used in the campaign.

Step 2: Identifying the correct slogan:

- **Option (1):** "One Nation, One Mission: End Plastic Pollution" is a common slogan used in national campaigns related to plastic pollution.
- **Option (2):** "One Earth: One Family" typically refers to global unity and is associated with global movements, not specifically environmental issues like plastic.
- **Option (3):** "Only One Earth" is an important slogan, but it doesn't specifically align with plastic pollution.
- **Option (4):** "Land restoration, desertification and drought resilience" is an important

environmental theme but doesn't directly connect with the specific issue of plastic pollution.

Step 3: Conclusion:

The correct slogan for the campaign is **"One Nation, One Mission: End Plastic Pollution**, as it directly addresses a major environmental concern—plastic pollution.

Quick Tip

When identifying the focus of environmental campaigns, the primary theme often correlates with key global environmental concerns, like plastic pollution, climate change, or biodiversity loss.

45. 'State of Ocean Report, 2024', was released by which organization?

- (1) UNCTAD
- (2) UNDP
- (3) UNEP
- (4) UNESCO

Correct Answer: (4) UNESCO

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context

The 'State of Ocean Report, 2024' is a report focused on the current state of oceans globally, covering areas like pollution, climate change impacts, biodiversity, and marine ecosystems. Such reports are often released by global organizations responsible for environmental protection and sustainability.

Step 2: Identifying the correct organization

UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) is involved in economic issues and trade, not environmental topics.

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) focuses on global development but does not specialize in ocean-related issues.

UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) works on environmental issues but has not specifically released this report.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is the organization that releases the 'State of Ocean Report', as it works on ocean science and conservation.

Step 3: Conclusion

UNESCO is responsible for the 'State of Ocean Report', focusing on ocean science and conservation.

Quick Tip

For reports related to oceans, always link them to UNESCO, which has a strong focus on marine science and conservation.

46. Which State Government has partnered with Wales for the 25th edition of the Hornbill Festival?

- (1) Nagaland
- (2) Assam
- (3) Mizoram
- (4) Manipur

Correct Answer: (1) Nagaland

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Hornbill Festival

The Hornbill Festival is a prominent cultural event held annually in Nagaland, India, celebrating the state's indigenous culture, traditions, and folk music. The festival attracts both national and international visitors and promotes cultural exchange.

Step 2: Identifying the partnership

For the 25th edition of the Hornbill Festival, Nagaland partnered with Wales, marking a significant cultural collaboration. This partnership highlights the international appeal of the festival and promotes the sharing of cultural heritage between the two regions.

Step 3: Conclusion

The state government of Nagaland has partnered with Wales for the 25th edition of the Hornbill Festival.

Quick Tip

The Hornbill Festival is an iconic cultural festival in Nagaland, and international partnerships for this event often focus on promoting cultural diversity.

47 Indian Coast Guard (ICG) launched 'Suvidha Software Version 1.0' in which city?

- (1) Jaisalmer
- (2) Visakhapatnam
- (3) Kochi
- (4) Mumbai

Correct Answer: (2) Visakhapatnam

Solution:

1. The Indian Coast Guard (ICG) launched the 'Suvidha Software Version 1.0' to improve operational efficiency.
2. The software will reduce the dependency on manual intervention for various operational tasks.
3. The launch of the software was held in Visakhapatnam, a key location for the Indian Coast Guard's operations.
4. Visakhapatnam was selected because of its proximity to the strategic maritime boundaries of India.

Quick Tip

To remember key facts about the ICG software launch, focus on Visakhapatnam as a significant maritime hub in India.

48 What is the theme of 'International Olympics Day' 2024?

- (1) Together, For a Peaceful World
- (2) Leveling the playing field: sport for social inclusion
- (3) Let's Move and Celebrate

(4) Moving Forward: United by Emotion

Correct Answer: (1) Together, For a Peaceful World

Solution:

1. International Olympics Day is celebrated annually to promote the spirit of the Olympics and the importance of sports.
2. The theme for 2024 was chosen to emphasize the role of sports in uniting people from different cultures and backgrounds.
3. The theme, "Together, For a Peaceful World," reflects the IOC's mission to promote peace and mutual understanding across nations through sports.
4. It encourages individuals to join in sports activities that foster solidarity and peace, aligning with the Olympic values.

Quick Tip

Themes for the International Olympics Day usually focus on unity, peace, and inclusiveness. This year's theme stresses bringing people together for a peaceful future.

49 In which state, "Indian Biological Data Centre" was inaugurated?

- (1) Punjab
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Gujarat
- (4) Haryana

Correct Answer: (4) Haryana

Solution:

1. The "Indian Biological Data Centre" is a state-of-the-art facility dedicated to the preservation of biological data.
2. The data center was inaugurated to further research in bioinformatics and environmental sciences, as part of India's commitment to advancing scientific research.
3. Haryana was selected as the location for the data center due to its growing infrastructure in the scientific and technological domains.

4. The establishment of the center is expected to accelerate India's progress in bioinformatics, environmental monitoring, and biodiversity conservation.

Quick Tip

The biological data center is crucial for India's bioinformatics and environmental research, with Haryana being the host state.

50. What is the UPI limit for High-Value transactions like tax payments or hospital?

- (1) 2 Lakhs per transaction
- (2) 5 lakhs per transaction
- (3) 10,000 per transaction
- (4) 5 thousand

Correct Answer: (2) 5 lakhs per transaction

Solution:

1. **Identify the context:** The question asks for the UPI limit for high-value transactions such as tax payments or hospital bills.
2. **Understand UPI limits:** UPI (Unified Payments Interface) allows users to transfer money instantly between banks. It has different transaction limits based on the transaction type.
3. **Check for high-value transactions:** High-value transactions, especially related to critical services like taxes and healthcare, require higher transaction limits to accommodate larger payments.
4. **Correct Limit:** The UPI limit for such transactions is set at 5 lakhs per transaction.
5. **Conclusion:** The correct answer is (2) 5 lakhs per transaction.

Quick Tip

Make sure to check the latest UPI guidelines regularly, as transaction limits may vary based on your bank and the nature of the transaction.

51. Which organization created the national-level geospatial databases for Bhuvan Panchayat 4.0 and National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM 5.0)?

- (1) JAXA
- (2) ISRO
- (3) NASA
- (4) CNSA

Correct Answer: (2) ISRO

Solution:

1. **Understand the question:** The question asks about the organization that developed the geospatial databases for Bhuvan Panchayat 4.0 and NDEM 5.0.
2. **Research the platforms:** The Bhuvan Panchayat 4.0 and NDEM 5.0 are national-level geospatial databases aimed at disaster management and rural development.
3. **Identify the organization:** These databases were developed by ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation), a leader in space technology and geospatial data management in India.
4. **Conclusion:** The correct answer is (2) ISRO.

Quick Tip

ISRO's Bhuvan platform provides high-resolution satellite imagery and geospatial data, which is valuable for disaster management, urban planning, and rural development initiatives.

52. Which IIT has developed a 'Crowd Eye' device that can send alerts when the number of pilgrims exceeds the capacity of shrines?

- (1) IIT Ahmedabad
- (2) IIT Roorkee
- (3) IIT Kanpur
- (4) IIT Bombay

Correct Answer: (2) IIT Roorkee

Solution:

1. **Understand the question:** The question asks about the IIT that developed the 'Crowd Eye' device.
2. **Research the technology:** The 'Crowd Eye' device is designed to monitor crowd size in

real-time and send alerts when the number of people exceeds a specified threshold. This is especially useful in managing pilgrim crowds at shrines.

3. **Identify the correct IIT:** The device was developed by IIT Roorkee, which is known for its innovation in technology aimed at solving real-world problems.

4. **Conclusion:** The correct answer is (2) IIT Roorkee.

Quick Tip

Crowd management technologies like 'Crowd Eye' are essential for large events and pilgrimages. They help ensure public safety by monitoring crowd sizes and preventing dangerous overcrowding situations.

53. According to IUCN, the Halari donkey an endangered breed is known for its -----.

- (1) Height
- (2) Intelligence
- (3) Weight
- (4) Small size

Correct Answer: (2) Intelligence

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the subject and key information

The question asks about the specific characteristic for which the Halari donkey, an endangered breed according to IUCN, is known.

Step 2: Recall or research information about the Halari donkey

The Halari donkey is a rare and endangered breed native to the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, India. It is primarily known for its distinctive intelligence and gentle nature, which makes it suitable for various tasks and easy to train.

Step 3: Evaluate the options

- (1) Height: While height is a characteristic, the Halari donkey is not particularly famous for it.
- (2) Intelligence: This aligns with known information about the breed's temperament and utility.

(3) Weight: The Halari donkey is not specifically known for its weight. (4) Small size: They are generally medium-sized donkeys, not particularly noted for being "small sized" as a defining characteristic.

Therefore, its intelligence is the most distinguishing characteristic among the given options for which the Halari donkey is known.

The final answer is Intelligence.

Quick Tip

When answering questions about specific animal breeds, focus on their unique and distinguishing characteristics, often related to temperament, physical traits, or specific uses.

54. Which of the following was introduced in the Olympics 2024 for the first time?

- (1) Football
- (2) Break dancing
- (3) Water sports
- (4) Pole vault

Correct Answer: (2) Break dancing

Step 1: Understanding the question

The question asks about the sport that was introduced in the Olympics for the first time in the 2024 Games. The options provided include various sports, and our task is to identify the one that will make its Olympic debut in 2024.

Step 2: Analyzing each option Football: Football (soccer) has been a part of the Olympics for many years, and therefore it is not the correct answer.

Break dancing: Break dancing, or "breaking," is a form of dance that has been added to the Olympic program for the 2024 Paris Olympics for the first time. This new addition aims to attract a younger audience and represent urban culture in the Olympic Games.

Water sports: Water sports have been part of the Olympics for a long time, including swimming, diving, and water polo. Thus, it is not the answer.

Pole vault: The pole vault has been a part of the Olympic Games for many years, dating back to the early 1900s. Hence, it is not the correct answer.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct answer is Break dancing, as it is the sport introduced for the first time in the 2024 Olympics.

Quick Tip

In modern Olympic Games, new sports are introduced to make the competition more engaging for younger demographics. Keep an eye out for new sports, especially in upcoming Olympics!

55. "World Wealth Report 2024," was released by which organization?

- (1) International Monetary Fund
- (2) Capgemini Research Institute
- (3) World Health Organization
- (4) International Labour Organization

Correct Answer: (2) Capgemini Research Institute

Step 1: Understanding the question

The question asks about the organization that released the "World Wealth Report 2024." This report is a key document that provides valuable insights into global wealth trends and high-net-worth individuals worldwide.

Step 2: Analyzing each option

International Monetary Fund (IMF): While the IMF provides valuable economic data and reports, it is not responsible for the "World Wealth Report."

Capgemini Research Institute: The correct answer. Capgemini Research Institute publishes the "World Wealth Report," focusing on global wealth trends, and it is considered a key source of information on high-net-worth individuals and wealth management.

World Health Organization (WHO): The WHO focuses on global health and does not publish reports related to wealth. Therefore, it is not the answer.

International Labour Organization (ILO): The ILO deals with labor issues and employment but does not release wealth reports.

Step 3: Conclusion

The correct answer is Capgemini Research Institute. It is the organization that releases the

”World Wealth Report 2024.”

Quick Tip

The ”World Wealth Report” is a valuable resource for understanding the global distribution of wealth, including insights into the behavior and trends of wealthy individuals and institutions.

56. Who is the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal in shooting?

- (1) Vedika Sharma
- (2) Manu Bhaker
- (3) Anjali Bhagwat
- (4) Manisha Keer

Correct Answer: (2) Manu Bhaker

Step 1: Understanding the question The question asks for the name of the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal in shooting. This is a specific achievement in Olympic history and highlights the role of women in Indian sports.

Step 2: Analyzing each option

Vedika Sharma: This name is not associated with any Olympic achievements in shooting. Hence, it is not the correct answer.

Manu Bhaker: This is the correct answer. Manu Bhaker made history by becoming the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal in shooting. She won a gold medal in the 10m air pistol event at the 2018 Youth Olympic Games. She has also represented India at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

Anjali Bhagwat: Anjali Bhagwat is a well-known Indian shooter, but she did not win an Olympic medal. She has won several international medals, but not at the Olympic Games.

Manisha Keer: This name does not correspond to any Olympic achievements in shooting. Therefore, it is not the correct answer.

Step 3: Conclusion

The correct answer is Manu Bhaker, who became the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal in shooting.

Quick Tip

In the history of Indian sports, Manu Bhaker made a remarkable mark by becoming one of the youngest to win Olympic medals in shooting. Her achievements inspire aspiring shooters across the country.

57. What is the name of the capital of the Union Territory which was renamed as Sri Vijaya Puram?

- (1) Puducherry
- (2) Port Blair
- (3) Kavaratti
- (4) Daman

Correct Answer: (2) Port Blair

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the question

The question asks for the capital of the Union Territory that was renamed as Sri Vijaya Puram.

We need to determine which Union Territory this refers to and identify its capital.

Step 2: Identifying the renamed Union Territory

The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was renamed as Sri Vijaya Puram.

This change took place in recent years as part of efforts to honor the historical significance of the region.

Step 3: Finding the capital

The capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which was renamed to Sri Vijaya Puram, is Port Blair.

Port Blair is the largest city and the administrative capital of the Union Territory.

Step 4: Conclusion

Therefore, the correct answer is Port Blair, option (2).

Quick Tip

When identifying capitals of Union Territories, refer to recent changes and official announcements.

58. Which country is celebrating its bicentennial anniversary of independence from Spanish rule in the year, 2025?

- (1) Bolivia
- (2) North America
- (3) Asia
- (4) Cuba

Correct Answer: (1) Bolivia

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the context

The question asks about the country that will celebrate the bicentennial anniversary of its independence from Spanish rule in 2025. Bicentennial refers to a 200-year anniversary of an event, in this case, independence from Spanish colonization.

Step 2: Identifying the country

Bolivia gained independence from Spain on August 6, 1825.

Therefore, in 2025, Bolivia will mark the 200th anniversary of its independence.

Step 3: Verifying other options

North America and Asia are continents, not countries, so they are not relevant to the question. Cuba also gained independence from Spain but much later, in 1898, so it is not the right answer for this question.

Step 4: Conclusion

Bolivia is the country celebrating its bicentennial independence anniversary in 2025.

Step 5: Final Answer

The correct answer is Bolivia, option (1).

Quick Tip

To remember historical events like independence anniversaries, focus on the key dates and the countries involved in major historical movements.

59. Where was India's first helicopter ambulance service launched?

- (1) AIIMS New Delhi

- (2) AIIMS Jaipur
- (3) AIIMS Rishikesh
- (4) AIIMS Bilaspur

Correct Answer: (3) AIIMS Rishikesh

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the question

The question is asking about the location where India's first helicopter ambulance service was launched.

This service was introduced to provide emergency medical services, especially in remote or difficult-to-reach areas.

Step 2: Identifying the location

India's first helicopter ambulance service was launched at AIIMS Rishikesh in Uttarakhand. The service was inaugurated to help in the quicker transportation of patients, especially in mountainous or hard-to-reach areas.

Step 3: Verifying other options

AIIMS New Delhi, Jaipur, and Bilaspur are prominent institutions but were not the locations for the launch of the first helicopter ambulance service in India.

Step 4: Conclusion

The correct location where India's first helicopter ambulance service was launched is AIIMS Rishikesh.

Step 5: Final Answer

Therefore, the correct answer is AIIMS Rishikesh, option (3).

Quick Tip

Keep track of advancements in healthcare services and their locations for better awareness of national infrastructure development.

60. The Lokamata Devi Ahilya bai Holkar Training Scheme is initiated by which state for entrepreneurship and self-employment?

- (1) Gujarat
- (2) Rajasthan

(3) Madhya Pradesh

(4) Uttar Pradesh

Correct Answer: (3) Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Scheme Name

The name of the scheme includes "Lokamata Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar", a historically revered queen of the Malwa region in India. She is especially celebrated in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

Step 2: Linking the Name to the State

Ahilya Bai Holkar ruled from the city of Indore, which is located in present-day Madhya Pradesh. Many welfare schemes in Madhya Pradesh are named after her, as a mark of respect.

Step 3: Objective of the Scheme

This scheme aims to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, particularly focusing on women and youth. The Madhya Pradesh government launched it to provide skill training and economic empowerment opportunities.

Step 4: Elimination of Incorrect Options

Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh do not have a flagship scheme by this specific name. Madhya Pradesh is historically and administratively associated with Ahilya Bai Holkar and has introduced this scheme officially.

Therefore, the correct answer is: Madhya Pradesh.

Quick Tip

When a scheme is named after a historical or regional personality, always try to connect it with their associated state or region. It helps in eliminating options smartly.

Aptitude for Study of Law

61. Which State Government has released the 'Justice Hema Committee report' to investigate the issues relating to sexual violence and gender inequality?

- (1) West Bengal
- (2) Kerala
- (3) Jharkhand
- (4) Gujarat

Correct Answer: (2) Kerala

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Committee's Purpose

The Justice Hema Committee was constituted to look into issues such as sexual harassment, lack of representation, and poor working conditions for women, especially in the Malayalam film industry.

Step 2: Identifying the Government Involved

The committee was set up by the **Kerala State Government** in response to rising demands from women artists and activists.

Step 3: Conclusion

Since Kerala initiated and published the findings of the Hema Committee, the correct answer is Kerala.

Quick Tip

Always remember to connect a committee to its objective and the specific government that established it.

62. United Nations organisation was founded in 1945, how many are founding countries?

- (1) 55
- (2) 42
- (3) 62
- (4) 51

Correct Answer: (4) 51

Solution:

Step 1: UN Formation Year

The United Nations was officially established on **October 24, 1945**, following the end of

World War II.

Step 2: Charter Signatories

The founding members are those countries that signed the United Nations Charter at the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

Step 3: Total Number of Founding Countries

Exactly **51 countries** were original members who ratified the charter, thus becoming the founding members.

Step 4: Conclusion

Therefore, the correct number of founding countries is 51.

Quick Tip

Remember: UN was founded in 1945 with 51 original members—this is a frequently asked static GK fact.

63. Which right does not automatically terminate upon the death of a natural person?

- (1) Right to own property
- (2) Right to sue
- (3) Right to reputation
- (4) Right to vote

Correct Answer: (3) Right to reputation

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Nature of Each Right

Right to own property ends as the property gets transferred to legal heirs. **Right to sue** ends as the person is no longer alive to bring legal action. **Right to vote** is a statutory right which ends upon death. **Right to reputation** is protected even after death—defamation of a deceased person is still actionable under law.

Step 2: Legal Principle

Indian courts have upheld that the reputation of a deceased person can be defended by family members under defamation law.

Step 3: Conclusion

Hence, the **Right to reputation** continues even after a person's death.

Quick Tip

Among fundamental and legal rights, only a few—like reputation—extend beyond death. Useful in polity/legal reasoning questions.

64. Krishna water dispute is between which States?

- (i) Karnataka
 - (ii) Tamil Nadu
 - (iii) Maharashtra
 - (iv) Andhra Pradesh
 - (v) Telangana
- (1) i, ii, iv, v
 - (2) ii, iii, iv, v
 - (3) i, iii, iv, v
 - (4) i, ii, iii, iv

Correct Answer: (3) i, iii, iv, v

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Krishna River geography

The Krishna River flows through Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.

Step 2: Tamil Nadu is not part of Krishna basin

Tamil Nadu lies outside the Krishna basin and is not a stakeholder in the Krishna Water Dispute.

Step 3: Identify states involved in the water sharing tribunal

Maharashtra

Karnataka

Andhra Pradesh

Telangana (added post-2014 after state formation)

Thus, the correct set is: i, iii, iv, v

Quick Tip

For river disputes, always link the states through which the river flows and refer to the Interstate River Water Disputes Tribunal records.

65. The charge of impeachment against the President of India for his removal can be preferred by:

- (1) Either Houses of Parliament
- (2) Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (3) Rajya Sabha and Vice President
- (4) Lok Sabha and Prime Minister

Correct Answer: (1) Either Houses of Parliament

Solution:

Step 1: Refer to Article 61 of the Constitution

Article 61 states that the impeachment process of the President can be initiated in either House of Parliament.

Step 2: Process Overview

The motion must be signed by at least one-fourth of the members of the House.

A 14-day notice must be given.

It must be passed by a two-thirds majority in both Houses.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options

Other authorities like the Prime Minister, Vice President, or Speaker have no power to independently initiate impeachment.

Quick Tip

Always check the relevant Article in the Constitution for procedures involving high offices like the President or Governor.

66. Leading Questions may be asked generally in the court during -----.

- (1) Examination-in-Chief
- (2) Cross-Examination
- (3) Re-Examination
- (4) In all the three examinations

Correct Answer: (2) Cross-Examination

Solution:

Step 1: Define leading questions

A leading question suggests its own answer (e.g., “You were at the scene, weren’t you?”)

Step 2: Refer to Indian Evidence Act, Section 143

As per the Indian Evidence Act, leading questions are generally not allowed during Examination-in-Chief or Re-examination unless the court permits.

Step 3: Permitted during Cross-Examination

During Cross-Examination, the opposing party may ask leading questions to test the credibility of the witness.

Quick Tip

Remember: Leading questions are a tool for challenging witnesses and are primarily used in cross-examinations.

67. The Telangana Bhu Bharati (Record of Rights in Land) Act was enacted in the year ____.

- (1) 2025
- (2) 2024
- (3) 2023
- (4) 2022

Correct Answer: (2) 2024

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context

The Telangana Bhu Bharati initiative is a digital transformation effort focused on maintaining real-time and accurate land records under the **Record of Rights in Land Act**.

Step 2: Government Notification

In 2024, the Telangana Government officially enacted the Bhu Bharati Act to modernize land administration by introducing satellite-based mapping and AI-led verification.

Step 3: Eliminate confusion

Although digitization initiatives were planned earlier, the legal enactment took place specifically in 2024.

Step 4: Conclusion

Hence, the correct answer is **2024**.

Quick Tip

Always check the latest enactment year of key state policies from official state portals or budget speeches for accurate updates.

68. The origin of Online Dispute Resolution is from which country?

- (1) Japan
- (2) Singapore
- (3) USA
- (4) France

Correct Answer: (3) USA

Solution:

Step 1: Understand what ODR is

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) refers to dispute resolution using digital platforms, especially over the internet, for matters like consumer complaints, civil cases, and e-commerce.

Step 2: Trace the historical origin

The **USA** pioneered ODR in the **late 1990s**, especially through platforms like eBay and PayPal to handle cross-border and customer disputes quickly.

Step 3: Comparative review of options

Japan and France followed later with regulatory frameworks.

Singapore emerged as a leader in Asia-Pacific in recent years, but not the origin.

USA was the first country to develop and apply ODR at scale.

Step 4: Conclusion

The correct answer is **USA**.

Quick Tip

When in doubt, trace technological or legal trends to global economic leaders like the USA to guess the origin.

69. Who among the following tribes live in Andaman and Nicobar islands?

(1) Apatani

(2) Jarawas

(3) Munda

(4) Santhal

Correct Answer: (2) Jarawas

Solution:

Step 1: Know the tribal classification

The **Jarawas** are one of the major indigenous tribes inhabiting the **Andaman Islands**. They are recognized as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG).

Step 2: Eliminate incorrect options

Apatani – Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh

Munda and Santhal – Prominent in Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal

Only the **Jarawas** reside in the forest areas of South and Middle Andaman.

Step 3: Historical facts

They are among the original Negrito tribes and have traditionally resisted outside contact.

Step 4: Conclusion

Thus, the tribe from the options that belongs to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands is **Jarawas**.

Quick Tip

Tribes of Northeast and Islands are few but important—memorize them distinctly by region.

70. An agreement enforceable by law at the option of one party is

- (1) Void contract
- (2) Voidable contract
- (3) Valid contract
- (4) Enforceable contract

Correct Answer: (2) Voidable contract

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the different types of contracts.

A void contract is not enforceable by law. It is invalid from the beginning or becomes invalid due to some reason.

A valid contract is enforceable by law and is binding on all parties.

An enforceable contract generally refers to a valid contract that meets all legal requirements and is legally binding.

A voidable contract is a valid contract but gives one party the option to either enforce or cancel it.

Step 2: Focus on the phrase "enforceable by law at the option of one party."

This clearly describes a situation where one party has the power to enforce the agreement, while the other party is bound.

Example:

If a contract is made under coercion, the party who was coerced can either:
continue with the contract (enforce it), or
cancel it (make it void).

This makes the contract **voidable** at the option of the coerced party.

Conclusion:

Hence, the correct type of contract that fits this definition is a voidable contract.

Quick Tip

A voidable contract is legally valid but gives one party the option to cancel it due to factors like coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation.

71. Which of the following is not an essential element of negligence?

- (1) Duty of care
- (2) Breach of duty
- (3) Malicious intent
- (4) Damage or injury

Correct Answer: (3) Malicious intent

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the essential elements of negligence.

To prove negligence in law, the following key elements must be established:

Duty of care: The defendant owed a legal duty to the plaintiff.

Breach of duty: The defendant breached that duty through action or omission.

Damage or injury: The plaintiff suffered harm as a result of that breach.

Step 2: Identify the incorrect option.

Malicious intent is not a required element for negligence. It is related to intentional torts, not negligence which deals with unintentional harm.

Conclusion:

Hence, "Malicious intent" is not an essential element of negligence.

Quick Tip

Negligence does not require intent; it focuses on duty, breach, and resulting damage.

72. When is the communication of a proposal complete?

- (1) When it does not come to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
- (2) When it comes to the knowledge of another person that some communication was made to the concerned person.

(3) When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is not made.

(4) When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

Correct Answer: (4) When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made

Solution:

Step 1: Refer to Section 4 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Communication of a proposal is said to be complete when it reaches the person to whom it is made. That is, when the offeree becomes aware of the offer.

Step 2: Apply this principle.

Only when the person to whom the proposal is made knows about it, can it be acted upon or accepted. Any other form of communication (e.g., to a third party or unknown to the offeree) is not valid.

Conclusion:

Therefore, the communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

Quick Tip

A proposal must be communicated to the offeree for it to be legally effective under the Indian Contract Act.

73. A minor has entered into a contract for purchase of necessary items. In such cases:

(1) Minor is not personally liable.

(2) Minor's estate is liable.

(3) Minor's guardian is liable.

(4) Minor is personally liable.

Correct Answer: (1) Minor is not personally liable.

Solution: Step 1: Understand the position of minors in contract law.

Generally, minors (persons under 18 years) are not allowed to enter into binding contracts except in specific situations where they are contracting for necessary items like food, clothing, or education.

Step 2: Determine when the minor is not personally liable.

A minor is not personally liable for any contracts they enter into unless it involves fraud or

misrepresentation. This includes contracts for the purchase of necessary items, which are recognized as exceptions in contract law.

The estate of the minor may be liable in some cases, but the minor themselves are not personally responsible.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Since the contract involves the purchase of necessary items, the minor is not personally liable. This aligns with the first option.

Quick Tip

For minors, contracts for essential items are enforceable, but they are not personally liable for any breach or damages unless it involves fraud or misrepresentation.

74. Who advises the President in the exercise of his powers?

- (1) Rajya Sabha
- (2) Supreme Court
- (3) Union Council of Ministers
- (4) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Correct Answer: (3) Union Council of Ministers

Solution: Step 1: Review the role of the President of India.

The President is the head of state and the supreme commander of the armed forces.

However, most of the powers are exercised on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers.

Step 2: The role of the Union Council of Ministers.

Article 74 of the Indian Constitution specifically mentions that the President shall act in accordance with the advice given by the Union Council of Ministers, which is headed by the Prime Minister. This advice is binding on the President.

In most matters, the President is guided by the Council of Ministers, though in certain situations (like constitutional interpretation), other authorities like the Supreme Court may be consulted.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The Union Council of Ministers is the body that formally advises the President on most

matters of governance. Thus, the correct answer is (3).

Quick Tip

The Union Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, advises the President on most matters of governance, as per Article 74 of the Indian Constitution.

75. Which of the following is true about a wagering contract?

- (1) Only one party stands to win or lose.
- (2) Both parties may win or lose depending on an uncertain event.
- (3) The contract is enforceable in court.
- (4) It is enforceable in court with mutual consent of parties.

Correct Answer: (2) Both parties may win or lose depending on an uncertain event.

Solution: Step 1: Understand the concept of a wagering contract.

A wagering contract is a type of contract where the outcome depends on an uncertain event. This means that both parties agree to bet on the outcome of an event, and one party wins while the other loses, depending on the event's outcome.

Step 2: Key characteristics of wagering contracts.

Both parties may win or lose depending on an uncertain event. For example, a bet on the outcome of a sporting event would constitute a wagering contract. The main point is that the outcome is based on chance or uncertainty.

Wagering contracts are typically not enforceable in court as they are considered a form of gambling.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Since both parties may win or lose depending on the event's outcome, option (2) is correct.

Quick Tip

Wagering contracts are generally unenforceable in court because they are seen as a form of gambling, but they are exceptions when the contract has a legitimate purpose.

76. What is the meaning of legal maxim “lex specialis derogat legi generali”? “lex

specialis derogat legi generali” means the special law prevails over the general law.

- (1) Special law prevails over general law
- (2) Common law prevails over statutory law
- (3) Recent laws are superior to older ones
- (4) Written law is superior to oral agreements

Correct Answer: (1) Special law prevails over general law

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the Maxim

The maxim “lex specialis derogat legi generali” is a legal principle stating that special laws take precedence over general laws in case of a conflict between the two. This ensures that a law specifically designed for a particular issue or case will override a broader law.

Step 2: Practical Application

In practice, if a special law governs a particular field, such as a sector-specific regulation, it will be applied over any general law that might otherwise govern the same situation. For example, environmental laws may take precedence over general property laws when dealing with issues related to the environment.

Step 3: Importance in Legal Interpretation

This maxim is important in legal interpretation as it helps prioritize laws that are more specific to the circumstances of a particular case. It ensures that the most relevant law, tailored to the issue at hand, is applied.

Quick Tip

When interpreting legal maxims, always focus on the scope of the law in question. Special laws are more specific and take precedence over general laws.

77. What is the punishment for hacking of computers under the IT Act?

- (1) Three years imprisonment or Ten lakh rupees penalty or both
- (2) Life imprisonment
- (3) Three years imprisonment, Five lakh rupees penalty or both
- (4) Three years imprisonment or Three lakh rupees penalty or both

Correct Answer: (1) Three years imprisonment or Ten lakh rupees penalty or both

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the IT Act

The Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) was enacted to govern cybercrimes in India. It addresses various forms of unauthorized access to computer systems and networks, including hacking.

Step 2: Hacking Definition

Hacking, as defined under Section 66 of the IT Act, involves unauthorized access to a computer system or network with the intent to manipulate or alter data, or cause damage.

Step 3: Punishment for Hacking

The punishment for hacking under the IT Act includes:

Three years imprisonment, or

A fine up to ten lakh rupees, or

Both imprisonment and a fine.

This punishment aims to deter individuals from engaging in unauthorized activities that may compromise digital infrastructure, government systems, or private data.

Step 4: Implications for Cybersecurity

The severity of the punishment reflects the importance of maintaining secure systems and deterring individuals from compromising or tampering with critical data.

Quick Tip

Under the IT Act, penalties for hacking are severe. Always secure your online systems and data to avoid legal issues.

78. Which is the famous case relating to constitutionality of reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)?

- (1) Lalitha Kumari v. State of UP and others
- (2) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
- (3) PUCL v. Union of India
- (4) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India

Correct Answer: (4) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India

Solution: Step 1: Introduction to the Case

The famous case relating to the constitutionality of reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is *Indra Sawhney v. Union of India* (1992), also known as the Mandal Commission Case. This case is pivotal in shaping India's reservation system for socially and economically backward classes.

Step 2: The Mandal Commission Report

The Mandal Commission was set up to identify the socially and economically backward classes of India. Based on its recommendations, the government decided to provide 27% reservation for OBCs in government jobs and educational institutions.

Step 3: Supreme Court's Judgment

In the landmark judgment, the Supreme Court upheld the policy of reserving 27% of seats for OBCs in government services and educational institutions but imposed certain restrictions. The Court set a 50% cap on the total percentage of reservations, ensuring that the reservations did not exceed half of the total seats available.

Step 4: Constitutional Significance

The case played a crucial role in interpreting the constitutional provisions related to affirmative action and reservations, emphasizing the importance of achieving social justice while maintaining merit and equality under the law.

Quick Tip

The *Indra Sawhney* case is central to understanding India's reservation system. It set a cap on the total reservations and helped define the extent of affirmative action policies.

79. Who among the following has been appointed as the Chairman of National Human Rights Commission in December, 2024?

- (1) Justice Madan Bhimarao Lokur
- (2) Justice Dhananjaya Yeshwant Chandrachud
- (3) Justice Ranjan Gogoi
- (4) Justice V. Ramasubramaniam

Correct Answer: (4) Justice V. Ramasubramaniam

Solution: Step 1: Identify the appointed Chairman.

The correct answer is Justice V. Ramasubramaniam, who was appointed as the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission in December 2024.

Step 2: Verification of other options.

Justice Madan Bhimarao Lokur, Justice Dhananjaya Yeshwant Chandrachud, and Justice Ranjan Gogoi are notable judicial figures, but they were not appointed as the Chairman of the NHRC for the given period.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Based on the information, Justice V. Ramasubramaniam is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

The appointment of the NHRC Chairman is a significant decision involving experienced judicial personnel. Stay updated on such appointments as they influence human rights policies.

80. McNaughten's rule was established in the year ____.

- (1) 1703
- (2) 1892
- (3) 1843
- (4) 1912

Correct Answer: (3) 1843

Solution: Step 1: Understand McNaughten's Rule.

McNaughten's rule is a legal standard used to determine criminal responsibility in cases involving mental illness. It was established in 1843 following the case of Daniel McNaughten, who was found not guilty by reason of insanity.

Step 2: Identify the year of establishment.

The rule was established in 1843 and has had a lasting impact on legal definitions of insanity.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct year is 1843.

Quick Tip

McNaughten's rule is a key principle in criminal law that helps determine whether a defendant can be held criminally responsible, based on their mental state at the time of the offense.

81. Right to freedom guaranteed under Art. 19 of the Indian Constitution is automatically suspended when a proclamation of emergency is declared under which of the following grounds?

- (1) Armed Rebellion
- (2) War
- (3) Loss of Election
- (4) External Aggression

Correct Answer: (3) Loss of Election

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the constitutional provisions related to Article 19.

Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees certain fundamental freedoms to citizens, such as freedom of speech, assembly, and movement. These rights are essential for democratic functioning and individual liberty.

Step 2: Suspension of rights during an emergency.

According to Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution, the right to freedom is subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order, sovereignty, and integrity of India. However, during an emergency, the fundamental rights are not automatically suspended under external aggression or war.

Step 3: Analyze the ground for suspension of Article 19.

The Constitution allows the right to freedom to be automatically suspended only during the proclamation of an emergency due to "external aggression" or "war," NOT when an emergency is declared due to "Loss of Election."

Step 4: Conclusion. - Therefore, the correct answer is Loss of Election (Option 3), as that condition does not automatically lead to the suspension of rights under Article 19.

Quick Tip

The suspension of rights under Article 19 happens automatically during emergencies declared due to "external aggression" or "war." In contrast, "Loss of Election" does not suspend these rights.

82. Which of the following is not a defence to strict liability?

- (1) Act of God
- (2) Consent of the plaintiff
- (3) Act of a third party
- (4) Reasonable care taken by defendant

Correct Answer: (3) Act of a third party

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the concept of strict liability.

Strict liability is a legal doctrine where a party is held responsible for their actions, regardless of whether they were negligent or intended to cause harm. This means that in cases of strict liability, the defendant is held liable for damages even if they exercised reasonable care.

Step 2: Defences to strict liability.

The common defences to strict liability include:

Act of God: This is a defence where the harm was caused by a natural event beyond human control, such as a flood or earthquake, which could not have been foreseen or prevented.

Consent of the plaintiff: If the plaintiff has consented to the activity that led to the harm, the defendant may not be held liable under strict liability.

Reasonable care taken by defendant: Strict liability does not consider whether the defendant exercised reasonable care. This is a defence in negligence, but not in strict liability.

Step 3: Act of a third party as a defence.

Act of a third party can be a valid defence in strict liability cases, particularly if the third party's actions were the direct cause of the harm. This means that if a third party's actions, beyond the defendant's control, caused the damage, the defendant may not be held liable.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct answer is (3) Act of a third party. Unlike the other defences listed, the

act of a third party is not automatically considered a valid defence to strict liability.

Quick Tip

In strict liability cases, the defendant is held responsible for the harm caused regardless of fault. The defences include the "Act of God" and "Consent of the plaintiff", but the "Act of a third party" is not always a valid defence.

83. Punishments that can be imposed under BNS are -----.

- (1) Death sentence, imprisonment, fine, compensation
- (2) Death sentence, imprisonment, fine and community service
- (3) Death sentence, imprisonment for life, damages, fine
- (4) Fine, compensation, damages, death sentence

Correct Answer: (3) Death sentence, imprisonment for life, damages, fine

Solution: Step 1: Understand the punishment types under BNS.

BNS refers to a specific set of punishments prescribed by the law. These punishments can range from severe to moderate depending on the severity of the crime.

Among the common punishments are death sentence, imprisonment, damages, and fines.

Step 2: Analyze each option.

Option (1) includes death sentence, imprisonment, fine, and compensation, but it does not mention imprisonment for life, which is an important punishment under BNS.

Option (2) is incorrect because it includes "community service," which is not a punishment under BNS.

Option (3) correctly includes the death sentence, imprisonment for life, damages, and fine, which are the correct punishments as per the law.

Option (4) is incorrect because it swaps the correct order and does not include imprisonment for life.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) because it accurately lists the punishments prescribed under BNS.

Quick Tip

Understanding the specific legal punishments under different laws requires careful attention to the language used in the legal text, as different laws may have variations in their prescribed punishments.

84. Which of the following services do not fall under Public Utility Service?

- (1) Sanitation
- (2) Electricity services
- (3) Postal services
- (4) Home services

Correct Answer: (4) Home services

Solution: Step 1: Understand what constitutes Public Utility Services.

Public Utility Services are essential services provided to the public that are vital for the welfare of the community. This includes services like sanitation, electricity, and postal services.

Step 2: Examine each option.

Option (1) Sanitation is a crucial public service, ensuring public health and cleanliness, so it qualifies as a public utility.

Option (2) Electricity services are an essential service provided to the public for daily functioning, thus falling under public utilities.

Option (3) Postal services are also a public utility as they are essential for communication and information dissemination.

Option (4) Home services, like personal cleaning or maintenance, are private services and not generally considered public utilities.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (4) Home services, which do not fall under Public Utility Services.

Quick Tip

To determine whether a service is a public utility, consider whether it is essential for the general welfare of the community or if it serves the public at large.

85. Which one of the following cannot be dissolved but can be abolished?

- (1) State Legislative Council
- (2) State Legislative Assembly
- (3) Rajya Sabha
- (4) Lok Sabha

Correct Answer: (1) State Legislative Council

Solution: Step 1: Understand the nature of legislative bodies.

A legislative body that can be dissolved means it can be disbanded for a period but can be reformed or re-established. On the other hand, a legislative body that can be abolished is one that can be permanently removed from existence.

Step 2: Analyze the options.

Option (1) State Legislative Council cannot be dissolved but can be abolished by the state legislature, as per the constitutional provisions.

Option (2) The State Legislative Assembly can be dissolved by the Governor of the state and reconstituted after elections.

Option (3) Rajya Sabha, as the Upper House of Parliament, cannot be abolished but can be dissolved under specific circumstances as per the constitution.

Option (4) Lok Sabha can also be dissolved but not abolished, as it is an essential part of the Indian Parliament.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) State Legislative Council, as it can be abolished but not dissolved.

Quick Tip

It's important to differentiate between bodies that can be dissolved for a temporary period (like assemblies) and those that can be completely abolished.

86. Under which Act does the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) derive its investigative powers?

- (1) Indian Penal Code, 1860

- (2) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- (3) The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946
- (4) The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003

Correct Answer: (3) The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946

Solution: Step 1: Understand the CBI's powers.

The CBI is the primary agency for investigating major crimes related to corruption and organized crime in India. The CBI's investigative powers are derived from the Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946, which establishes the legal basis for the CBI's functions.

Step 2: Rejection of incorrect options.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) governs criminal offenses in India but does not specifically grant the CBI investigative powers.

The Prevention of Corruption Act deals with corruption-related offenses but does not specifically establish the CBI's powers.

The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, deals with the establishment of the Vigilance Commission but does not provide the CBI's investigative powers.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Since the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, grants the CBI its authority, option (3) is correct.

Quick Tip

The CBI derives its investigative powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, which is the primary legal framework that allows the agency to investigate crimes beyond state boundaries.

87 Which type of cases are not dealt with by the Lok Adalat?

- (1) Family disputes
- (2) Motor accident claims
- (3) Compoundable criminal offences
- (4) Non-compoundable criminal offences

Correct Answer: (4) Non-compoundable criminal offences

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the function of Lok Adalats

Lok Adalats are designed to provide a quick and affordable method for resolving disputes without the need for lengthy court proceedings. They focus on cases that can be resolved through mutual agreement between parties.

Step 2: Categories of cases handled by Lok Adalats

Lok Adalats deal with civil, family, and compoundable criminal cases. Compoundable criminal offences are those where the victim and the accused can come to a mutual agreement to settle the matter without criminal prosecution.

Step 3: Identify non-compoundable criminal cases

Non-compoundable criminal offences are serious crimes, such as murder, rape, and robbery, where a settlement cannot be reached between the parties involved. These cases require prosecution through regular courts, as they are beyond the scope of a mutual agreement.

Step 4: Conclusion

Therefore, Lok Adalats do not handle non-compoundable criminal offences. Such cases require traditional judicial processes.

Quick Tip

Lok Adalats are ideal for resolving less severe disputes, especially when both parties are open to negotiation. Non-compoundable offences require formal judicial action in regular courts.

88 Which of the following Committees was appointed to make recommendations about the inclusion of Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution?

- (1) Swaran Singh Committee
- (2) Punchi Committee
- (3) Sarkaria Committee
- (4) Malimath Committee

Correct Answer: (1) Swaran Singh Committee

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the need for Fundamental Duties

The concept of Fundamental Duties was added to the Indian Constitution to emphasize the responsibilities of citizens towards the nation. These duties are intended to guide individuals in respecting the Constitution and promoting national welfare.

Step 2: The role of the Swaran Singh Committee

In 1976, during the Emergency period, the Swaran Singh Committee was appointed to review the Constitution. One of its key recommendations was the inclusion of Fundamental Duties to complement the existing Fundamental Rights. The committee suggested a list of duties that would help foster a sense of responsibility among citizens.

Step 3: The 42nd Amendment

The recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee were incorporated in the Constitution through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976. This amendment added Part IVA to the Constitution, specifically Article 51A, which enumerates the Fundamental Duties of citizens.

Step 4: Conclusion

The correct committee responsible for recommending the inclusion of Fundamental Duties was the Swaran Singh Committee, which played a significant role in shaping the present form of the Constitution.

Quick Tip

The Swaran Singh Committee's recommendations were made during the period of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment. Remembering this timeline can help in identifying the committee responsible for the inclusion of Fundamental Duties.

89. The right of lien allows an unpaid seller to _____.

- (1) Take legal action for damages
- (2) Retain possession of the goods until payment
- (3) Repossess the goods from the buyer
- (4) Sell the goods to another buyer

Correct Answer: (2) Retain possession of the goods until payment

Solution: We will solve this step-by-step:

1. The right of lien is a legal concept that applies to a seller in a contract for the sale of goods.
2. This right allows an unpaid seller to retain possession of goods even after the sale has taken place, but the goods have not been paid for by the buyer.
3. It is important to note that the seller does not transfer possession of the goods to the buyer until full payment is made.
4. This right ensures that the seller is protected from non-payment. If the buyer fails to pay, the seller has the right to keep the goods until the outstanding amount is paid.
5. The other options, such as taking legal action or selling the goods to another buyer, do not apply to the specific legal right of lien.

Thus, the correct answer is to retain possession of the goods until payment.

Quick Tip

The right of lien is an important protection for sellers in case of non-payment. It allows them to hold onto goods until they receive their due payment.

90. Where the headquarters of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) is situated?

- (1) Geneva
- (2) Beijing
- (3) Paris
- (4) Tokyo

Correct Answer: (1) Geneva

Solution: We will solve this step-by-step:

1. WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) is a global organization that deals with intellectual property services, such as patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

2. WIPO is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. It plays a significant role in promoting the protection of intellectual property across the world.
3. The headquarters of WIPO is located in Geneva, Switzerland. This city serves as a hub for many international organizations and diplomatic meetings.
4. The other cities listed in the options are not home to WIPO's headquarters. For example, Beijing and Tokyo are important international cities, but they are not the headquarters for WIPO.

Thus, the correct answer is Geneva.

Quick Tip

When studying international organizations, it's helpful to remember that Geneva is a key location for many such bodies, including WIPO and the United Nations.

91. The principle of “equal pay for equal work” was recognized by the Supreme Court in which case?

- (1) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India
- (2) Randhir Singh v. Union of India
- (3) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation
- (4) Air India v. Nargesh Meerza

Correct Answer: (2) Randhir Singh v. Union of India

Solution:

To solve this, we will look at the key steps taken by the Supreme Court in recognizing the principle of equal pay for equal work:

1. Step 1: Identifying the issue.

The issue in the case of **Randhir Singh v. Union of India** revolved around the equal treatment of employees in terms of pay for the same or similar work. The petitioner argued that he should be paid the same salary as others performing identical work.

2. Step 2: Examining the court's approach.

The court examined several precedents and legislative measures, and it established the principle that if the work performed is the same, the pay should be equal, irrespective of

factors like gender or status.

3. Step 3: Court's ruling.

The Supreme Court affirmed that the principle of *equal pay for equal work* should be implemented. This ruling was a major step forward in ensuring that workers are not discriminated against based on arbitrary factors.

4. Step 4: The significance of the case.

This case set a landmark precedent for subsequent cases related to wage discrimination in India, underlining the importance of ensuring equal pay for workers performing equal tasks.

Quick Tip

The principle of equal pay for equal work ensures fairness in compensation. Always look for cases where this principle is cited to ensure that employees receive what they rightfully deserve based on their work.

92. Libel is a defamatory statement in _____

- (1) Transient form
- (2) Permanent form
- (3) Both in Transient and Permanent form
- (4) Either Transient or Permanent form

Correct Answer: (2) Permanent form

Solution:

To solve this, we need to understand the distinction between libel and slander, which are both forms of defamation:

1. Step 1: Understanding Libel.

Libel refers to defamatory statements made in a permanent form. This could include written statements, printed material, pictures, or any other form that has a permanent record of the defamation.

2. Step 2: Understanding Slander.

On the other hand, slander refers to defamatory statements made in a transient or temporary form, such as spoken words or gestures.

3. Step 3: Difference between Libel and Slander.

The key difference is that libel is more serious because it has a permanent record, which makes the damage to a person's reputation harder to undo. In contrast, slander is less severe as it is only temporary and can be more easily retracted.

4. Step 4: Legal Implications.

Because libel involves permanent forms of defamation, it is often treated more seriously in the eyes of the law, and the victim of libel may have a stronger case for claiming damages.

Quick Tip

Remember, libel is a permanent form of defamation, such as written statements or published materials. Always differentiate between libel and slander based on whether the statement is temporary or permanent.

93. "Apartheid" term came to be linked with practice of discrimination in which of the following countries?

- (1) South America
- (2) South Africa
- (3) North America
- (4) Mozambique

Correct Answer: (2) South Africa

Solution:

To solve this, let's break down the history and meaning of Apartheid and where it was most famously implemented:

1. Step 1: Understanding Apartheid.

Apartheid refers to the system of racial segregation and discrimination that was enforced in South Africa by the government between 1948 and the early 1990s. The system legally classified people into racial groups and assigned different rights and privileges based on that classification.

2. Step 2: History of Apartheid in South Africa.

The policy of Apartheid aimed to maintain white domination and control over the country's

political, social, and economic resources, while oppressing the black and colored population. This policy was officially implemented after the National Party came to power in 1948.

3. Step 3: End of Apartheid.

Apartheid came to an end in the early 1990s due to internal resistance, including mass protests, and international sanctions. The policy was formally dismantled, and South Africa transitioned to a democratic government with equal rights for all citizens.

4. Step 4: Significance of Apartheid.

The term "Apartheid" has since become synonymous with state-enforced racial segregation and has been used to describe similar discriminatory practices in other parts of the world, though it was most prominently linked with South Africa.

Quick Tip

Remember, Apartheid was a systematic form of racial segregation and discrimination, primarily enforced in South Africa. The policy was officially ended in 1994 with the election of Nelson Mandela as the first black president.

94. Gandhian Idea of individual rights was characterised within the framework of –

- (1) Human interdependence
- (2) European liberal tradition
- (3) Socialist tradition
- (4) Vedic tradition

Correct Answer: (1) Human interdependence

Solution:

1. Understanding Gandhian Philosophy: Gandhi believed that individual rights cannot be separated from the collective well-being of society.
2. Human Interdependence: He emphasized human interdependence, meaning that the rights of an individual are closely tied to their duties toward others. Gandhi rejected the idea of individualism as seen in Western liberalism.
3. Contrast with Other Traditions: The European liberal tradition focuses on individual autonomy and freedom, which differs from Gandhi's focus on duty and collective

responsibility. The Socialist and Vedic traditions also have different views on the relationship between individual rights and social welfare.

Quick Tip

Gandhi's view of individual rights is centered on moral duties towards others and the collective good, unlike individualistic liberal traditions.

95. Which of the following international instruments provide for the abolition of death penalty?

- (1) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- (2) First Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- (3) Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- (4) Optional Protocol to International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Correct Answer: (3) Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Solution:

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): This covenant affirms the right to life, but it does not specifically abolish the death penalty.
2. First Optional Protocol to ICCPR: This protocol allows individuals to submit complaints to the UN Human Rights Committee, but it does not abolish the death penalty.
3. Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR: This is the key instrument that aims to abolish the death penalty. It focuses on the abolition of capital punishment globally, aligning with the principles of the right to life.
4. Optional Protocol to Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: This protocol does not deal with the abolition of the death penalty and focuses on the rights related to economic, social, and cultural matters.

Quick Tip

The Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR is specifically aimed at abolishing the death penalty, while other instruments focus on different aspects of human rights.

96. Damages awarded to punish the wrongdoer are called -----.

- (1) Compensatory damages
- (2) Nominal damages
- (3) Exemplary damages
- (4) Liquidated damages

Correct Answer: (3) Exemplary damages

Solution:

1. Understanding Damages: Damages are compensation awarded to a plaintiff in a legal case to make up for harm or loss suffered.
2. Compensatory Damages: These are awarded to compensate for actual losses or injuries suffered by the plaintiff. They aim to restore the plaintiff to the position they were in before the harm occurred.
3. Nominal Damages: These are symbolic damages awarded when the plaintiff has suffered a legal wrong but has not suffered substantial harm or loss.
4. Exemplary (Punitive) Damages: These are awarded in cases of severe wrongdoing to punish the defendant for particularly egregious behavior and to deter others from engaging in similar actions.
5. Liquidated Damages: These are pre-determined amounts specified in contracts, meant to compensate for a breach, and are agreed upon by both parties beforehand.

Quick Tip

Exemplary damages are specifically meant to punish the wrongdoer and deter future misconduct, unlike compensatory damages, which are focused on making the victim whole again.

97. The Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is provided under which provision of Indian Constitution?

- (1) Article 32
- (2) Article 136

(3) Article 143

(4) Article 145

Correct Answer: (3) Article 143

Solution:

To solve this, we need to understand the specific powers and jurisdiction granted to the Supreme Court under the Indian Constitution:

1. Step 1: Understanding Advisory Jurisdiction.

Article 143 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. This provision allows the President of India to refer any question of law or fact of public importance to the Supreme Court for its opinion. The Supreme Court, however, is not bound to give a binding decision but only an advisory one.

2. Step 2: Article 32 vs Article 136.

While Article 32 grants the right to approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of fundamental rights, and Article 136 deals with the Supreme Court's power to grant special leave to appeal, neither of these deals specifically with advisory jurisdiction.

3. Step 3: Importance of Article 143.

Article 143 specifically empowers the President to refer important legal questions to the Supreme Court for advice. Therefore, it is the correct provision for advisory jurisdiction.

Quick Tip

Remember, Article 143 is the key provision related to the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, where the President can seek the court's opinion on any important question of law or fact.

98. International Humanitarian Law is -----.

(1) Branch of International Law which provides protection to Human beings from the consequences of Armed conflicts

(2) Branch of International Environment Law that provides protection to Environment

(3) Branch of International Law seeking intervention in the States violating Human Rights of the people

(4) Branch of International Law providing for humanitarian assistance to the people affected

by the Natural Disasters

Correct Answer: (1) Branch of International Law which provides protection to Human beings from the consequences of Armed conflicts

Solution:

To solve this, let's break down what International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is and what it covers:

1. Step 1: What is International Humanitarian Law?

International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is a body of law that aims to limit the effects of armed conflict on people and property. It protects individuals who are not taking part in hostilities (such as civilians and medical personnel) and regulates the means and methods of warfare.

2. Step 2: Focus on Armed Conflicts.

IHL is primarily concerned with the protection of human life and dignity during armed conflicts, including the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of civilian infrastructure.

Quick Tip

International Humanitarian Law is essential for regulating armed conflicts and minimizing harm to non-combatants.

99. Constitutional morality emphasizes which of the following core values?

- (1) Rule of law, liberty, equality, and fraternity
- (2) Market freedom and property rights
- (3) Popular sentiment and public morality
- (4) Executive discretion and majoritarianism

Correct Answer: (1) Rule of law, liberty, equality, and fraternity

Solution:

To solve this, we need to understand the meaning of "constitutional morality" and its focus on core values:

1. Step 1: Understanding Constitutional Morality.

Constitutional morality refers to the respect and adherence to the Constitution's principles,

values, and guidelines. It is the idea that the functioning of a democratic society should be based on constitutional principles, even when popular opinion or political expediency suggests otherwise.

2. Step 2: Core Values in Constitutional Morality.

The core values that constitutional morality promotes include the rule of law, liberty, equality, and fraternity. These principles are derived from the preamble and the essential framework of the Indian Constitution, guiding the functioning of the government and the protection of citizens' rights.

3. Step 3: Elimination of Incorrect Options.

Option (2) Market freedom and property rights are not central to constitutional morality; it focuses more on justice, liberty, and equality.

Option (3) Popular sentiment and public morality can change over time, but constitutional morality remains rooted in the constitution.

Option (4) Executive discretion and majoritarianism are not in line with the principles of fairness and equality found in constitutional morality.

4. Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is Option (1), which includes the values of rule of law, liberty, equality, and fraternity, all of which are the essence of constitutional morality.

Quick Tip

Constitutional morality is the foundation for a just and fair democracy. It stresses adherence to the values mentioned in the Constitution rather than allowing decisions to be swayed by popular opinion or executive discretion.

100. The Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission relates to ____.

- (1) Powers and Functions of the President
- (2) Formation of Telangana State
- (3) Pay Revision for Employees
- (4) Centre-State Relations

Correct Answer: (4) Centre-State Relations

Solution:

To solve this, we need to understand the role of the Sarkaria Commission and the nature of its recommendations:

1. Step 1: Understanding the Sarkaria Commission.

The Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983 to examine the relationship between the Center and the States in India. It aimed to review the working of the existing arrangements in the Constitution and to suggest changes to improve relations between the two. The commission specifically focused on federalism and the distribution of powers and functions between the two levels of government.

2. Step 2: Scope of the Commission's Recommendations.

The recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission primarily concerned Centre-State relations. It made several suggestions to strengthen federalism, enhance cooperation, and resolve issues between the central government and the states. The Commission's report became a crucial framework for addressing federalism issues in India.

3. Step 3: Elimination of Incorrect Options.

Option (1) Powers and Functions of the President is unrelated to the commission's focus on federal relations.

Option (2) Formation of Telangana State is not related to the Sarkaria Commission but rather to a later state reorganization issue.

Option (3) Pay Revision for Employees is a different matter entirely, which does not fall within the scope of the Sarkaria Commission's mandate.

4. Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is Option (4), as the primary focus of the Sarkaria Commission was to review and suggest reforms related to Centre-State relations.

Quick Tip

The Sarkaria Commission's main contribution was to provide a balanced framework for resolving conflicts and enhancing cooperation between the central and state governments.

101. A matter under consideration in the Court is called as _____.

- (1) Status quo
- (2) Res judicata
- (3) Sub-judice
- (4) Injunction

Correct Answer: (3) Sub-judice

Solution:

To solve this, let's understand the term "sub-judice" in legal terms:

1. Step 1: What is Sub-judice?

The term "sub-judice" refers to any matter that is currently under consideration by a court. It indicates that the case is not yet decided and is still pending before the court. It is a legal term used to prevent discussions or actions outside the court that may influence or prejudice the case under consideration.

2. Step 2: Understanding the Options.

Status quo refers to the current state of affairs, typically maintained by the court during proceedings.

Res judicata refers to a matter that has already been judged and cannot be reopened.

Injunction refers to an order issued by the court to prevent certain actions.

Therefore, "Sub-judice" is the correct term for matters under court consideration.

Quick Tip

Sub-judice refers to any case that is under active judicial consideration, meaning the matter is still pending and cannot be publicly discussed or acted upon until the court decision is made.

102. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, came into effect on:

- (1) 1st January 2024
- (2) 1st April 2024
- (3) 1st July 2024
- (4) 1st October 2024

Correct Answer: (3) 1st July 2024

Solution:

To solve this, we need to understand the effective date of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023:

1. Step 1: BNSS Overview.

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, is a legal framework aimed at enhancing citizen safety and security in India. It outlines laws related to the rights of citizens in matters of public safety and security.

2. Step 2: Official Date of Implementation.

The BNSS, 2023, came into effect officially on 1st July 2024, marking the start of its provisions in practical terms.

Quick Tip

The BNSS, 2023, is set to take effect from 1st July 2024, making it crucial to stay updated on its provisions and how they affect public safety policies.

103. The Gloucester Grammar school case is a landmark case in tort law decided in the year ----- .

- (1) 1915
- (2) 1868
- (3) 1410
- (4) 1703

Correct Answer: (3) 1410

Solution:

To solve this, we need to understand the significance of the Gloucester Grammar school case:

1. Step 1: Overview of the Case.

The Gloucester Grammar School Case was a landmark case in English tort law. It was decided in 1410 and is notable for establishing principles regarding the liability for injuries and the scope of duty of care.

2. Step 2: Key Details of the Case.

In this case, the plaintiff sued the school for an injury he sustained due to the negligence of the school authorities. The court's decision in 1410 set important precedents for the

development of negligence and tort law in the UK.

Quick Tip

The Gloucester Grammar School Case, decided in 1410, was significant in the evolution of tort law, particularly in establishing principles related to negligence and the duty of care.

104. The importance of Intellectual Property (I.P.) was first recognised in the Paris Convention for the protection of _____ .

- (1) Industrial Property
- (2) Literature and Artistic works
- (3) Product and Property
- (4) Artificial Intelligence

Correct Answer: (1) Industrial Property

Solution:

To solve this, let's break down the role of the Paris Convention in intellectual property (I.P.):

1. Step 1: The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

The Paris Convention was established in 1883 and aims to provide protection for industrial property rights across member countries. This includes patents, trademarks, industrial designs, and other related aspects of industrial property.

2. Step 2: Focus on Industrial Property.

The Paris Convention specifically addresses the protection of "Industrial Property," which refers to innovations in manufacturing, designs, trademarks, and other industrial creations. This is the key focus of the Convention's protection, rather than literature or artistic works.

3. Step 3: Recognition of Industrial Property.

The Convention laid the foundation for cross-border protection of industrial property, ensuring that inventors and creators could protect their innovations internationally.

Quick Tip

The Paris Convention, adopted in 1883, is fundamental in protecting industrial property rights globally. It provides a framework for patent and trademark protection across member countries.

105. The 'Nirbhaya Fund' was established by the Government of India in which year?

- (1) 2011
- (2) 2013
- (3) 2021
- (4) 2024

Correct Answer: (2) 2013

Solution:

To solve this, we need to know the establishment year of the Nirbhaya Fund:

1. Step 1: Overview of Nirbhaya Fund.

The Nirbhaya Fund was set up by the Government of India in 2013 after the tragic Nirbhaya gang rape case. The fund was aimed at enhancing the safety and security of women in India.

2. Step 2: Key Objective of the Fund.

The fund supports initiatives to improve women's safety, including funding for the implementation of projects related to women's security in public spaces and ensuring effective law enforcement.

3. Step 3: Timing of the Fund's Establishment.

The Nirbhaya Fund was officially announced in the Union Budget of 2013, following the nationwide outrage over the 2012 Delhi gang rape case.

Quick Tip

The Nirbhaya Fund, established in 2013, is a critical initiative to improve women's safety in India, addressing issues like public safety, legal reforms, and victim support.

106. Who has the power to decide disputes related to the election of the President and Vice-President of India?

- (1) Election Commission
- (2) Parliament
- (3) Supreme Court of India
- (4) President of India

Correct Answer: (3) Supreme Court of India

Solution:

To solve this, let's understand the role of the Supreme Court regarding election disputes:

1. Step 1: Role of the Supreme Court.

According to the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court of India is the final authority when it comes to resolving disputes related to the election of the President and Vice-President. These disputes include matters concerning the validity of election results and any legal challenges arising from the election process.

2. Step 2: Election Commission and Parliament.

While the Election Commission is responsible for overseeing the election process, the resolution of election-related disputes is beyond its remit. Parliament also does not have the authority to resolve such disputes.

3. Step 3: Supreme Court's Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court has the ultimate judicial authority to decide any issues related to the election of the President and Vice-President as per the provisions of the Constitution.

Quick Tip

The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction to decide disputes regarding the election of the President and Vice-President of India, ensuring fair and lawful elections.

107. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a cognizable offence?

- (1) Police can register FIR without prior approval
- (2) Requires prior sanction of court to investigate
- (3) Usually non-bailable
- (4) Considered serious in nature

Correct Answer: (2) Requires prior sanction of court to investigate

Solution:

To solve this, we need to understand the nature of cognizable offences:

1. Step 1: What is a Cognizable Offence?

A cognizable offence is a serious offence where the police have the authority to arrest the accused without a warrant and begin an investigation without the permission of a court. Such offences typically include serious crimes like murder, rape, etc.

2. Step 2: Characteristics of Cognizable Offences.

The police can register an FIR (First Information Report) without prior approval from a court.

The offence is generally considered serious and bailable in some cases.

Cognizable offences do not require prior sanction from the court for investigation.

3. Step 3: Correct Answer Explanation.

Option (2) "Requires prior sanction of court to investigate" is incorrect because cognizable offences do not require court sanction for police to investigate. This is a characteristic of non-cognizable offences.

Quick Tip

In cognizable offences, police can immediately arrest and investigate without prior court approval. For non-cognizable offences, court approval is required to start investigations.

108. Which of the following statements about the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is true?

- (1) The CBI can investigate any case in India without State Government approval
- (2) The CBI operates under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India
- (3) The CBI primarily reports to the Ministry of Finance
- (4) The CBI requires the consent of State Governments to investigate cases within their jurisdiction

Correct Answer: (4) The CBI requires the consent of State Governments to investigate cases within their jurisdiction

Solution:

To solve this, let's understand the role and powers of the CBI:

1. Step 1: What is the CBI?

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the premier investigating agency in India. It handles cases related to serious crimes, corruption, and other special investigations.

2. Step 2: CBI's Jurisdiction.

The CBI cannot investigate cases in states without the consent of the respective state government unless the case is referred by the state government or authorized by the central government.

It operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions, not under the Supreme Court or the Ministry of Finance.

3. Step 3: Correct Answer Explanation.

Option (4) is correct because the CBI requires the consent of the State Government to investigate cases within its jurisdiction unless it is a case under the purview of central laws.

Quick Tip

The CBI needs state consent for investigating cases within states, unless the case is of national importance or falls under central jurisdiction.

109. Which of the following is not patentable under Indian law?

- (1) Process of making a new drug
- (2) Discovery of a new planet
- (3) New machine
- (4) Genetically modified microorganism

Correct Answer: (2) Discovery of a new planet

Solution:

To solve this, let's examine what is patentable under Indian law:

1. Step 1: What is Patentable in India?

Indian patent law allows the patenting of inventions that are novel, non-obvious, and industrially applicable. However, there are exceptions, and certain categories are not patentable.

2. Step 2: Analyzing the Options.

Process of making a new drug can be patented if it is an innovative method that meets the patent criteria.

New machine can be patented if it is a new invention with industrial applicability.

Genetically modified microorganisms can be patented if they have specific utility and innovation.

3. Step 3: Correct Answer Explanation.

The discovery of a new planet is not patentable because patents are granted only for inventions, not discoveries. A planet is a natural body and cannot be patented.

Quick Tip

Patent law protects inventions but not discoveries. A new planet is a discovery, not an invention, so it cannot be patented under Indian law.

110. Which of the following are the theories of punishment?

- (1) Deterrent theory, laissez fair theory, and Reformatory theory
- (2) Deterrent theory, Preventive, and Retributive
- (3) Retributive theory, Reformatory theory, and Attractive theory
- (4) Preventive, Retributive and lifestyle theory

Correct Answer: (2) Deterrent theory, Preventive, and Retributive

Solution:

To solve this, let's understand the various theories of punishment:

1. Step 1: Theories of Punishment.

Theories of punishment are based on the purpose of penalizing criminals. These theories can be broadly categorized into several types, each focusing on different aspects of the criminal justice process.

2. Step 2: Analyzing the Options.

Deterrent Theory aims to discourage the offender and others from committing crimes by instilling fear of punishment.

Preventive Theory seeks to prevent the offender from committing future crimes, often by

incapacitating them (e.g., imprisonment).

Retributive Theory is based on the idea that punishment is a deserved response to the wrongdoing, aiming for justice rather than rehabilitation or deterrence.

3. Step 3: Why Option (2) is Correct.

Option (2) is correct because it includes three well-known theories: deterrent theory, preventive theory, and retributive theory, which are the primary philosophies guiding punishment in criminal justice.

Quick Tip

Remember, deterrent theory aims to prevent future crimes by fear of punishment, preventive theory seeks to stop future offenses by removing the offender's opportunity, and retributive theory focuses on delivering justice and fairness to the crime committed.

Question Numbers : (111 to 115)

Comprehension

Theories of statutory interpretation form the bedrock of judicial hermeneutics, particularly in common law systems where judicial exposition coexists with legislative supremacy. At the foundational level, the literal rule posits that when statutory language is clear and unambiguous, the court is bound to give effect to the text, even if it leads to inconvenient consequences. This approach is based on the maxim *expressum facit cessare tacitum*. However, the golden rule, permits departure from the literal meaning to avert absurdity. This rule acknowledges the imperfection of legislative drafting and underscores the principle *noscitur a sociis*, which means a word is known by the company it keeps.

More dynamic is the mischief rule, originating from *Heydon's Case*, which directs the court to examine the defect or mischief in prior law that legislation intended to cure. It empowers courts to consider extrinsic aids, including Law Commission reports and legislative debates. In the constitutional domain, the purposive approach was employed in landmark cases such as *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*, *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* and *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*. This interpretation

approach prioritizes the spirit over the letter of the law and affirms transformative constitutionalism. Amidst this interpretive elasticity, the judiciary remains constrained by the maxim *judicis est jus dicere non dare*, which stipulates that the judge's role is to declare law, but not legislate.

111 The maxim *noscitur a sociis* is most relevant for

- (1) Extrinsic aids to help interpretation
- (2) Historical context for interpretation
- (3) Contextual interpretation of words
- (4) Judicial precedent-based interpretation

Correct Answer: (3) Contextual interpretation of words

Solution:

The maxim *noscitur a sociis* is a principle used in statutory interpretation, which asserts that the meaning of a word can be determined by the words surrounding it. This means that a word is understood by the company it keeps. It helps in interpreting ambiguous or vague terms by considering the context in which they appear. This maxim is primarily used in contextual interpretation of words (Option 3). It guides courts to interpret a word in a manner that is consistent with the surrounding words and the overall context of the statute, rather than interpreting it in isolation.

For example, if a statute refers to “vehicles, such as cars, trucks, and motorcycles,” the term “vehicles” should be interpreted in the context of the other items listed, implying that it refers to road-going transportation methods and not, for example, trains or airplanes. This is a classic example of contextual interpretation. Thus, the maxim *noscitur a sociis* helps clarify the meaning of a term by looking at how it relates to other words in the statute.

Other options are less relevant in this context:

Option (1) Extrinsic aids to help interpretation refers to materials outside the text of the statute, such as legislative history or external documents, which are not the focus of the maxim *noscitur a sociis*.

Option (2) Historical context for interpretation involves interpreting laws based on the historical circumstances or the situation when the law was passed, which differs from the principle of interpreting words by their surrounding context.

Option (4) Judicial precedent-based interpretation involves interpreting laws based on

previous court decisions, which is a different approach from the contextual interpretation based on the surrounding words.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option (3): Contextual interpretation of words.

Quick Tip

When interpreting statutes, always pay attention to the surrounding words to better understand the intended meaning of ambiguous terms. Contextual interpretation can prevent misinterpretations that might arise if a term is understood in isolation.

112 What is the meaning of the legal maxim *expressum facit cessare tacitum*?

- (1) What is expressed excludes what is implied
- (2) What is implied excludes what is expressed
- (3) What is implied includes what is expressed
- (4) What is expressed includes what is implied

Correct Answer: (1) What is expressed excludes what is implied

Solution:

The legal maxim *expressum facit cessare tacitum* refers to the rule that what is expressly stated in a legal document excludes what is implied or not explicitly mentioned. It essentially means that if something is explicitly stated, any implied provisions that could contradict it are excluded. This principle helps in preventing ambiguity by ensuring that what is clearly stated overrides what is not said.

For example, if a statute specifically grants a right or permission, anything impliedly suggesting the contrary is disregarded. Thus, Option (1), which states "What is expressed excludes what is implied," is the correct interpretation of this maxim.

To further clarify:

Option (2) "What is implied excludes what is expressed" would be incorrect because implied provisions are generally excluded when the statute explicitly addresses a matter.

Option (3) "What is implied includes what is expressed" is also incorrect because it goes against the maxim's purpose of emphasizing explicit language over implied meaning.

Option (4) "What is expressed includes what is implied" is similarly incorrect, as it suggests

that implied meanings should be included even when contradicted by explicit statements in the statute.

Thus, the correct answer is Option (1): What is expressed excludes what is implied.

Quick Tip

When interpreting laws, always prioritize the explicitly stated provisions over what is merely implied. This helps to clarify the law's true intent and prevent contradictions between expressed and implied meanings.

113 Which of the following cases is not an example of purposive interpretation?

- (1) Kesavananda Bharati's case
- (2) Maneka Gandhi's case
- (3) Heydon's case
- (4) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy's case

Correct Answer: (3) Heydon's case

Solution:

Purposive interpretation is an approach where the court seeks to understand the law based on its purpose and the intention behind the statute. This approach prioritizes the spirit of the law over its literal meaning. In the case of *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*, *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*, and *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, the courts employed purposive interpretation to expand fundamental rights and apply the Constitution in a transformative manner.

On the other hand, Heydon's case is significant for the mischief rule, which focuses on identifying the mischief or defect in the law that the statute was meant to address. This approach is not about understanding the broader purpose or spirit of the law but rather about fixing the gaps in existing law, and it is not a purposive approach.

Thus, the correct answer is Option (3): Heydon's case.

To further clarify:

Option (1) "Kesavananda Bharati's case" was a landmark case where the court employed purposive interpretation to preserve the basic structure of the Constitution.

Option (2) "Maneka Gandhi's case" is another example where the court used purposive interpretation to expand the scope of the right to personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Option (4) "Justice K.S. Puttaswamy's case" is an example of purposive interpretation where the court upheld the right to privacy as a fundamental right under the Constitution.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option (3): Heydon's case.

Quick Tip

When considering legal interpretation, remember that the purposive approach seeks to understand the broader objectives behind laws. The mischief rule, on the other hand, focuses on remedying specific issues in previous laws.

114. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (1) Judicial interpretation coexists with legislative supremacy in common law.
- (2) Literal rule of interpretation provides that court is bound to give effect to the text, only if it leads to convenient consequences.
- (3) Golden rule of interpretation permits departure from the literal meaning of the text in order to avert absurdity.
- (4) Mischief rule directs the court to examine the defect in prior law that legislation intended to cure.

Correct Answer: (2) Literal rule of interpretation provides that court is bound to give effect to the text, only if it leads to convenient consequences.

Solution:

The literal rule requires the court to follow the exact text even if it leads to inconvenient consequences. The statement in Option 2 misrepresents the literal rule's approach, as it emphasizes convenient outcomes, which is not the essence of the rule.

Quick Tip

The literal rule dictates that the words of the statute be followed exactly, irrespective of whether the results are inconvenient or not.

115. The legal maxim 'judicis est jus dicere non dare' emphasizes ----- .

- (1) Judicial activism
- (2) Transformative constitutionalism
- (3) Judicial restraint
- (4) Purposive Interpretation

Correct Answer: (3) Judicial restraint

Solution:

The legal maxim *judicis est jus dicere non dare* emphasizes judicial restraint, which means judges are to declare the law and not to legislate or make new laws. This aligns with the idea of the judiciary interpreting existing laws rather than creating them.

Quick Tip

The maxim reinforces the idea that judges should limit their role to interpreting the law as it stands, without overstepping into legislative functions.

Question Numbers : (116 to 120)

The law of insurance, rooted in the general principles of contract law, is governed by doctrines distinctively evolved to reflect its aleatory nature. Insurance contracts are contracts *uberrimae fidei*. The insured is required to disclose all material facts that may influence the judgment of a prudent insurer. It must be noted that suppression of the truth is equivalent to the suggestion of falsehood. Unlike commutative contracts, insurance agreements are aleatory, where performance depends on uncertain events. The principle of indemnity ensures that the insured is restored to the financial position prior to loss, negating unjust enrichment. It is applicable in marine insurance, fire insurance, home insurance etc. However, in life insurance, the indemnity principle is relaxed due to its classification as a contingent contract, enforceable upon the assured event, not actual loss.

The doctrine of insurable interest is pivotal. It mandates that the insured must have a legally recognized interest in the subject matter at the time of loss or at inception in life

insurance, failing which, the contract is void ab initio. Additionally, the principle of subrogation entitles the insurer, upon indemnification, to step into the shoes of the insured and recover from third parties. In the interpretation of insurance contracts, ambiguities are construed against the drafter, which is typically the insurer. Courts prioritize the reasonable expectations of the insured, provided there is no breach of disclosure duties.

116. What is the meaning of uberrimae fidei?

- (1) utmost good faith
- (2) full disclosure
- (3) no concealment
- (4) only in writing

Correct Answer: (1) utmost good faith

Solution:

To solve this, we need to understand the meaning of uberrimae fidei in the context of insurance contracts:

1. Step 1: Understanding the Term Uerrimae Fidei.

Uerrimae fidei is a Latin term that translates to "utmost good faith." It is a fundamental principle of insurance contracts, requiring both the insurer and the insured to act with the highest level of honesty and full disclosure of all material facts.

2. Step 2: Application of Uerrimae Fidei in Insurance.

The principle of utmost good faith mandates that the insured disclose all relevant information that could influence the insurer's decision to accept the policy. Non-disclosure or concealment of facts by the insured is considered a breach of this duty.

3. Step 3: Elimination of Incorrect Options.

Option (2) full disclosure is a part of utmost good faith, but it does not capture the broader meaning of uberrimae fidei.

Option (3) no concealment is a result of the principle of utmost good faith, but does not define it.

Option (4) only in writing is unrelated to the concept of uberrimae fidei.

4. Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is Option (1), as uberrimae fidei refers to acting with "utmost good faith"

in insurance contracts.

Quick Tip

Uerrimae fidei is the foundation of trust and transparency in insurance relationships. Failure to uphold it may result in a claim being denied.

117. The indemnity principle is relaxed in which type of insurance?

- (1) Marine Insurance
- (2) Life Insurance
- (3) Home Insurance
- (4) Fire Insurance

Correct Answer: (2) Life Insurance

Solution:

To solve this, we need to examine the application of the indemnity principle in different types of insurance:

1. Step 1: Understanding the Indemnity Principle.

The principle of indemnity is a key feature in most types of insurance. It ensures that the insured is compensated for the loss suffered but does not profit from it. The goal is to restore the insured to the financial position they were in before the loss.

2. Step 2: Relaxation in Life Insurance.

Unlike other forms of insurance, such as marine or fire insurance, life insurance does not strictly follow the indemnity principle. In life insurance, the sum assured is paid to the beneficiary upon the death of the insured, regardless of the actual financial loss incurred. This is because life insurance is a contingent contract based on a specific event (death) rather than a loss to be indemnified.

3. Step 3: Elimination of Incorrect Options.

Option (1) Marine Insurance adheres to the indemnity principle, where compensation is based on actual loss.

Option (3) Home Insurance follows the indemnity principle, restoring the insured to their prior financial position.

Option (4) Fire Insurance also adheres to the indemnity principle.

4. Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is Option (2), as the indemnity principle is relaxed in life insurance.

Quick Tip

In life insurance, the benefit is contingent on the occurrence of the assured event (death) and not linked to the financial loss.

118. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (1) Insured shall be restored to the financial position prior to loss.
- (2) Insured must have a legally recognized interest in the subject matter.
- (3) Courts prioritize the reasonable expectations of the insured.
- (4) Suppression of the falsehood is equivalent to the suggestion of truth.

Correct Answer: (4) Suppression of the falsehood is equivalent to the suggestion of truth.

Solution:

To solve this, we need to evaluate the truth of each statement:

1. Step 1: Identifying the False Statement.

The statement "Suppression of the falsehood is equivalent to the suggestion of truth" is incorrect. In insurance law, suppression of the truth is equivalent to the suggestion of falsehood, not the other way around. This is a critical principle of utmost good faith in insurance contracts.

2. Step 2: Understanding the Correct Statements.

Option (1) is true: The insured must be restored to their financial position before the loss.

Option (2) is true: Insured must have a legally recognized interest in the subject matter for the contract to be valid.

Option (3) is true: Courts prioritize the reasonable expectations of the insured, especially in cases of ambiguous contract terms.

3. Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is Option (4), as the suppression of the truth in insurance contracts is treated as a breach, not as the suggestion of truth.

Quick Tip

Always disclose all relevant facts to avoid the risk of your insurance claim being denied due to non-disclosure.

119. The principle of subrogation allows the insurer to -----.

- (1) Sue the insured for breach
- (2) Avoid liability and payment to insured
- (3) Recover from third parties after paying a claim
- (4) Cancel the policy retroactively

Correct Answer: (3) Recover from third parties after paying a claim

Solution:

To solve this, we need to understand the principle of subrogation in insurance contracts:

1. Step 1: What is Subrogation?

Subrogation is the principle that allows the insurer to recover the claim amount from third parties after indemnifying the insured for the loss. The insurer essentially "steps into the shoes" of the insured to seek compensation from those who are legally responsible for the damage.

2. Step 2: Elimination of Incorrect Options.

Option (1) is incorrect: Subrogation allows the insurer to recover from third parties, not sue the insured.

Option (2) is incorrect: Subrogation does not allow the insurer to avoid liability or payment to the insured.

Option (4) is incorrect: Subrogation has no relation to the retroactive cancellation of the policy.

3. Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is Option (3), as subrogation allows the insurer to recover from third parties after paying the claim to the insured.

Quick Tip

Subrogation helps insurers recover costs from responsible third parties, ensuring that the insured is compensated without unjustly profiting.

120. What does the principle of indemnity aim to prevent?

- (1) Contingent contract
- (2) Contract formation
- (3) Unjust enrichment
- (4) Risk allocation

Correct Answer: (3) Unjust enrichment

Solution:

To solve this, we need to understand the purpose of the indemnity principle in insurance:

1. Step 1: Understanding the Indemnity Principle.

The principle of indemnity ensures that the insured is compensated for the actual loss they have incurred but does not allow them to profit from the insurance. It is designed to prevent the insured from being unjustly enriched.

2. Step 2: Why Prevent Unjust Enrichment?

Indemnity is about restoring the insured to their pre-loss financial position, and any amount paid in excess of that would constitute unjust enrichment.

3. Step 3: Elimination of Incorrect Options.

Option (1) Contingent contract refers to contracts that depend on uncertain events, which is unrelated to indemnity.

Option (2) Contract formation is not the focus of the indemnity principle, which is about compensation after loss.

Option (4) Risk allocation is more related to the distribution of risks, not the indemnification process.

4. Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is Option (3), as the principle of indemnity aims to prevent unjust enrichment.

Quick Tip

Indemnity ensures that the insured does not profit from a claim but is only restored to the financial position they were in before the loss.
