

AP LAW CET 3 Years Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 30 Mins	Maximum Marks :120	Total Questions :120
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General Instructions

1. The **AP LAW CET 2025 (3 Years)** examination will be conducted in **Computer-Based Test (CBT)** mode by **Sri Krishnadevaraya University**, Anantapuramu on behalf of the **AP State Council of Higher Education (APSCHE)**.
2. The test will be held for admission into **3-Year LL.B. Regular Courses** offered by various law colleges in Andhra Pradesh.
3. The duration of the examination is **90 minutes**.
4. The question paper consists of **120 multiple-choice questions (MCQs)**.
5. Each question carries **1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for wrong answers.
6. The question paper is divided into three sections — **(A) General Knowledge and Mental Ability**, **(B) Current Affairs**, and **(C) Aptitude for the Study of Law**.
7. The medium of the question paper will be **English and Telugu**.
8. Candidates must bring a valid **Hall Ticket** and **Photo ID proof** to the examination centre.
9. Rough work should be done only in the space provided on the screen using the rough sheet given by the invigilator.
10. Do not leave the examination hall until the test concludes.

Part - A

1. Odometer is to Mileage as Compass is to

- (A) Hiking
- (B) Needle
- (C) Direction
- (D) Road

Correct Answer: (C) Direction

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is based on an analogy. An analogy is a comparison between two things, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification. We need to identify the relationship

between the first pair of words (Odometer and Mileage) and apply the same relationship to the second pair (Compass and ?).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The relationship between "Odometer" and "Mileage" is that an Odometer is an instrument used to measure mileage (the distance traveled by a vehicle).

Following the same logic, we need to find what a "Compass" is used for. A compass is an instrument used to determine direction (North, South, East, West).

Let's analyze the options:

(A) Hiking is an activity where a compass might be used, but it's not what a compass measures.

(B) A needle is a part of a compass, not what it determines.

(C) Direction is precisely what a compass is used to find.

(D) A road is a path for travel, not related to the function of a compass.

Therefore, the correct analogy is: An Odometer measures Mileage, and a Compass determines Direction.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The relationship is that of an instrument to its function or measurement. An odometer measures mileage, and a compass is used to find direction. Thus, the correct answer is Direction.

 Quick Tip

In analogy questions, first establish a clear and precise relationship between the first pair of words. Then, apply that exact same relationship to the second pair to find the missing word. Common relationships include cause-and-effect, part-to-whole, instrument-and-function, and synonym/antonym.

2. The number of Seats in Rajya Sabha from Andhra Pradesh is

- (A) 11
- (B) 12
- (C) 10
- (D) 9

Correct Answer: (A) 11

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests knowledge of the Indian political system, specifically the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) to different states. The allocation of seats is specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Seats are allocated to the states and union territories based on their population.

Before the bifurcation of the state in 2014, the undivided state of Andhra Pradesh had 18 seats in the Rajya Sabha.

After the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, these 18 seats were divided between the newly formed states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Andhra Pradesh was allocated 11 seats, and Telangana was allocated 7 seats.

Therefore, the current number of Rajya Sabha seats for the state of Andhra Pradesh is 11.

Step 3: Final Answer:

As per the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution and the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Andhra Pradesh has been allotted 11 seats in the Rajya Sabha.

 Quick Tip

For questions related to Indian Polity, it's crucial to stay updated on recent constitutional amendments and acts, such as state reorganizations, as they often change the allocation of parliamentary seats. The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution is the primary source for Rajya Sabha seat allocation.

3. Which of the following games is played with a racket?

- (A) Canoeing
- (B) Skiing
- (C) Curling
- (D) Tennis

Correct Answer: (D) Tennis

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires knowledge of different sports and the primary equipment used to play them. A racket is a piece of sports equipment consisting of a handled frame with an open hoop across which a network of strings is stretched tightly.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the equipment used in each of the given sports:

(A) **Canoeing:** This is a water sport that involves paddling a canoe with a single-bladed paddle. It does not use a racket.

(B) **Skiing:** This is a winter sport where the participant uses skis to glide over snow. It does not use a racket.

(C) **Curling:** This is a winter sport in which players slide stones on a sheet of ice towards a target area. It involves brooms or brushes, not rackets.

(D) **Tennis:** This is a sport where players use a racket to hit a ball over a net and into the opponent's court. Other racket sports include badminton, squash, and table tennis.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the given options, only Tennis is played with a racket. Therefore, option (D) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with the basic rules and equipment of major international sports. Questions about sports terminology, equipment, and famous tournaments are common in general knowledge sections of competitive exams.

4. Three important rivers of the Indian subcontinent have their sources near the Manasarovar Lake in the Great Himalayas. These rivers are

- (A) Krishna, Godavari and Penna
- (B) Indus, Jhelum and Sutlej
- (C) Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej
- (D) Brahmaputra, Sutlej and Yamuna

Correct Answer: (C) Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of Indian geography, specifically the origin points (sources) of major Himalayan rivers. The Manasarovar Lake region in the Tibetan Plateau is the source of several significant trans-boundary rivers.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's trace the origins of the rivers in the options:

- **Indus River:** Originates from a glacier near Bokhar Chu in the Tibetan region, in the vicinity of Lake Manasarovar.
- **Sutlej River:** Originates from Rakshastal Lake, which is near Lake Manasarovar in Tibet.
- **Brahmaputra River:** Originates from the Chemayungdung Glacier of the Kailash range, near Lake Manasarovar. It is known as the Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet.

Based on this, the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra all originate near Lake Manasarovar.

Now let's check the other options:

- (A) **Krishna, Godavari, and Penna:** These are peninsular rivers that originate in the Western Ghats, far from the Himalayas.
- (B) **Jhelum River:** Originates from the Verinag Spring in the Pir Panjal range in Jammu and Kashmir, not near Lake Manasarovar.
- (D) **Yamuna River:** Originates from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Lower Himalayas of Uttarakhand, not near Lake Manasarovar.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The three major rivers that have their sources near Lake Manasarovar are the Brahmaputra, Indus, and Sutlej. Therefore, option (C) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

Creating a map or a table of major Indian rivers with their sources, tributaries, and the states they flow through is an effective study method for geography. Pay special attention to the Himalayan (perennial) and Peninsular (non-perennial) river systems.

5. What is the capital of Afghanistan?

- (A) Kabul
- (B) Kandahar
- (C) Herat
- (D) Jalalabad

Correct Answer: (A) Kabul

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a straightforward general knowledge question asking for the capital city of the country Afghanistan.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Kabul:** It is the capital and largest city of Afghanistan, located in the eastern part of the country. It serves as the political, cultural, and economic center.
- **Kandahar, Herat, and Jalalabad:** These are other major and historically significant cities in Afghanistan, but they are not the capital. Kandahar is a major city in the south, Herat in the west, and Jalalabad in the east.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The capital city of Afghanistan is Kabul. Thus, option (A) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

For competitive exams, it is essential to know the capitals and currencies of all major countries, especially those that are frequently in the news or are neighbors of India. Using flashcards or map-based learning can help in memorizing them effectively.

6. In India, 15th January is celebrated as

- (A) Teachers Day
- (B) Women's Day
- (C) Mother's Day
- (D) Army Day

Correct Answer: (D) Army Day

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests awareness of important national days and observances in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's identify the dates for each option:

(A) **Teachers' Day** in India is celebrated on 5th September, the birth anniversary of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

(B) **International Women's Day** is celebrated on 8th March. National Women's Day in India is celebrated on 13th February.

(C) **Mother's Day** is celebrated on the second Sunday of May in India and many other countries.

(D) **Army Day** in India is celebrated on 15th January every year. This day marks the occasion when Lieutenant General K. M. Cariappa took over as the first Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army from General Sir Francis Butcher, the last British Commander-in-Chief of India, in 1949.

Step 3: Final Answer:

January 15th is celebrated as Army Day in India. Therefore, option (D) is the correct choice.

 Quick Tip

Maintain a calendar or list of important national and international days. Categorize them (e.g., environmental, health, military) to make memorization easier. Focus on the theme of the current year for important days, as questions can also be asked about that.

7. Prior to 1961, Goa was under the control of

- (A) Portugal
- (B) China
- (C) England
- (D) France

Correct Answer: (A) Portugal

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question pertains to the modern history of India, specifically focusing on the decolonization process and the integration of territories that were not under British rule.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

While the majority of India was under British control and gained independence in 1947, some territories were held by other European powers.

- **Goa, Daman, and Diu** were colonies of Portugal. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish colonies in India (starting in the 16th century) and the last to leave.
- **Puducherry (Pondicherry), Karaikal, Mahé, and Yanam** were French colonies, which were peacefully transferred to India in 1954.
- **England (Great Britain)** controlled the vast majority of the Indian subcontinent, which became independent in 1947.

- **China** has never controlled Goa.

In 1961, after diplomatic efforts to negotiate a handover failed, the Indian government launched a military operation called "Operation Vijay" and annexed Goa, Daman, and Diu, ending approximately 450 years of Portuguese rule.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Prior to its liberation and integration into India in 1961, Goa was a Portuguese colony. Therefore, the correct answer is (A) Portugal.

 Quick Tip

When studying the Indian independence movement, remember to also cover the integration of princely states and the liberation of territories held by other European powers like Portugal (Goa) and France (Puducherry).

8. What does the word "Petrichor" refer to?

- (A) The smell of fresh flowers in spring
- (B) The scent of rain on dry soil
- (C) The fragrance of blooming plants
- (D) The aroma of wet grass

Correct Answer: (B) The scent of rain on dry soil

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests vocabulary. It asks for the definition of the specific word "Petrichor."

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The word "Petrichor" was coined by two Australian researchers, Isabel Joy Bear and Richard G. Thomas, in 1964. It is derived from two Greek words:

- **petra**, meaning "stone" or "rock".
- **ichor**, which in Greek mythology is the ethereal fluid that is the blood of the gods.

Petrichor is the term for the pleasant, earthy scent produced when rain falls on dry soil. The smell is caused by a combination of factors, including oils secreted by certain plants during dry periods and a chemical called geosmin, which is produced by soil-dwelling bacteria.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The word "Petrichor" specifically refers to the pleasant scent of rain on dry soil. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Building a strong vocabulary is key for many competitive exams. Reading widely, using flashcards for new words, and understanding root words (like Greek and Latin roots) can significantly improve your word power.

9. The First Female Judge of the Supreme Court of India is

- (A) Justice Leila Seth
- (B) Justice Cornelia Sorabji
- (C) Justice Fathima Beevi
- (D) Justice Ruma Pal

Correct Answer: (C) Justice Fathima Beevi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests knowledge about important "firsts" in India, specifically concerning the judiciary and women's achievements.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's look at the achievements of the individuals mentioned in the options:

- **Justice Leila Seth:** She was a prominent judge who became the first woman to be the Chief Justice of a state High Court (Himachal Pradesh High Court) in 1991. She was also the first female judge on the Delhi High Court.
- **Cornelia Sorabji:** She was the first female graduate from Bombay University and the first woman to study law at Oxford University. She was India's first female advocate but was never a judge of the Supreme Court.
- **Justice Fathima Beevi:** She made history in 1989 by becoming the first female judge to be appointed to the Supreme Court of India. She was also the first Muslim woman to be appointed to any higher judiciary in the country.
- **Justice Ruma Pal:** She was a distinguished judge of the Supreme Court of India, serving for a long tenure, but she was not the first female judge.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Justice Fathima Beevi was the first woman to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. Therefore, option (C) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

For "First in India" questions, it's helpful to create separate lists for different categories (e.g., Politics, Science, Arts, Judiciary) and for both men and women. Pay close attention to the specific title, like "first female judge of SC" versus "first female Chief Justice of a HC."

10. What is 'Paleontology'?

- (A) Study of human evolution and their inter-relations
- (B) Study of fossils and ancient life forms
- (C) Study of Parenting and raising kids
- (D) Study of Planets

Correct Answer: (B) Study of fossils and ancient life forms

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the definition of a specific branch of science, Paleontology. The suffix "-ology" typically denotes "the study of."

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Paleontology** is the scientific study of life that existed prior to, and sometimes including, the start of the Holocene Epoch (roughly 11,700 years before present). It includes the study of fossils to classify organisms and study their interactions with each other and their environments.

Let's analyze the given options:

(A) Study of human evolution is primarily a part of **Anthropology**.

(B) Study of fossils and ancient life forms is the correct definition of **Paleontology**.

(C) Study of parenting is a field within **Psychology** and **Sociology**.

(D) Study of planets is **Planetology** or a part of **Astronomy**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Paleontology is the study of fossils and ancient life forms. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Learning the meanings of common scientific prefixes and suffixes (like paleo-, bio-, geo-, -ology, -onomy) can help you deduce the meaning of unfamiliar scientific terms during an exam.

11. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Quit India Movement?

(A) 1939

(B) 1942

(C) 1944

(D) 1946

Correct Answer: (B) 1942

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires knowledge of a key event in the Indian independence struggle, specifically the timeline of movements led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement (August Kranti), was a major civil disobedience movement launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay passed the 'Quit India' resolution on 8th August 1942.

On this occasion, Gandhiji delivered his famous "Do or Die" speech, calling for a determined but non-violent resistance to British rule. The movement aimed to compel the British to grant immediate independence to India.

The year 1939 marked the beginning of World War II. The year 1944 was during the peak of the war, and 1946 saw the Cabinet Mission plan. The Quit India Movement was launched in the midst of World War II.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement in the year 1942. Therefore, option (B) is the correct choice.

 Quick Tip

When studying the Indian freedom struggle, create a timeline of major events, movements, and legislative acts. Key dates like the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920), Civil Disobedience Movement (1930), and Quit India Movement (1942) are frequently asked.

12. What does the abbreviation "VR" stand for in technology?

- (A) Virtual Reasoning
- (B) Visual Recognition
- (C) Voice Recording
- (D) Virtual Reality

Correct Answer: (D) Virtual Reality

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of common abbreviations and acronyms used in the field of modern technology.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The abbreviation "VR" stands for **Virtual Reality**.

Virtual Reality is a simulated experience that can be similar to or completely different from the real world. Applications of virtual reality include entertainment (e.g., video games), education (e.g., medical or military training), and business (e.g., virtual meetings). It typically involves the use of headsets that provide visual and auditory feedback to immerse the user in a computer-generated environment.

The other options are incorrect interpretations of the abbreviation:

- Visual Recognition refers to the technology that allows computers to identify objects, people, and places in images and videos.
- Voice Recording is the process of capturing audio.
- Virtual Reasoning is not a standard technological term.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In the context of technology, "VR" stands for Virtual Reality. Hence, option (D) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Stay updated with common tech acronyms like VR, AR (Augmented Reality), AI (Artificial Intelligence), IoT (Internet of Things), and ML (Machine Learning), as they are frequently asked in general awareness sections.

13. The powerhouse of the cell is called

- (A) Nucleus
- (B) Mitochondria
- (C) Ribosome
- (D) Golgi Apparatus

Correct Answer: (B) Mitochondria

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a fundamental question in biology, specifically in cell biology. It asks to identify the organelle within a cell that is responsible for energy production, earning it the nickname "powerhouse."

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's review the functions of the given cell organelles:

(A) **Nucleus:** Often called the "control center" of the cell, the nucleus contains the cell's genetic material (DNA) and controls the cell's growth, metabolism, and reproduction.

(B) **Mitochondria (singular: mitochondrion):** These are organelles responsible for cellular respiration. They take in nutrients from the cell, break them down, and turn them into energy-rich molecules called adenosine triphosphate (ATP). This process of creating ATP provides the energy for most of the cell's activities, which is why mitochondria are known as the "powerhouses" of the cell.

(C) **Ribosome:** These are responsible for protein synthesis. They translate the genetic information from the nucleus into proteins.

(D) **Golgi Apparatus (or Golgi complex):** This organelle modifies, sorts, and packages proteins and lipids for secretion or delivery to other organelles. It acts like a post office for the cell.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The organelle responsible for generating most of the cell's supply of ATP for energy is the mitochondria. Therefore, it is called the "powerhouse of the cell." Option (B) is correct.

 Quick Tip

In cell biology, associating each organelle with a simple nickname or analogy (e.g., Nucleus = Control Center, Mitochondria = Powerhouse, Ribosome = Protein Factory, Golgi Apparatus = Post Office) can make it easier to remember their primary functions.

14. Who painted the famous painting 'The Mona Lisa'?

- (A) Pablo Picasso
- (B) Leonardo da Vinci
- (C) Vincent van Gogh
- (D) Michealangelo

Correct Answer: (B) Leonardo da Vinci

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests general knowledge in the field of art history, specifically asking to identify the creator of one of the world's most famous paintings.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The 'Mona Lisa' (La Gioconda in Italian) is a half-length portrait painting considered an archetype of the Italian Renaissance.

- **Leonardo da Vinci** was an Italian polymath of the High Renaissance who is widely considered one of the most diversely talented individuals ever to have lived. He began painting the Mona Lisa in 1503, and it is now the property of the French Republic, on permanent display at the Louvre Museum in Paris.
- **Pablo Picasso** was a Spanish painter and a co-founder of the Cubist movement. His famous works include 'Guernica' and 'The Weeping Woman'.
- **Vincent van Gogh** was a Dutch Post-Impressionist painter. His notable works include 'The Starry Night' and 'Sunflowers'.
- **Michelangelo** was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet of the High Renaissance. He is famous for the sculpture of 'David' and the paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The celebrated painting 'The Mona Lisa' was painted by Leonardo da Vinci. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

For art and culture questions, it is helpful to associate major artists with their most famous works and the art movement they belonged to (e.g., Renaissance, Impressionism, Cubism).

15. What is the meaning of the term 'Patriarchy'?

- (A) A social system where men have more power than women
- (B) A social system where women have more power than men
- (C) A social system where parliament controls the whole country
- (D) A social system where the political parties control the States

Correct Answer: (A) A social system where men have more power than women

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks for the definition of the sociological term 'Patriarchy'. Understanding the etymology (origin) of the word can help determine its meaning.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The term 'Patriarchy' originates from the Greek words *patriá* (meaning "father" or "lineage") and *árchein* (meaning "to rule").

Therefore, patriarchy literally means "the rule of the father". It describes a social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control of property. In this system, descent is often traced through the male line.

Let's analyze the options:

(A) This correctly defines patriarchy.

(B) A social system where women have more power is called a 'Matriarchy'.

(C) and (D) describe forms of political governance, not the gender-based social structure that 'patriarchy' refers to.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Patriarchy is a social system where men hold a disproportionate share of power. Thus, option (A) is the correct definition.

💡 Quick Tip

Learning the meanings of common Greek and Latin roots can be extremely helpful in deducing the definitions of unfamiliar words. For example, 'patr-' relates to father, 'matr-' to mother, and '-archy' to rule.

16. In which direction does the Earth rotate on its own axis?

- (A) East to West
- (B) North to South
- (C) West to East
- (D) South to North

Correct Answer: (C) West to East

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question tests fundamental knowledge of astronomy and earth science, specifically the direction of Earth's axial rotation.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Earth rotates on its axis, an imaginary line passing through the North and South Poles. This rotation is prograde, meaning it is in the same direction as its orbit around the Sun. When viewed from above the North Pole, the Earth rotates counter-clockwise. This counter-clockwise rotation corresponds to a movement from **West to East**.

This west-to-east rotation is the reason why the Sun, Moon, and stars appear to rise in the eastern sky and set in the western sky. As the Earth spins towards the east, celestial objects appear to move across our sky from east to west.

The options North to South and South to North describe movement along the axis, not rotation around it. East to West is the opposite of the actual rotation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Earth rotates on its own axis from West to East. Therefore, option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

A simple mnemonic to remember this is: The Sun **R**ises in the **E**ast and **S**ets in the **W**est (**RESW**). This apparent motion is caused by the Earth's actual rotation from **W**est to **E**ast (**WE**).

17. Which one of the following ports is the deepest land locked and well protected port?

- (A) Tuticorin
- (B) Paradeep
- (C) Visakhapatnam
- (D) Krishnapatnam

Correct Answer: (C) Visakhapatnam

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify a major Indian port based on its specific geographical characteristics: being deep, landlocked, and well-protected.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the characteristics of the given ports:

- **Visakhapatnam Port:** Located on the east coast of India in Andhra Pradesh, it is one of the country's largest and deepest ports. It is a natural harbor. The term "landlocked" in this context refers to it being extremely well-protected from storms and cyclones by a high promontory of rock called 'Dolphin's Nose' to the south and hills to the north and west. This natural protection makes it one of the safest ports.
- **Tuticorin Port (V. O. Chidambaranar Port):** Located in Tamil Nadu, it is an artificial deep-sea harbour, not a natural landlocked one.
- **Paradeep Port:** Located in Odisha, it is a deep-water port but it is an artificial harbour located on an open sea coast, making it less naturally protected than Visakhapatnam.
- **Krishnapatnam Port:** Located in Andhra Pradesh, it is a deep-water private port, but it is not considered landlocked in the same way Visakhapatnam is.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Visakhapatnam Port fits the description of being the deepest, landlocked (naturally protected by landmasses), and well-protected port among the given options. Thus, option (C) is correct.

 Quick Tip

When studying the major ports of India, create a table listing the port, its state, coast (East/West), and key features (e.g., natural/artificial, busiest, deepest, tidal). This helps in comparative questions.

18. 'HTTPS' stands for

- (A) Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
- (B) High-Tech Transfer Process Sample
- (C) Hyperlink Technology Platform Series
- (D) Host Transfer Testing Protocol Score

Correct Answer: (A) Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests knowledge of common acronyms used in computing and the internet. It asks for the full form of HTTPS.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

HTTPS is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

- **HTTP** stands for **Hypertext Transfer Protocol**. It is the underlying protocol used by the World Wide Web to define how messages are formatted and transmitted.
- The '**S**' at the end of HTTPS stands for **Secure**.

Therefore, **HTTPS** stands for **Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure**. It is used for secure communication over a computer network. In HTTPS, the communication protocol is encrypted using Transport Layer Security (TLS), or its predecessor, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). The primary motivation for HTTPS is to authenticate the visited website and protect the privacy and integrity of the exchanged data while in transit. You can identify a secure connection by the padlock icon in your browser's address bar.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The full form of HTTPS is Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure. Option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

In technology-related acronyms, the letter 'S' often stands for 'Secure' (e.g., HTTPS, SFTP - Secure File Transfer Protocol). Being aware of such common patterns can help you make educated guesses.

19. The word 'Somnambulist' means

- (A) Someone who struggles to sleep at night
- (B) Someone who walks while sleeping

- (C) Someone who participates in bull fighting
(D) Someone who finds it difficult to wake up in the morning

Correct Answer: (B) Someone who walks while sleeping

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests vocabulary, specifically the meaning of the word 'Somnambulist'. Breaking down the word into its Latin roots is an effective way to find its meaning.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The word 'Somnambulist' is derived from two Latin words:

- **somnus**, which means "sleep".
- **ambulare**, which means "to walk".

Combining these roots, a somnambulist is literally a "sleep-walker". The act of sleepwalking is called somnambulism.

Let's analyze the other options:

- (A) Someone who struggles to sleep suffers from insomnia.
(C) A participant in bullfighting is called a matador or torero.
(D) This describes a common experience but is not defined by a specific term like somnambulist.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A 'Somnambulist' is someone who walks while sleeping. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Learning common Latin and Greek roots can significantly boost your vocabulary. For example, 'somnus' (sleep) is also found in 'insomnia', and 'ambulare' (walk) is in 'ambulance' and 'preamble'.

20. Pointing to a woman, Mahesh said, "She is the daughter-in-law of my paternal grandmother's only child." How is the woman related to Mahesh?

- (A) Mother
(B) Aunt
(C) Wife
(D) Sister

Correct Answer: (C) Wife

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a logical reasoning question based on blood relations. The best approach is to deconstruct the statement piece by piece, starting from the end and relating it back to the speaker, Mahesh.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's break down the statement: "She is the daughter-in-law of my paternal grandmother's only child."

1. "My paternal grandmother" means Mahesh's father's mother.
2. "My paternal grandmother's only child" must be Mahesh's father. (Since the grandmother is paternal, her only child must be the father).
3. So, the statement simplifies to: "She is the daughter-in-law of my father."
4. The "daughter-in-law of my father" is the wife of the father's son.
5. Assuming Mahesh is the son in question (as he is the speaker and no other son is mentioned), the woman is Mahesh's wife.

Therefore, the woman is Mahesh's wife.

Step 3: Final Answer:

By logically analyzing the relationship described, the woman is identified as Mahesh's wife. Hence, option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

For blood relation problems, always work backwards from the last piece of information. You can also draw a simple family tree diagram to visualize the relationships, which helps in avoiding confusion.

21. A man walks 8 km north, then 8 km east, and 2 km south. What is his final distance from the starting point?

- (A) 10 km
- (B) 8 km
- (C) 9 km
- (D) 6 km

Correct Answer: (A) 10 km

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This is a distance and direction problem. The final distance from the starting point refers to the shortest straight-line distance (displacement), not the total distance walked. This can be solved by using the Pythagorean theorem.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We can visualize the man's path on a 2D plane and find the net displacement in the north-south and east-west directions. The final distance d can be calculated using the Pythagorean theorem:

$$d = \sqrt{(\text{net east-west displacement})^2 + (\text{net north-south displacement})^2}$$

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let the starting point be A.

1. The man walks 8 km north.
2. Then, he walks 8 km east.
3. Finally, he walks 2 km south. This movement is opposite to the initial northward movement.

Let's calculate the net displacement:

- **Net North-South displacement:** He walks 8 km north and then 2 km south. So, the net displacement is $8 - 2 = 6$ km north from the starting horizontal line.
- **Net East-West displacement:** He walks 8 km east.

Now, we have a right-angled triangle where the two perpendicular sides are the net displacements: 6 km (north) and 8 km (east). The hypotenuse of this triangle will be the final distance from the starting point.

Using the Pythagorean theorem:

$$d = \sqrt{(8)^2 + (6)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{64 + 36}$$

$$d = \sqrt{100}$$

$$d = 10 \text{ km}$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The final distance from the starting point is 10 km. Therefore, option (A) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

Always draw a simple diagram for direction-based problems. It helps to visualize the path and identify the right-angled triangle needed to apply the Pythagorean theorem. Remember to calculate the net movement in perpendicular directions.

22. Identify the next in the series. AZ, BY, CX, ?

- (A) DY
- (B) DW
- (C) DE
- (D) EF

Correct Answer: (B) DW

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is an alphabetical series problem where each term consists of a pair of letters. We need to identify the pattern governing the series to find the next term.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The series is AZ, BY, CX, ...

Let's analyze the pattern by looking at the first and second letters of each pair separately.

- **Pattern of the first letters:** A, B, C, ... This is a simple alphabetical progression. The next letter in this sequence is **D**.
- **Pattern of the second letters:** Z, Y, X, ... This is the alphabet in reverse order. The next letter in this sequence is **W**.

Combining the two patterns, the next term in the series is formed by the next first letter (D) and the next second letter (W). So, the next term is **DW**.

Alternative Method (Opposite Pairs):

Another pattern is that each pair consists of a letter from the beginning of the alphabet and its corresponding letter from the end.

- A is the 1st letter, and Z is the 26th (last) letter.
- B is the 2nd letter, and Y is the 25th (2nd to last) letter.
- C is the 3rd letter, and X is the 24th (3rd to last) letter.

Following this pattern, the next term should be the 4th letter, **D**, and its corresponding letter from the end, which is the 23rd letter, **W**. Thus, the next term is DW.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The next term in the series AZ, BY, CX is DW. Option (B) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Memorizing the "opposite pairs" of letters (A-Z, B-Y, C-X, etc.) can help you solve such series problems very quickly. A common mnemonic for some pairs is: AZ (A to Z), BY (Bye), CX (six), DW (Dew), EV (Love), FU (Fun), GT (G.T. Road), HS (High School), IR (Indian Railways), JQ (Jungle Queen), KP (Kanpur), LO (Love), MN (Man).

23. Arrange the following words in reverse alphabetical order: a) Architecture b) Philosophy c) Sociology d) Anthropology e) Psychology

- (A) Anthropology, Architecture, Psychology, Philosophy, Sociology
 (B) Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Anthropology, Architecture
 (C) Anthropology, Architecture, Psychology, Sociology, Philosophy
 (D) Sociology, Philosophy, Psychology, Architecture, Anthropology

Correct Answer: (B) Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Anthropology, Architecture

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The task is to arrange the given list of words in reverse alphabetical order, which means from Z to A. We need to compare the words letter by letter, starting from the first letter.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The given words are: a) Architecture b) Philosophy c) Sociology d) Anthropology e) Psychology

1. **Compare the first letter of each word:** A, P, S, A, P. In reverse alphabetical order, 'S' comes first, followed by 'P', and then 'A'. So, the word starting with 'S' will be first in the list: **Sociology**.

2. **Next, consider the words starting with 'P':** Philosophy and Psychology. To decide their order, we compare their second letters: 'h' in Philosophy and 's' in Psychology. Since 's' comes after 'h' in the alphabet, Psychology comes before Philosophy in reverse order. So the sequence so far is: **Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy**.

3. **Finally, consider the words starting with 'A':** Architecture and Anthropology. We compare their second letters: 'r' in Architecture and 'n' in Anthropology. Since 'r' comes after 'n' in the alphabet, Architecture comes before Anthropology in reverse order. So the sequence is: **Anthropology, Architecture**. Wait, let's recheck. 'r' is later in the alphabet than 'n', so 'Architecture' is "greater than" 'Anthropology'. In reverse order, the greater one comes first. So, it should be Architecture, then Anthropology. Let me re-check this logic. Reverse alphabetical order means the opposite of dictionary order. In a dictionary, Anthropology comes before Architecture. No, that's wrong. Arc comes before Ant. Let's write them down. Anthropology Architecture In a standard dictionary, Anthropology comes before Architecture because 'n' comes before 'r'. Therefore, in reverse order, Architecture must come before Anthropology. The logic was correct. Let me re-verify 'P' words. Philosophy Psychology In a standard dictionary, Philosophy comes before Psychology because 'h' comes before 's'. Therefore, in reverse order, Psychology comes before Philosophy. This is also correct. Let's reconstruct the final order:

- 1st: **Sociology** (starts with S)
- 2nd: **Psychology** (starts with P, second letter s)
- 3rd: **Philosophy** (starts with P, second letter h)
- 4th: **Architecture** (starts with A, second letter r)
- 5th: **Anthropology** (starts with A, second letter n)

The correct reverse alphabetical order is: Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Architecture, Anthropology. Wait, the OCR'd answer key seems to have selected B: Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Anthropology, Architecture. Let me re-verify the 'A' words.

A-n-t-h-r-o-p-o-l-o-g-y vs A-r-c-h-i-t-e-c-t-u-r-e. 'n' is the 14th letter, 'r' is the 18th. So Architecture is alphabetically after Anthropology. Thus, in reverse order, Architecture should come before Anthropology.

Let's re-evaluate the solution based on the given correct answer (Option B): Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Anthropology, Architecture. This implies the order of A-words is Anthropology then Architecture. This would happen if 'n' is considered after 'r', which is incorrect. There might be an error in the question's provided answer. However, I must justify the given answer.

Let's assume there is a different logic. Perhaps it's based on the last letter? e, y, y, y, y. Not simple. Let's stick to the standard definition. Standard reverse alphabetical order is: Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Architecture, Anthropology. The provided option B is: Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Anthropology, Architecture. There is a discrepancy in the last two words. Let's re-read the question. "Arrange the following words in reverse alphabetical order". The method is unambiguous. Sociology (S) < Psychology (Ps) < Philosophy (Ph) < Architecture (Ar) < Anthropology (An). My derived order does not match

Option B. Let's check other options. None match. Option B is the closest, differing only in the last two words. It is highly likely there is a typo in the option. Given the task to follow the provided answer key, I will assume option B is correct and try to find a reason. Perhaps the comparison is flawed. No, the logic for reverse alphabetical order is standard.

Let's assume the correct sequence IS as per Option B and that my analysis of A-words was wrong. Anthropology vs Architecture. 'n' vs 'r'. 'r' is later. So Architecture comes later in the dictionary. So it should come earlier in a reverse-sorted list. So the correct order is definitely ...Architecture, Anthropology. The provided answer key seems to be incorrect. However, my task is to provide a solution that leads to the given correct answer. This is a contradiction. I will proceed with the logically correct solution and point out the discrepancy. Re-doing the logic one more time to be absolutely certain. 1. Sociology (S) - First 2. Psychology (P-s) - Second 3. Philosophy (P-h) - Third 4. Architecture (A-r) - Fourth 5. Anthropology (A-n) - Fifth Correct Sequence: Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Architecture, Anthropology. This sequence is not among the options. Option B is Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Anthropology, Architecture. Let's assume Option B is the intended answer and there's a typo.

Final Explanation following logical deduction: The reverse alphabetical order requires arranging words from Z to A. 1. The word starting with the highest letter is **Sociology** ('S'). 2. Next are the words starting with 'P'. Comparing 'Psychology' and 'Philosophy', 's' comes after 'h', so in reverse order, **Psychology** comes first, followed by **Philosophy**. 3. Next are the words starting with 'A'. Comparing 'Architecture' and 'Anthropology', 'r' comes after 'n', so in reverse order, **Architecture** comes first, followed by **Anthropology**. 4. The complete logical order is: Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Architecture, Anthropology.

Justification for the provided answer (Option B): The provided correct answer is 'Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Anthropology, Architecture'. This order is correct for the first three words. The last two words ('Anthropology, Architecture') are listed in standard alphabetical order, not reverse. This indicates a likely error in the question's options. However, if forced to choose the "best" fit, Option (B) gets the first three (and most significant) placements correct.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct reverse alphabetical order is Sociology ∷ Psychology ∷ Philosophy ∷ Architecture ∷ Anthropology. Option (B) presents the sequence as Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Anthropology, Architecture. While there is an error in the ordering of the last two words in the option, it is the closest match to the correct sequence.

💡 Quick Tip

When sorting in reverse alphabetical order, think of it as arranging words as they would appear at the end of a dictionary first. Compare letter by letter. If you find a discrepancy between your logical answer and the options, double-check your logic, and if it's sound, choose the closest possible option.

24. Identify the word that does NOT belong to this group: Lungs, Liver, Heart, Skull

(A) Lungs

- (B) Liver
- (C) Heart
- (D) Skull

Correct Answer: (D) Skull

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a classification or "odd one out" question. The goal is to find a common property shared by three of the four items and identify the one item that does not share this property.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the items in the group:

- **Lungs:** These are a pair of primary organs of the respiratory system in humans and many other animals.
- **Liver:** This is a large, vital organ found in vertebrates which performs a wide range of functions including detoxification, protein synthesis, and production of biochemicals necessary for digestion.
- **Heart:** This is a muscular organ that pumps blood through the blood vessels of the circulatory system.
- **Skull:** This is a bony structure that forms the head in vertebrates. It is part of the skeletal system and its main function is to protect the brain.

The common characteristic among Lungs, Liver, and Heart is that they are all internal, soft-tissue **organs** with specific physiological functions. The Skull, on the other hand, is a part of the **skeletal system**; it is primarily a protective bony structure, not an organ in the same sense as the others.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Lungs, Liver, and Heart are all vital internal organs, whereas the Skull is a bone structure. Therefore, 'Skull' is the word that does not belong to the group. Option (D) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

In 'odd one out' questions, look for the most logical and clear classification. Common categories include function, type (e.g., organ vs. bone), location, material, etc. The relationship that covers the maximum number of items is the one to use.

25. Select the word which cannot be formed using the letters in the word 'REFERENCES'

- (A) REFER
- (B) FENCE
- (C) SCENE
- (D) SPEAR

Correct Answer: (D) SPEAR

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a word formation problem. We need to check if each of the given option words can be formed using only the letters available in the source word 'REFERENCES', without using any letter more times than it appears in the source word.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The letters available in the source word 'REFERENCES' are: R (2), E (4), F (1), N (1), C (1), S (1).

Let's check each option:

- **(A) REFER:** This word requires R (2), E (2), F (1). All these letters are available in 'REFERENCES' in sufficient quantity. So, REFER can be formed.
- **(B) FENCE:** This word requires F (1), E (2), N (1), C (1). All these letters are available in 'REFERENCES'. So, FENCE can be formed.
- **(C) SCENE:** This word requires S (1), C (1), E (2), N (1). All these letters are available in 'REFERENCES'. So, SCENE can be formed.
- **(D) SPEAR:** This word requires S (1), P (1), E (1), A (1), R (1). The source word 'REFERENCES' does not contain the letters 'P' or 'A'. Therefore, SPEAR cannot be formed.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The word 'SPEAR' cannot be formed because the letters 'P' and 'A' are not present in the word 'REFERENCES'. Hence, option (D) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

For this type of question, first quickly scan the option words for any letter that is obviously not in the source word. This is often faster than counting the frequency of each letter. In this case, spotting the 'P' or 'A' in 'SPEAR' immediately solves the problem.

26. In a group of 100 people, 30 speak only English, another 50 speak only Telugu, and another 20 speak both. How many speak at least one language?

- (A) 70
- (B) 100
- (C) 80
- (D) 50

Correct Answer: (B) 100

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This problem is based on set theory. The phrase "at least one language" means we need to find the total number of people who speak English, or Telugu, or both. This is the union of the sets of English and Telugu speakers.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The number of people who speak at least one language can be found by adding the number of people in each distinct category: those who speak only English, those who speak only Telugu, and those who speak both.

$$\text{Total} = (\text{Speak only English}) + (\text{Speak only Telugu}) + (\text{Speak both})$$

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

According to the question:

- Number of people who speak only English = 30
- Number of people who speak only Telugu = 50
- Number of people who speak both English and Telugu = 20

To find the number of people who speak at least one language, we sum these values:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Number of people speaking at least one language} &= 30 + 50 + 20 \\ &= 100\end{aligned}$$

The problem states that the total group size is 100 people. Since our calculation shows that 100 people speak at least one language, it means that everyone in the group speaks a language, and no one speaks neither.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The total number of people who speak at least one language is 100. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

In set theory problems, drawing a Venn diagram can be very helpful to visualize the information. For this question, you would have two overlapping circles (English and Telugu). The non-overlapping part of the English circle is 30, the non-overlapping part of the Telugu circle is 50, and the overlapping intersection is 20. The total is the sum of these three areas.

27. Which of the following is NOT an input device in a computer?

- (A) Keyboard
- (B) Mouse
- (C) Monitor
- (D) Scanner

Correct Answer: (C) Monitor

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question requires differentiating between computer input and output devices.

- **Input devices** are peripherals used to provide data and control signals to a computer. They allow you to interact with and send information to the computer.

- **Output devices** are peripherals that receive data from a computer and present it to the user, typically in the form of text, graphics, audio, or video.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's classify each device listed in the options:

- **(A) Keyboard:** A primary input device that allows a user to input text and commands into a computer.
- **(B) Mouse:** A pointing device that functions by detecting two-dimensional motion relative to a surface. This motion is translated into the motion of a pointer on a display, which is a form of input.
- **(C) Monitor:** A primary output device (also known as a screen or display) that presents information in visual form. It receives signals from the computer and displays them for the user to see.
- **(D) Scanner:** An input device that optically scans images, printed text, or objects and converts them into a digital image.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Keyboard, Mouse, and Scanner are all input devices. The Monitor is an output device. Therefore, the monitor is the correct answer as it is NOT an input device.

💡 Quick Tip

A simple way to remember the difference is to think about the direction of data flow. If data flows from the device **into** the computer, it's an **input** device. If data flows **out** of the computer to the device, it's an **output** device.

28. Find the missing number in this series. 7, 14, 42, __, 840.

- (A) 210
- (B) 168
- (C) 278
- (D) 126

Correct Answer: (B) 168

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The goal is to identify the underlying pattern in the given sequence of numbers to determine the missing term.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We will examine the relationship between consecutive terms in the series, looking for a common difference (arithmetic progression) or a common ratio (geometric progression), or a more complex pattern.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The series is 7, 14, 42, __, 840.

Let's look at the ratio of consecutive terms:

- The second term divided by the first term: $14 \div 7 = 2$. So, $7 \times 2 = 14$.
- The third term divided by the second term: $42 \div 14 = 3$. So, $14 \times 3 = 42$.

The pattern appears to be that each term is multiplied by a progressively increasing integer (2, 3, 4, 5, ...).

Following this pattern:

- The fourth term (the missing number) should be the third term multiplied by 4:
 $42 \times 4 = 168$.

Let's verify if this pattern holds for the rest of the series:

- The fifth term should be the fourth term (168) multiplied by 5: $168 \times 5 = 840$.

This matches the last term given in the series. Therefore, the pattern is correct.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The missing number in the series is 168. Option (B) is the correct choice.

 Quick Tip

When analyzing a number series, first check for simple arithmetic (+, -) or geometric ($\times$, $\div$) patterns. If those don't fit, look for patterns involving squares, cubes, or multiplication/addition by a changing number. Always verify your discovered pattern with all the given numbers in the series.

29. If January 10th was a Saturday, what day is February 14th in the same year?

- (A) Friday
- (B) Saturday
- (C) Sunday
- (D) Monday

Correct Answer: (B) Saturday

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a calendar problem that requires calculating the day of the week for a future date. The key is to find the total number of days between the two given dates and then determine the number of "odd days" (the remainder after dividing the total days by 7).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Number of Odd Days = (Total number of days between the dates) mod 7.

The final day of the week will be the starting day + the number of odd days.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

We need to find the number of days from January 10th to February 14th.

1. **Days remaining in January:** The month of January has 31 days. The number of remaining days after January 10th is $31 - 10 = 21$ days.
2. **Days in February:** We need to consider the days up to February 14th, which is 14 days.

3. **Total number of days:** The total duration is the sum of the days from both months:
 $21 + 14 = 35$ days.

Now, we find the number of odd days by dividing the total number of days by 7:

$$\text{Odd Days} = 35 \div 7$$

The remainder is 0.

A remainder of 0 means that the day of the week will be exactly the same as the starting day. Given that January 10th was a Saturday, February 14th will be Saturday + 0 days, which is a Saturday.

Step 4: Final Answer:

February 14th of the same year will be a Saturday. Therefore, option (B) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

For calendar problems, knowing the number of days in each month is essential. The concept of "odd days" is the most efficient method. Simply count the total days, divide by 7, and add the remainder to the starting day of the week.

30. Who of the following is the founder of the Tata Group?

- (A) Ratan Tata
- (B) Dorabji Tata
- (C) Jamshedji Tata
- (D) Naval Tata

Correct Answer: (C) Jamshedji Tata

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a general knowledge question about the history of major Indian corporations, asking to identify the founder of the Tata Group.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's look at the roles of the individuals mentioned:

- **(C) Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata (1839–1904):** He was a pioneering Indian industrialist who founded the Tata Group in 1868 as a trading company. His vision inspired the establishment of the Tata Iron and Steel company (now Tata Steel), the Indian Institute of Science, and the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel. He is widely regarded as the "Father of Indian Industry".
- **(B) Dorabji Tata (1859–1932):** He was the elder son of Jamshedji Tata. He was an industrialist and philanthropist who played a pivotal role in realizing his father's vision by establishing the Tata Steel plant and the Tata Power company.
- **(D) Naval Tata (1904–1989):** He was the adopted son of Ratanji Tata and Lady Navajbai Tata. Ratanji Tata was the younger son of Jamshedji Tata. Naval Tata was a prominent industrialist and the father of Ratan Tata.

- **(A) Ratan Tata (born 1937):** He is the great-grandson of Jamshedji Tata and served as the chairman of the Tata Group from 1991 to 2012, and as interim chairman from 2016 to 2017. He is credited with the global expansion of the Tata Group.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The founder of the Tata Group was Jamshedji Tata. Therefore, option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

It is common for questions to try and confuse the founder of a business dynasty with a more recent, famous leader. Always be clear about the distinction between the original founder (like Jamshedji Tata) and later influential chairpersons (like Ratan Tata).

Part - B

31. What is the name of the taxi service proposed by the Indian Government to empower drivers in March 2025?

- (A) Aapka Vaahan
- (B) Sahakar Taxi
- (C) Bhartiya Taxi
- (D) Swadeshi Yatra

Correct Answer: (B) Sahakar Taxi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question pertains to a current affairs topic, specifically a proposed government initiative in the transport sector. It asks for the name of a taxi service aimed at empowering drivers.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Indian Government has proposed the "Sahakar Taxi" scheme as a new model for taxi services. The term 'Sahakar' means 'cooperative' in Hindi.

The core idea of this initiative is to create a service based on a cooperative model, where the drivers themselves are the owners and stakeholders. This contrasts with the current aggregator model (like Uber and Ola) where drivers work as partners and pay a significant commission to the company.

By empowering drivers through ownership, the Sahakar Taxi model aims to ensure that a larger share of the revenue goes directly to the drivers, improving their financial stability and working conditions. The proposal for this to be active by March 2025 indicates a plan for future implementation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The proposed taxi service by the Indian Government to empower drivers is named Sahakar Taxi. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

For questions on government schemes and proposals, pay attention to the keywords in the name. 'Sahakar' (Cooperative), 'Jan' (People), 'Swadeshi' (Indigenous) often give clues about the scheme's objective.

32. Which of the following Companies signed a contract with the Ministry of Defence to manufacture Sukhoi Su-30 MKI jets in India in December 2024?

- (A) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
- (B) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
- (C) Paras defence and space technologies limited
- (D) Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL)

Correct Answer: (B) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is from the domain of defence and current affairs. It asks to identify the Indian company responsible for manufacturing the Sukhoi Su-30 MKI fighter jets under a contract with the Ministry of Defence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL):** HAL is a state-owned aerospace and defence company headquartered in Bengaluru. It is the primary entity in India involved in the design, fabrication, and assembly of aircraft, jet engines, and their spare parts. HAL has been manufacturing the Russian Sukhoi Su-30 MKI fighter aircraft under license for the Indian Air Force for many years. Contracts for additional batches of these aircraft are periodically signed to maintain the fleet's strength, such as the one mentioned in December 2024.
- **Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL):** BEL primarily deals with aerospace and defence electronics, including radars, communication systems, and electronic warfare systems, but not the manufacturing of entire fighter jets.
- **Paras Defence and Space Technologies Limited:** This is a private sector company that supplies a wide range of defence and space engineering products and solutions. It is a component and subsystem supplier, not a prime aircraft manufacturer.
- **Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL):** BDL is a manufacturer of ammunition and missile systems, such as the Akash and Prithvi missiles, not fighter aircraft.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) is the company that manufactures Su-30 MKI jets in India. Hence, it is the company that would sign such a contract. Option (B) is correct.

 Quick Tip

For defence-related questions, it's useful to know the specific roles of major Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs). HAL is for aircraft, BDL for missiles, BEL for electronics, and Mazagon Dock for warships, etc.

33. Which one of the following was recently renamed as 'X'?

- (A) Google
- (B) Bing
- (C) Yahoo
- (D) Twitter

Correct Answer: (D) Twitter

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests awareness of major recent events in the technology and social media industry. It asks to identify the platform that underwent a rebranding to 'X'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In July 2023, the social media platform **Twitter** was officially rebranded as **X**. This change was initiated by its owner, Elon Musk, who acquired the company in 2022. The rebranding is part of a larger vision to transform the platform into an "everything app," which would include services beyond microblogging, such as payments and financial services. The iconic blue bird logo was replaced with a stylized 'X' logo, and the domain name also transitioned from twitter.com to x.com.

Google, Bing, and Yahoo are search engine companies that have not undergone such a rebranding. Google's parent company is Alphabet, but the search engine itself remains Google.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The social media platform Twitter was renamed as 'X'. Therefore, option (D) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Major corporate rebranding is a significant event. When studying current affairs, pay special attention to news about acquisitions and rebranding of well-known global companies, as these are common questions.

34. Which Central Ministry is responsible for operating 'Computer Didi Centers' and 'Didi ki Dukhan'?

- (A) Ministry of Women and Child Development
- (B) Ministry of Rural Development
- (C) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- (D) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Correct Answer: (B) Ministry of Rural Development

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the central ministry behind specific rural empowerment initiatives, namely 'Computer Didi Centers' and 'Didi ki Dukhan'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The initiatives 'Computer Didi Centers' and 'Didi ki Dukhan' (Sister's Shop) are part of the larger framework of the **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)**.

- DAY-NRLM is the flagship program of the **Ministry of Rural Development**.
- The mission aims to alleviate rural poverty by organizing the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and providing them with long-term support to diversify their livelihoods and improve their incomes and quality of life.
- 'Computer Didi Centers' are aimed at providing digital literacy and skills to women in rural areas, enabling them to access digital services.
- 'Didi ki Dukhan' are retail outlets run by women's SHGs to sell products made by them, promoting entrepreneurship and creating a market linkage.

Since these initiatives are integral components of the DAY-NRLM, the responsible ministry is the Ministry of Rural Development.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Ministry of Rural Development is responsible for operating schemes like 'Computer Didi Centers' and 'Didi ki Dukhan' under its National Rural Livelihoods Mission. Option (B) is correct.

 Quick Tip

When answering questions about government schemes, try to link the scheme's name and objective to the ministry's function. Schemes with words like 'Rural', 'Gramin', or those focused on SHGs and livelihoods often fall under the Ministry of Rural Development.

35. As per the Global Rich List 2025, which country has the highest number of millionaires?

- (A) China
- (B) India
- (C) United States of America
- (D) Australia

Correct Answer: (C) United States of America

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests knowledge of global economic trends and wealth distribution, based on data from a hypothetical "Global Rich List 2025". This trend is consistent with reports from previous years.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Consistently, various global wealth reports (such as those from Credit Suisse, Knight Frank, or Hurun) have identified the **United States of America** as the country with the highest number of millionaires (individuals with a net worth of \$1 million or more).

The US has a large, high-income economy, deep capital markets, and has been home to a significant number of the world's largest companies, which contributes to a high concentration of wealth.

While China has seen rapid growth in the number of millionaires and billionaires and often ranks second, it still trails the United States in the total number of millionaires. India and Australia also have a growing number of wealthy individuals but are not at the top of the global list. Based on established trends, the 2025 list is expected to maintain this order.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on consistent global wealth reports, the United States of America has the highest number of millionaires. Option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

For questions based on global rankings and reports (like wealth, happiness, or press freedom), remember the top-ranking countries, especially the position of the USA, China, and India, as these are frequently asked.

36. What is the unique feature of the newly inaugurated Pamban Bridge?

- (A) It is the longest bridge in India.
- (B) It is India's first vertical lift sea bridge.
- (C) It connects India to Sri Lanka.
- (D) It is made entirely of glass.

Correct Answer: (B) It is India's first vertical lift sea bridge.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about a major infrastructure project in India and asks for its most distinctive feature.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The new Pamban Bridge, which runs parallel to the old one, connects the town of Mandapam on the Indian mainland with Pamban Island and Rameswaram.

- **(B) It is India's first vertical lift sea bridge:** This is the most celebrated and unique feature of the new bridge. It has a central span that can be lifted vertically upwards to allow ships and steamers to pass underneath. The old Pamban bridge had a Scherzer span that opened horizontally. The vertical lift technology is a first for a sea bridge in India.

- **(A) It is the longest bridge in India:** This is incorrect. The longest bridge in India is the Bhupen Hazarika Setu (Dhola-Sadiya Bridge) over the Lohit river in Assam. The longest sea bridge is the Mumbai Trans Harbour Sea Link (Atal Setu).
- **(C) It connects India to Sri Lanka:** This is incorrect. The bridge connects mainland India to Pamban Island (Rameswaram), which is within Indian territory.
- **(D) It is made entirely of glass:** This is incorrect. The bridge is a concrete and steel structure.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The unique feature of the new Pamban Bridge is that it is India's first vertical lift sea bridge. Therefore, option (B) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

For questions on major infrastructure projects, focus on the "firsts" or unique aspects, such as 'longest', 'highest', 'first of its kind technology', etc. These features are most likely to be asked in exams.

37. Which country is the largest producer of milk in the world?

- (A) China
- (B) United States
- (C) India
- (D) Brazil

Correct Answer: (C) India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a general knowledge question related to global agriculture and economics, asking to identify the world's leading milk-producing nation.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

India is the largest producer of milk in the world. It achieved this status in 1998, surpassing the United States. India accounts for approximately 24% of the global milk production. The success of India's dairy industry is largely attributed to "Operation Flood," a project launched in 1970 by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), which created a nationwide milk grid. It is known as the White Revolution.

The United States is the second-largest producer, followed by countries like China, Pakistan, and Brazil.

Step 3: Final Answer:

India is the world's largest milk producer. Therefore, option (C) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remember key facts about India's economic position in the world, such as being the largest producer of milk, pulses, and jute, and the second-largest producer of rice, wheat, and sugarcane.

38. What is the name of the maritime exercise between India and African countries in April 2025?

- (A) SAGAR Unity Exercise
- (B) Africa-India Key Maritime Engagement (AIKEYME)
- (C) Indian Ocean Naval Cooperation Exercise (IONCE)
- (D) Indo-African Maritime Security and Growth Initiative (IAMSGI)

Correct Answer: (B) Africa-India Key Maritime Engagement (AIKEYME)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a current affairs question focusing on international relations and defence cooperation, specifically a joint maritime exercise.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

India has been increasing its engagement with African nations, particularly in the maritime domain, to ensure security and growth for all in the region (SAGAR vision). Joint military and naval exercises are a key component of this engagement.

The exercise named **Africa-India Key Maritime Engagement (AIKEYME)** is a proposed exercise scheduled for April 2025 to bolster maritime security and cooperation between India and various African coastal nations. Such exercises focus on enhancing interoperability, sharing best practices in maritime law enforcement, counter-piracy operations, and disaster relief.

The acronym AIKEYME directly reflects the participants and the nature of the event: Africa-India Key Maritime Engagement.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The name of the proposed maritime exercise between India and African countries in April 2025 is Africa-India Key Maritime Engagement (AIKEYME). Option (B) is correct.

 Quick Tip

For questions on joint military exercises, create a list with the name of the exercise, the participating countries, and the branch of the military involved (Army, Navy, Air Force). Pay special attention to exercises hosted by or involving India.

39. Which Indian State/ Union Territory has announced plans to install a statue of Sri Potti Sri Ramulu?

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Andhra Pradesh

- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Telangana

Correct Answer: (B) Andhra Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question relates to regional history and current affairs in India, asking which state announced the installation of a statue for a specific historical figure.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Potti Sriramulu (1901-1952) was an Indian freedom fighter and revolutionary. He is revered as a martyr in Andhra Pradesh for his role in the formation of a separate state for Telugu-speaking people.

He undertook a fast-unto-death in 1952 to demand the formation of an Andhra state from the Madras Presidency. His death after 58 days of fasting led to widespread agitations, and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru announced the formation of Andhra State three days later. It was the first state in India to be formed on a linguistic basis.

Given his pivotal role in the state's formation, it is the government of **Andhra Pradesh** that honors his memory. Announcements to install statues or name districts and projects after him are made by the Andhra Pradesh government.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The state of Andhra Pradesh has announced plans to install a statue of Sri Potti Sri Ramulu, honoring his sacrifice for the state's formation. Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

To answer questions about regional figures, understand their primary contribution and the geographical area associated with them. Potti Sriramulu is inextricably linked to the formation of Andhra Pradesh.

40. Who of the following was recently honored with the Lifetime Achievement Award at the House of Commons in the United Kingdom?

- (A) Sri Amitabh Bachchan
- (B) Sri Chiranjeevi
- (C) Sri Mohanlal
- (D) Sri Rajinikanth

Correct Answer: (B) Sri Chiranjeevi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about recent awards and honors conferred upon prominent Indian personalities on an international stage.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In a recent event, veteran Telugu actor and politician **Sri Konidela Siva Sankara Vara Prasad**, professionally known as **Chiranjeevi**, was honored with the Lifetime Achievement

Award. This recognition was reportedly conferred at the House of Commons, a part of the UK Parliament in London.

The award acknowledges his immense contributions to the Indian film industry over a career spanning more than four decades, as well as his philanthropic activities, including his blood and eye banks. While all the actors listed are legends of Indian cinema, this specific recent honor was bestowed upon Sri Chiranjeevi.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Sri Chiranjeevi was recently honored with the Lifetime Achievement Award at the House of Commons in the UK. Therefore, option (B) is correct.

 Quick Tip

Keep track of major international awards and honors received by Indians, especially in the fields of cinema, literature, and science. These are popular topics for current affairs questions.

41. Which U.S. State has recently unveiled a 90-foot-tall statue of Swami Hanuman?

- (A) Texas
- (B) California
- (C) Florida
- (D) New York

Correct Answer: (A) Texas

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests awareness of recent cultural and religious events related to the Indian diaspora, specifically the installation of a significant statue in the United States.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

A monumental 90-foot-tall statue of the Hindu deity Swami Hanuman has been recently unveiled in Richmond, **Texas**. This statue is located at the Sri Ashtalakshmi Temple and is considered one of the tallest Hanuman statues in the United States.

The construction and installation of such large religious monuments reflect the growing presence and cultural influence of the Indian-American community in states like Texas, which has a large and vibrant Indian diaspora. The statue serves as a significant landmark for the Hindu community in the region.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 90-foot-tall statue of Swami Hanuman was recently unveiled in the U.S. state of Texas. Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

News related to the Indian diaspora, including cultural events, political achievements, and business successes, is an important part of current affairs for Indian competitive exams.

42. What does the P4 model introduced by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Sri N. Chandra Babu Naidu emphasize?

- (A) Parliament-Public-Private Partnership
- (B) Principal-Public-People Participation
- (C) Public-Private-People Partnership
- (D) Parent-Public-Private Participation

Correct Answer: (C) Public-Private-People Partnership

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about a specific governance and development model, the "P4 model," associated with the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, N. Chandrababu Naidu.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The standard model for involving private entities in government projects is the PPP (Public-Private Partnership) model. During his tenure, N. Chandrababu Naidu expanded on this concept to create what he termed the "P4" model.

The P4 model stands for **Public-Private-People Partnership**.

The key idea behind this model is to go beyond the traditional collaboration between the government (Public) and corporate entities (Private) by also formally including the active participation of the general public (People). This approach aims to create a more inclusive, transparent, and accountable development process where citizens are not just beneficiaries but are also partners in governance and development projects. It emphasizes people's participation as a crucial fourth pillar for successful project implementation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The P4 model emphasizes the inclusion of People's participation along with Public and Private sectors, making it Public-Private-People Partnership. Therefore, option (C) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

When studying governance models, pay attention to acronyms and their expansions. The P4 model is a notable evolution of the widely known PPP model, with the fourth 'P' representing 'People'.

43. In January 2025, who of the following has been appointed as the new chairman of ISRO?

- (A) Sri. S. Somnath

- (B) Sri. V. Narayanan
- (C) Dr. K. Sivan
- (D) Dr. K. Radhakrishnan

Correct Answer: (B) Sri. V. Narayanan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a futuristic current affairs question asking about the leadership of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It tests knowledge of appointments to key government positions.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

This question is hypothetical, set in the future (January 2025). Based on recent announcements and leadership transitions within India's space and defence sectors, Sri. V. Narayanan is projected to be the next head of ISRO.

- **Sri. S. Somnath** is the current chairman of ISRO, having taken charge in January 2022. His tenure is expected to conclude before 2025.
- **Dr. K. Sivan** was the chairman of ISRO immediately preceding S. Somnath.
- **Dr. K. Radhakrishnan** was the chairman of ISRO before Dr. K. Sivan.
- **Sri. V. Narayanan** is a distinguished scientist and director of the Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), a key centre of ISRO. He is considered a leading candidate to take over the chairmanship after Sri S. Somnath's term ends.

Given the context of an appointment in January 2025, Sri. V. Narayanan is the most plausible successor based on seniority and current roles within the organization.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on prospective appointments, Sri. V. Narayanan is expected to be the new chairman of ISRO in January 2025. Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

For questions about appointments to major organizations like ISRO, DRDO, RBI, etc., it's important to know the current head as well as their immediate predecessors and likely successors.

44. Who is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation?

- (A) António Guterres
- (B) Ban Ki-moon
- (C) Kofi Annan
- (D) Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Correct Answer: (A) António Guterres

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the current head of the United Nations, a key position in international diplomacy and governance.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. Let's look at the tenures of the individuals listed:

- **(A) António Guterres:** He is a Portuguese politician and diplomat who is the ninth and current Secretary-General of the United Nations. He took office on 1 January 2017 and was re-elected for a second term, which began on 1 January 2022.
- **(B) Ban Ki-moon:** He is a South Korean diplomat who served as the eighth Secretary-General from January 2007 to December 2016, immediately preceding António Guterres.
- **(C) Kofi Annan:** He was a Ghanaian diplomat who served as the seventh Secretary-General from January 1997 to December 2006.
- **(D) Javier Pérez de Cuéllar:** He was a Peruvian diplomat who served as the fifth Secretary-General from January 1982 to December 1991.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The current Secretary-General of the United Nations is António Guterres. Option (A) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

Knowing the current heads of major international organizations like the UN, WHO, IMF, and World Bank is essential for the general knowledge section of competitive exams. It's also helpful to know their country of origin and immediate predecessor.

45. Which State Government has recently launched the first WhatsApp-based governance platform to provide services directly to the public?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Telangana
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Correct Answer: (C) Andhra Pradesh

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question is about a recent e-governance initiative by an Indian state government, specifically the use of a popular messaging platform for public service delivery.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Government of **Andhra Pradesh** has recently launched a pioneering initiative in e-governance by introducing a WhatsApp-based platform. This platform is designed to

provide a wide range of government services and information directly to citizens through a simple and widely used interface.

Citizens can interact with a government-run WhatsApp chatbot to access information about various schemes, check the status of applications, download documents, and lodge grievances. This initiative aims to make governance more accessible, transparent, and citizen-friendly by leveraging the reach of WhatsApp, which has a massive user base across the state. This is considered a first-of-its-kind comprehensive governance model implemented on the platform by a state government in India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Andhra Pradesh State Government has launched the first comprehensive WhatsApp-based governance platform. Option (C) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Keep an eye on news related to 'e-governance' and 'digital India'. States often launch innovative apps and platforms for service delivery, and questions about these "firsts" are common in exams.

46. What is the theme of World Health Day for the year 2025?

- (A) Healthy Beginnings, Hopeful Futures
- (B) Health is Wealth
- (C) Yoga for a Healthy Future
- (D) Building a Healthier World

Correct Answer: (A) Healthy Beginnings, Hopeful Futures

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the specific theme of an important international observance, World Health Day, for a future year (2025). World Health Day is celebrated annually on April 7th.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The theme for World Health Day is decided by the World Health Organization (WHO) each year to highlight a priority area of global public health. For the year 2025, the proposed theme is "**Healthy Beginnings, Hopeful Futures**".

This theme focuses on the critical importance of maternal, newborn, and child health. It emphasizes that ensuring a healthy start in life—from prenatal care through early childhood—is fundamental to building healthy societies and securing a prosperous future for generations to come. The theme calls for increased investment and action in areas like safe childbirth, nutrition, immunization, and early childhood development. The other options are general health slogans and not the specific theme for 2025.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The theme for World Health Day 2025 is "Healthy Beginnings, Hopeful Futures". Option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

For important international days (like Health Day, Environment Day, Women's Day), it is crucial to remember the theme for the current year. Sometimes, questions about the upcoming year's theme are also asked if they have been announced in advance.

47. Who of the following was newly elected as Chief Minister of Delhi?

- (A) Sri Arvind Kejriwal
- (B) Smt. Atishi Marlena Singh
- (C) Smt. Rekha Gupta
- (D) Smt. Sheila Dikshit

Correct Answer: (C) Smt. Rekha Gupta

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the political leadership of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, specifically asking about a newly elected Chief Minister. This is a hypothetical future event.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

This question appears to be based on a hypothetical political scenario where a new Chief Minister has been elected in Delhi. Let's analyze the options in this context:

- **Sri Arvind Kejriwal** is the current Chief Minister of Delhi from the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP). The question asks about a 'newly elected' one, implying a change.
- **Smt. Atishi Marlena Singh** is a prominent leader of the AAP and a minister in the current Delhi government.
- **Smt. Rekha Gupta** is a leader from the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). In a hypothetical election scenario where the incumbent party loses, a leader from the winning opposition party would become the Chief Minister. This option represents a potential change in government.
- **Smt. Sheila Dikshit** was a former Chief Minister of Delhi from the Indian National Congress. She passed away in 2019.

Given the options and the framing of the question as "newly elected," it points to a hypothetical election result where the BJP has formed the government. In such a scenario, a senior leader like Smt. Rekha Gupta could be elected as the Chief Minister.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In the hypothetical scenario of a new election leading to a change in government, Smt. Rekha Gupta from the BJP is presented as the newly elected Chief Minister of Delhi. Option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Some competitive exams include hypothetical future-based questions to test analytical skills. In such cases, analyze the options to understand the implied scenario (e.g., a change in government) and choose the most logical option within that context.

48. Who is the Law Minister for the State of Andhra Pradesh?

- (A) Sri Nasyam Mohammed Farooq
- (B) Sri Nara Lokesh
- (C) Sri Konidala Pawan Kalyan
- (D) Sri Nadendla Manohar

Correct Answer: (A) Sri Nasyam Mohammed Farooq

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the person holding the portfolio of the Law Minister in the current cabinet of the Andhra Pradesh state government.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Following the 2024 Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly election, a new government was formed. The cabinet portfolios were allocated by the Chief Minister. In the current Andhra Pradesh cabinet:

- **Sri Nasyam Mohammed Farooq** has been appointed as the Minister for Law & Justice and Minority Welfare.
- **Sri Nara Lokesh** is the Minister for Human Resources Development, Information Technology, Electronics, and Communication.
- **Sri Konidala Pawan Kalyan** is the Deputy Chief Minister and holds the portfolio of Panchayat Raj, Rural Development, Rural Water Supply, Environment, Forest, Science and Technology.
- **Sri Nadendla Manohar** is the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The current Law Minister for the State of Andhra Pradesh is Sri Nasyam Mohammed Farooq. Therefore, option (A) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

For questions about state cabinets, it's important to be updated with the latest portfolio allocations, especially after an election. Remember the names and portfolios of the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister(s), and other key ministers like Home, Finance, Law, and HRD.

49. Which Indian city was declared as the cleanest in the 'Swachh Survekshan 2025' rankings?

- (A) Darjeeling
- (B) Pune
- (C) Indore
- (D) Visakhapatnam

Correct Answer: (C) Indore

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the Swachh Survekshan awards, an annual survey of cleanliness, hygiene, and sanitation in cities and towns across India. It asks for the cleanest city as per the hypothetical 2025 rankings.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Swachh Survekshan is a flagship initiative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Indore, a city in Madhya Pradesh, has shown remarkable consistency in these rankings. It has been declared the cleanest city in India for multiple consecutive years (including the most recent actual rankings). Its success is attributed to its robust waste management model, which includes effective segregation of waste, citizen participation, and efficient processing systems. Given this consistent track record and its continued focus on cleanliness, it is highly probable that Indore would maintain its top position in the 2025 rankings as well. While other cities like Visakhapatnam and Pune have also performed well, Indore has remained the undisputed champion.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on its consistent performance in previous years, Indore is projected to be the cleanest city in the Swachh Survekshan 2025 rankings. Option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

When answering questions about annual rankings (like Swachh Survekshan, Ease of Doing Business, etc.), look for trends. Cities or states that consistently top the charts are likely to be the correct answer even for a future-dated or hypothetical question.

50. In which city was India's First Underwater Metro inaugurated in the year 2024?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Thiruvananthapuram

Correct Answer: (A) Kolkata

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about a landmark event in India's urban infrastructure development - the inauguration of the first underwater metro line.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

India's first underwater metro service was inaugurated in **Kolkata** in March 2024. This engineering marvel is part of the Kolkata Metro's East-West corridor and passes under the Hooghly River.

The underwater tunnel connects the Howrah Maidan station with the Esplanade station, linking the twin cities of Kolkata and Howrah. This development is a significant milestone for the Kolkata Metro, which is also India's oldest metro system, and it sets a new benchmark for metro projects in the country. While other cities like Mumbai and Chennai have extensive metro networks, the first underwater section was operationalized in Kolkata.

Step 3: Final Answer:

India's first underwater metro was inaugurated in Kolkata in 2024. Therefore, option (A) is correct.

 Quick Tip

'Firsts' in India are always a high-priority topic for competitive exams. Keep a running list of recent 'firsts' in different fields like infrastructure (underwater metro), defence (first indigenous aircraft carrier), science, and governance.

51. Who became the first-ever Indian woman after independence to win two bronze medals in a single Olympic Games?

- (A) Sakshi Malik
- (B) Manu Bhaker
- (C) Mary Kom
- (D) P.V. Sindhu

Correct Answer: (B) Manu Bhaker

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about a significant achievement in Indian sports history, specifically at the Olympic Games. It seeks to identify the first Indian woman to win two medals in a single Olympics. This is a futuristic, hypothetical question.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

This question refers to a hypothetical future Olympic event, as no Indian woman has yet won two medals in a single Olympic Games. We must evaluate the potential of the athletes listed to achieve this feat.

- **P.V. Sindhu** is a badminton player who has won two Olympic medals, but in different Olympics (Silver in 2016, Bronze in 2020).
- **Sakshi Malik** is a wrestler who won a bronze medal in the 2016 Olympics.
- **Mary Kom** is a boxer who won a bronze medal in the 2012 Olympics.

- **Manu Bhaker** is a talented young shooter who competes in multiple events, such as the 10m air pistol, 25m pistol, and mixed team events. Shooters have the opportunity to participate and win medals in several events at a single Olympics. Given her versatility and high skill level, she is a strong contender to achieve the milestone of winning two medals in a single Games.

Based on the potential and the number of events she participates in, the question positions Manu Bhaker as the athlete who achieves this historic feat.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In a hypothetical scenario, shooter Manu Bhaker becomes the first Indian woman to win two bronze medals in a single Olympic Games, owing to her participation in multiple shooting events. Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

For sports-related questions, especially those about the Olympics, know the medal winners for India, their sport, and the year. For hypothetical questions, consider the potential of athletes who compete in multiple events (like shooting, athletics, gymnastics) as they have more chances to win multiple medals.

52. What is the name of the military operation carried out by India on 07 May 2025, targeting terror camps across Pakistan?

- (A) Operation Vijay
- (B) Operation Polo
- (C) Operation Sindhoor
- (D) Operation Sakshi

Correct Answer: (C) Operation Sindhoor

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a hypothetical, future-dated question about a military operation. It tests the ability to recognize and recall names of operations, even if fictional, based on common naming conventions.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The question describes a fictional military operation by India against terror camps in Pakistan on a future date. We need to identify its name from the given options.

Let's analyze the names:

- **Operation Vijay:** This name has been used for two major historical operations: the annexation of Goa in 1961 and the Kargil War in 1999. It is unlikely to be reused for a new major operation.
- **Operation Polo:** This was the code name for the police action in 1948 to annex the princely state of Hyderabad. It's a historical name.
- **Operation Sindhoor:** This is a fictional name. 'Sindhoor' (vermilion) is a culturally significant term, and Indian military operations often use such evocative, symbolic names

(e.g., Operation Meghdoot, Operation Shakti). This fits the pattern of a plausible, new operation name.

- **Operation Sakshi:** This is also a fictional name.

In the context of a hypothetical question, 'Operation Sindhoor' is presented as the code name for this specific future military action.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The name of the hypothetical military operation on 07 May 2025 is given as Operation Sindhoor. Option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Be familiar with the names and purposes of major historical military operations conducted by the Indian Armed Forces. For hypothetical questions, look for a name that sounds plausible and doesn't conflict with a famous historical operation.

53. Who was awarded the most prestigious Bharat Ratna Award (posthumously) in the year 2024?

- (A) Sri M.S. Swaminathan
- (B) Sri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (C) Sri C.V. Raman
- (D) Sri Amartya Sen

Correct Answer: (A) Sri M.S. Swaminathan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna, and specifically asks to identify a recipient who was awarded posthumously in the year 2024.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In 2024, the Government of India announced the Bharat Ratna for five eminent personalities. Four of these awards were posthumous. The recipients for 2024 were:

1. Sri Karpoori Thakur (Posthumous)
2. Sri L. K. Advani
3. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao (Posthumous)
4. Sri Chaudhary Charan Singh (Posthumous)
5. Sri M. S. Swaminathan (Posthumous)

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Sri M.S. Swaminathan:** A renowned agricultural scientist and the father of the Green Revolution in India, he was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 2024.
- **(B) Sri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:** Former Prime Minister of India, he was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2015.

- **(C) Sri C.V. Raman:** Nobel laureate physicist, he was one of the first recipients of the Bharat Ratna in 1954.
- **(D) Sri Amartya Sen:** Nobel laureate economist, he was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1999.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the given options, Sri M.S. Swaminathan was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 2024. Therefore, option (A) is correct.

 Quick Tip

The Bharat Ratna awards are a very important topic for general knowledge. Always stay updated on the latest recipients, as questions about them are frequent in competitive exams.

54. Which State Government launched the "Shakthi Women and Child Safety App" to enhance the safety and security of women and children?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Karnataka

Correct Answer: (B) Andhra Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the state government that has launched a specific mobile application named "Shakthi" for the safety of women and children.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The government of **Andhra Pradesh** has launched the "Shakthi Women and Child Safety App" as part of its broader commitment to enhancing the safety and security of its female citizens and children. This initiative is designed to provide a quick and effective emergency response system.

The app typically includes features like:

- An SOS button to send an alert to the nearest police station and pre-registered contacts.
- GPS tracking for a swift police response.
- Options to report incidents of harassment or violence.
- Access to safety tips and information about relevant laws.

This app is a successor to other safety applications like the Disha App, and aims to consolidate and strengthen the state's technology-driven approach to women's safety. While other states have similar apps, the "Shakthi App" is a specific initiative of the Andhra Pradesh government.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The "Shakthi Women and Child Safety App" was launched by the Andhra Pradesh State Government. Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Be aware of the flagship schemes and mobile applications launched by different state governments, especially those related to social sectors like safety, health, and education. Questions often focus on these unique state-level initiatives.

55. Who is the Governor for the State of Andhra Pradesh as of April, 2025?

- (A) Smt. TAMILISAI Soundararajan
- (B) Sri Jishnu Dev Varma
- (C) Sri S. Abdul Nazeer
- (D) Sri Biswabhusan Harichandan

Correct Answer: (C) Sri S. Abdul Nazeer

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests knowledge of important constitutional posts, specifically the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. The question specifies the date as April 2025.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Governor is the constitutional head of a state in India, appointed by the President. We need to identify the person holding this office for Andhra Pradesh.

- **(C) Sri S. Abdul Nazeer:** A former judge of the Supreme Court of India, he was appointed as the 24th Governor of Andhra Pradesh in February 2023. As gubernatorial terms typically last for five years, he is the incumbent Governor as of April 2025.
- **(A) Smt. TAMILISAI Soundararajan:** She was the former Governor of Telangana and Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry.
- **(B) Sri Jishnu Dev Varma:** He is a politician from Tripura and served as its Deputy Chief Minister.
- **(D) Sri Biswabhusan Harichandan:** He was the Governor of Andhra Pradesh immediately preceding Sri S. Abdul Nazeer. He was subsequently appointed as the Governor of Chhattisgarh.

Step 3: Final Answer:

As of April 2025, the Governor for the State of Andhra Pradesh is Sri S. Abdul Nazeer. Option (C) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

The list of Governors and Chief Ministers of Indian states is a dynamic but crucial part of general knowledge. Regularly update your notes on these appointments, especially for your home state and major states.

56. As per the 'World Economic outlook of IMF' India has surpassed _____ to become fourth largest Economy in the World.

- (A) Japan
- (B) France
- (C) Germany
- (D) South Africa

Correct Answer: (A) Japan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question relates to global economic rankings based on nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as projected by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its World Economic Outlook report.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The ranking of the world's largest economies by nominal GDP has seen significant shifts in recent years due to varying growth rates. The established order for the top economies has been:

1. United States
2. China
3. Germany
4. Japan
5. India (having surpassed the UK)

However, due to India's high growth trajectory and Japan's relatively slower growth, the IMF has projected that India's economy will overtake Japan's. Recent reports and data from early 2024 have confirmed that India's nominal GDP has indeed surpassed that of Japan. This makes India the world's fourth-largest economy. Germany had earlier surpassed Japan to become the third-largest economy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

As per the latest economic data and IMF outlook, India has surpassed Japan to become the fourth-largest economy in the world. Option (A) is correct.

 Quick Tip

India's economic ranking is a key topic. Remember the sequence: India overtook the UK to become 5th, and has now overtaken Japan to become 4th. The next target is Germany for the 3rd spot.

57. In December 2024, Which Ministry launched the "Bal Vivah Mukht Bharat Abhiyan" campaign aimed at eradicating child marriage?

- (A) Ministry of Home Affairs

- (B) Ministry of Women and Child Development
- (C) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (D) Ministry of Education

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the central government ministry responsible for launching a national campaign against child marriage.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The issue of child marriage is a significant social problem that affects the health, education, and rights of children, particularly girls. The prevention of child marriage, and the welfare and development of women and children, are the primary mandate of a specific central ministry.

- The **Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD)** is the nodal ministry for all matters concerning women and children in India. It is responsible for formulating policies, laws, and programs aimed at their protection and empowerment.
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, is the key legislation in this area, and its implementation is overseen by the WCD Ministry.
- Therefore, a national campaign like "Bal Vivah Mukht Bharat Abhiyan" (Child Marriage Free India Campaign) would be launched and spearheaded by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Other ministries may be involved in supportive roles, but the WCD Ministry would be the lead agency.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Ministry of Women and Child Development launched the "Bal Vivah Mukht Bharat Abhiyan". Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

To answer questions about government schemes and campaigns, match the objective of the campaign to the core mandate of the ministries. Women and child-related issues almost always fall under the Ministry of WCD.

58. Who was appointed as the 50th Vice President of the United States in January 2025?

- (A) Kamala Harris
- (B) JD Vance
- (C) Tim Ryan
- (D) Mike Pence

Correct Answer: (B) JD Vance

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question concerns the outcome of the 2024 United States Presidential election. The Vice President is the running mate of the winning presidential candidate and is inaugurated in January following the election year.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The 2024 U.S. Presidential election was contested between the incumbent ticket and the opposition. The election was held in November 2024, and the inauguration of the new President and Vice President took place in January 2025.

- The winning candidate for President was Donald Trump.
- His chosen running mate for Vice President was **JD Vance**, a Senator from Ohio.
- Upon winning the election, JD Vance was appointed as the 50th Vice President of the United States.
- **Kamala Harris** was the 49th and incumbent Vice President who ran for re-election.
- **Mike Pence** was the 48th Vice President, serving under Donald Trump from 2017 to 2021.
- **Tim Ryan** is a politician from Ohio who was not on the presidential ticket.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Following the 2024 US election, JD Vance was appointed as the 50th Vice President, taking office in January 2025. Option (B) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

Major world events like the US Presidential election are important for current affairs. Know the names of the winning President and Vice President, as well as their main opponents.

59. Who of the following has won the Tata Steel Masters Chess Title in the year 2025?

- (A) R. Praggnanandhaa
- (B) D. Gukesh
- (C) Arjun Erigaisi
- (D) Vidit Santosh Gujrathi

Correct Answer: (B) D. Gukesh

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This is a hypothetical, future-dated question about a prestigious annual chess tournament, the Tata Steel Masters. It asks to identify the winner for the year 2025 from a list of top Indian players.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Tata Steel Chess Tournament is one of the most esteemed events in the international chess calendar, often called the "Wimbledon of Chess". The options provided are all part of a new generation of world-class Indian Grandmasters.

In this hypothetical scenario, **D. Gukesh (Gukesh Dommaraju)** is projected as the winner. This is a highly plausible prediction due to his extraordinary performance in 2024, where he:

- Won the FIDE Candidates Tournament, becoming the youngest-ever challenger for the World Chess Championship title.
- Surpassed Viswanathan Anand as the No. 1 ranked Indian player.

Given this trajectory and his presence at the absolute top of world chess, winning a super-tournament like the Tata Steel Masters in 2025 would be a natural continuation of his success. While Praggnanandhaa, Arjun Erigaisi, and Vidit Gujrathi are also elite players capable of winning, Gukesh's recent achievements make him the strongest hypothetical choice.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on his phenomenal rise and victory at the 2024 Candidates, D. Gukesh is projected to win the Tata Steel Masters Chess Title in 2025. Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Keep up-to-date with the achievements of top Indian sports personalities, especially in individual sports like chess, badminton, and shooting where India has a strong global presence. Know the major tournaments and the recent winners.

60. In 2024, The Google's AI chatbot BARD was renamed as

- (A) Atlas
- (B) Gemini
- (C) Polaris
- (D) Nova

Correct Answer: (B) Gemini

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about a significant rebranding in the technology industry, specifically concerning Google's flagship Artificial Intelligence product.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Google launched its conversational AI service under the name **Bard** to compete with other AI chatbots. However, the underlying technology powering Bard was Google's advanced Large Language Model (LLM).

In February 2024, Google decided to streamline its AI branding. It renamed the consumer-facing chatbot, Bard, to **Gemini**. This change was made to directly reflect the name of the powerful and versatile AI model family that powers it. The most advanced version of the chatbot now uses the Gemini Advanced model.

This rebranding helps create a unified identity for Google's AI efforts, with Gemini being the central name for both the underlying technology and the user-facing product.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In 2024, Google's AI chatbot Bard was renamed Gemini. Option (B) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

The field of Artificial Intelligence is evolving rapidly. Pay attention to the names of major AI models and products from leading tech companies like Google (Gemini), OpenAI (ChatGPT, GPT-4), and Microsoft (Copilot), as these are hot topics for current affairs.

Part - C

61. The Constitution of India came into force on

- (A) January 26, 1950
- (B) November 26, 1949
- (C) August 15, 1947
- (D) January 26, 1949

Correct Answer: (A) January 26, 1950

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the date on which the Constitution of India became fully effective. It's important to distinguish between the date of adoption and the date of commencement.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **August 15, 1947:** This is India's Independence Day, the day India became a sovereign nation, free from British rule.
- **November 26, 1949:** This is the date on which the Constituent Assembly of India adopted, enacted, and gave to themselves the Constitution. This day is celebrated as Constitution Day or National Law Day in India. On this day, some provisions of the Constitution relating to citizenship, elections, provisional parliament, etc., came into force immediately.
- **January 26, 1950:** This is the date on which the Constitution of India came into full force. This date was chosen to commemorate the Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) declaration of 1930. On this day, India became a Republic, and it is celebrated as India's Republic Day.

The question asks when the constitution "came into force," which refers to the date of its full commencement.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Constitution of India came into full force on January 26, 1950. Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the two key dates for the Indian Constitution: November 26, 1949 (Adoption Day) and January 26, 1950 (Commencement Day/Republic Day). The question's wording ("came into force") points to the latter.

62. Is the identification of the gender of the foetus permissible under Indian law?

- (A) It is permissible without any restrictions
- (B) It is strictly prohibited under the law
- (C) Only with the consent of the parents
- (D) Only with the consent of the mother

Correct Answer: (B) It is strictly prohibited under the law

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question pertains to the legality of prenatal sex determination in India. This is a critical issue related to social justice, gender equality, and public health.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The identification of the gender of a foetus is strictly prohibited in India. This prohibition is enforced through the **Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994**.

The primary objective of this Act is to prevent female foeticide, which has led to a skewed sex ratio in many parts of the country. The Act bans the use of any pre-natal diagnostic techniques, such as ultrasonography, for the purpose of determining the sex of the foetus.

Key points of the PCPNDT Act:

- It prohibits sex selection, both before and after conception.
- It regulates the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques and allows their use only to detect specific genetic abnormalities or disorders.
- It makes it a criminal offense for any person to conduct or for a pregnant woman to undergo a pre-natal diagnostic test for sex determination.
- It imposes stringent punishments, including imprisonment and fines, for violators.

Therefore, determining the gender of the foetus is not permissible under any condition, including the consent of parents or the mother.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Under the PCPNDT Act, 1994, the identification of the gender of a foetus is strictly prohibited. Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remember the PCPNDT Act as the key legislation against sex-selective abortion in India. Its main goal is to combat female foeticide, and it strictly bans prenatal sex determination.

63. In Legal Language 'Homicide' means -

- (A) Hunting of wild animal by human beings
- (B) Killing of human being by another human being
- (C) Causing disturbance or annoyance to others
- (D) Entering into house of others during night without permission

Correct Answer: (B) Killing of human being by another human being

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the definition of the legal term 'Homicide'. Analyzing the word's etymology provides a clear meaning.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The term 'Homicide' is derived from two Latin words:

- **homo**, meaning "man" or "human being".
- **caedere**, meaning "to cut" or "to kill".

Thus, homicide literally means "the killing of a man". In legal terminology, it refers to the act of one human being causing the death of another human being.

It is important to note that homicide itself is a neutral term. The legality of the act depends on the circumstances. Homicide can be:

- **Lawful (or Justifiable) Homicide:** For example, killing in self-defense or an execution carried out by the state.
- **Unlawful Homicide:** This is a criminal act and is further classified into categories like murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing death by negligence.

The other options describe different acts: (A) is hunting, (C) is nuisance, and (D) is house-trespass or burglary.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In legal language, 'Homicide' means the killing of a human being by another human being. Option (B) is the correct definition.

 Quick Tip

For legal terminology questions, breaking down the word into its Latin or Greek roots can often reveal its meaning. Also, understand that broad terms like 'homicide' are often neutral, with specific legal classifications (like 'murder') defining their criminality.

64. Preparing a false document is -----

- (A) Robbery
- (B) Forgery
- (C) Theft
- (D) Counterfeit

Correct Answer: (B) Forgery

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the specific legal term for the act of creating a false document with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's define the legal terms given in the options:

- **(A) Robbery:** This is a type of theft that involves the use of force, threat, or intimidation against a person. It is theft from a person by violence.
- **(B) Forgery:** As defined under Section 463 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), forgery is the act of making a false document or electronic record, or part of a document, with the intent to cause damage or injury to the public or any person, or to support any claim or title, or to cause any person to part with property, or to enter into any express or implied contract, or with intent to commit fraud. Preparing a false document fits this definition perfectly.
- **(C) Theft:** This is the dishonest taking of any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent.
- **(D) Counterfeit:** This term, under Section 28 of the IPC, refers to causing one thing to resemble another thing, intending by means of that resemblance to practice deception. While related to forgery, 'forgery' specifically deals with documents, whereas 'counterfeit' is often used for things like currency (counterfeit notes) or goods. The act of "preparing a false document" is the core definition of forgery.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The act of preparing a false document is legally termed as Forgery. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Understand the key differences between related crimes. Theft is taking property. Robbery is theft with force. Forgery is creating a false document. Counterfeiting is making a fake item (like a coin or stamp).

65. The provisions relating to the 'Fundamental Duties' in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from which country's Constitution?

- (A) USA
- (B) Japan

- (C) Republic of South Africa
(D) USSR

Correct Answer: (D) USSR

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the sources of the Indian Constitution, specifically the origin of the concept of Fundamental Duties.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Fundamental Duties were not part of the original Constitution of India. They were added to the Constitution by the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976**, based on the recommendations of the **Swaran Singh Committee**. A new part, **Part IV-A**, and a new article, **Article 51-A**, were inserted.

The inspiration for including Fundamental Duties was drawn from the Constitution of the former **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)**, now Russia. The USSR's constitution was one of the few in the world at that time that explicitly laid down the duties of its citizens.

Let's look at the sources mentioned in other options:

- **USA:** The concepts of Fundamental Rights, judicial review, and the Preamble were inspired by the US Constitution.
- **Japan:** The concept of "procedure established by law" was borrowed from Japan.
- **Republic of South Africa:** The procedure for amendment of the Constitution and the election of members of the Rajya Sabha were borrowed from South Africa.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The provisions relating to Fundamental Duties were borrowed from the Constitution of the former USSR. Option (D) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Create a table listing the major features of the Indian Constitution (e.g., Fundamental Rights, DPSP, Parliamentary System, Emergency Provisions) and the countries from whose constitutions they were borrowed. This is a very high-yield topic in Indian Polity.

66. The term 'Double Jeopardy' refers to

- (A) Commission of the same offence two times
(B) Punishment by two courts
(C) Punishing twice for same offence
(D) Commission of two offences at the same time

Correct Answer: (C) Punishing twice for same offence

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the meaning of the legal principle of 'Double Jeopardy'. This is a fundamental right related to criminal proceedings.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

'Double Jeopardy' is a legal and constitutional principle that protects a person from being tried and punished more than once for the same offense, following a legitimate acquittal or conviction. The principle is enshrined in the Indian Constitution under **Article 20(2)**, which states that "No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once."

The core idea is to prevent the state from repeatedly using its power to harass an individual for a single alleged crime.

Let's analyze the options:

- (A) Commission of the same offence two times: This would mean the person is a repeat offender, and they can be punished for each commission of the crime.
- (B) Punishment by two courts: This is not the precise meaning. The principle is about being punished twice, regardless of the number of courts.
- (C) Punishing twice for same offence: This is the correct and precise definition of Double Jeopardy.
- (D) Commission of two offences at the same time: In this case, the person can be punished for both offenses separately.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The term 'Double Jeopardy' refers to the principle of not punishing a person twice for the same offense. Option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the three protections under Article 20 of the Indian Constitution: (1) Protection from ex-post-facto laws, (2) Protection from double jeopardy, and (3) Protection from self-incrimination. These are fundamental rights available to all persons.

67. What does the term "Damages" mean in legal terminology?

- (A) Compensation
- (B) Punishment
- (C) Confiscation
- (D) Arrest of a person

Correct Answer: (A) Compensation

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks for the specific legal meaning of the term "Damages." While in common language it means harm or injury, its legal meaning is different.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In legal terminology, especially in civil law (like torts and contracts), "**Damages**" refers to the monetary award or compensation that is paid to a person who has suffered a loss or injury due to the wrongful act of another.

The purpose of awarding damages is not to punish the wrongdoer (though punitive damages exist for that), but primarily to compensate the victim and restore them, as much as possible, to the position they were in before the harm occurred.

Let's differentiate from other terms:

- **(A) Compensation:** This is the correct meaning of legal "Damages."
- **(B) Punishment:** This is a penalty imposed for a criminal offense, often in the form of imprisonment or fines paid to the state.
- **(C) Confiscation:** This means seizing property by the state as a penalty.
- **(D) Arrest of a person:** This is the act of taking a person into custody.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In legal terminology, "Damages" means monetary compensation awarded for loss or injury. Option (A) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Be careful with words that have different meanings in common parlance and legal language. "Damage" (singular) is the harm/injury, while "Damages" (plural) is the monetary compensation for that harm.

68. The Fundamental Rights are dealt under the Indian Constitution from Articles

- (A) 12 to 32
- (B) 12 to 35
- (C) 14 to 32
- (D) 14 to 35

Correct Answer: (B) 12 to 35

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the specific range of articles in the Indian Constitution that cover the Fundamental Rights.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in **Part III** of the Constitution of India. This part is described as the Magna Carta of India.

The articles that deal with Fundamental Rights are from **Article 12 to Article 35**.

- **Article 12** defines the term 'State' for the purpose of Fundamental Rights.
- **Article 13** declares that laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights are void.
- **Articles 14-18** cover the Right to Equality.

- **Articles 19-22** cover the Right to Freedom.
- **Articles 23-24** cover the Right against Exploitation.
- **Articles 25-28** cover the Right to Freedom of Religion.
- **Articles 29-30** cover Cultural and Educational Rights.
- **Article 32** covers the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- **Articles 33, 34, and 35** contain provisions related to the application of these rights to armed forces and during martial law, and the legislation to give effect to these provisions.

Therefore, the entire chapter on Fundamental Rights spans from Article 12 to Article 35.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Fundamental Rights are dealt with under Articles 12 to 35 of the Indian Constitution. Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Memorizing the Parts of the Indian Constitution and the range of articles they cover is fundamental for polity questions. Key parts to remember are Part I (Union & Territory, Art 1-4), Part II (Citizenship, Art 5-11), Part III (Fundamental Rights, Art 12-35), and Part IV (DPSP, Art 36-51).

69. Who administers oath of office to the Governor of a State?

- (A) The President
- (B) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (C) The Chief Justice of the State's High Court
- (D) The Chief Minister of the State

Correct Answer: (C) The Chief Justice of the State's High Court

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the constitutional procedure for the appointment and oath of office for a State Governor in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to **Article 159** of the Constitution of India, every Governor, before entering upon their office, shall make and subscribe in the presence of the specified authority, an oath or affirmation.

The article specifies that the oath is to be administered by:

- The **Chief Justice of the High Court** of that particular state.
- In the absence of the Chief Justice, the oath is administered by the **senior-most judge** of that High Court available.

Let's clarify the roles of others:

- **(A) The President:** The President **appoints** the Governor (under Article 155), but does not administer the oath.
- **(B) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court:** The Chief Justice of India administers the oath to the President.
- **(D) The Chief Minister of the State:** The Governor administers the oath to the Chief Minister.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The oath of office to the Governor of a State is administered by the Chief Justice of the concerned State's High Court. Option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the distinction between 'appointment' and 'administering the oath'. The President appoints the Governor, but the Chief Justice of the High Court administers the oath. This is a common point of confusion.

70. A Charge Sheet is filed in

- (A) Civil case
- (B) Criminal case
- (C) Matrimonial case
- (D) Property case

Correct Answer: (B) Criminal case

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks in which type of legal proceeding the document known as a "Charge Sheet" is used.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

A **Charge Sheet**, also known as a final report, is a formal document prepared by a law enforcement agency (like the police) upon the completion of their investigation into a crime. It is filed before a magistrate or a court.

The charge sheet contains details of the alleged crime, the names of the accused, the evidence collected (witness statements, material evidence, etc.), and the specific sections of the law under which the accused has been charged.

This entire process is part of **criminal procedure**, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).

- In a **Civil case** (including property and matrimonial cases), the proceeding is initiated by filing a 'plaint' or 'petition', not a charge sheet. These cases deal with disputes between individuals or organizations over rights and liabilities.
- A **Criminal case** is initiated by the state against a person who has allegedly committed a crime. The charge sheet is the culmination of the police investigation and the basis on which the court takes cognizance of the offense.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A Charge Sheet is a document filed by the police in a criminal case. Option (B) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Understand the basic terminology difference between civil and criminal law. Civil cases start with a 'plaint' and deal with 'disputes', while criminal cases often start with an 'FIR', involve a 'charge sheet', and deal with 'offenses' or 'crimes'.

71. According to the Indian Constitution, the total number of Judges in the Supreme Court of India including the Chief Justice is

- (A) 34
- (B) 32
- (C) 25
- (D) 35

Correct Answer: (A) 34

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks for the current sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court of India, including the Chief Justice of India (CJI).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The strength of the Supreme Court is determined by the Parliament of India. Originally, the Constitution provided for a Chief Justice and 7 other judges. Article 124(1) of the Constitution empowers the Parliament to increase this number by law.

The Parliament has periodically increased the number of judges through the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act.

- The most recent amendment was the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019.
- This Act increased the strength of the Supreme Court judges from 30 (excluding the CJI) to 33 (excluding the CJI).
- Therefore, the total sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice of India, is now 1 (CJI) + 33 (Other Judges) = 34.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The total number of judges in the Supreme Court of India, including the Chief Justice, is 34. Option (A) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

The sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court is subject to change by Parliament. Always be aware of the latest amendment regarding the number of judges. The current strength is 34 (1 CJI + 33 Judges).

72. In consequence of the death or incapacity of the President, Vice President can hold the office of President till

- (A) 6 months
- (B) 12 months
- (C) 1 month
- (D) The new President is elected

Correct Answer: (D) The new President is elected

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question relates to the constitutional provisions for presidential succession in India. It asks for the duration for which the Vice President can act as President in case of a vacancy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to **Article 65(1)** of the Indian Constitution, when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to death, resignation, or removal, the Vice President shall act as President.

Article 62(2) of the Constitution mandates that an election to fill a vacancy in the office of the President must be held as soon as possible, and in any case, **not later than six months** from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy.

Therefore, the Vice President acts as the President until a new President is elected and enters upon his office. The maximum period for this is six months, as an election must be held within that timeframe.

Let's analyze the options:

- (A) 6 months: This is the maximum time limit within which a new President must be elected. The Vice President holds office until the election happens, which could be less than 6 months.
- (B) 12 months: Incorrect.
- (C) 1 month: Incorrect.
- (D) The new President is elected: This is the most accurate description of the tenure. The Vice President's role as acting President ceases the moment the newly elected President takes office. The 6-month rule is the deadline for this election to happen.

While the maximum period is 6 months, the correct constitutional provision is that the Vice President holds the office until the new President is elected.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Vice President can hold the office of the President until a new President is elected, and this election must take place within six months of the vacancy. The most precise answer is that the tenure lasts until the new President is elected. Option (D) is correct.

 Quick Tip

Remember the two related facts about presidential vacancy: The Vice President acts as President, and the new election must be held within 6 months. The Vice President's term as acting President ends as soon as the new President is sworn in.

73. What does the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 primarily deals with?

- (A) Criminal offenses
- (B) Ownership and transfer of property
- (C) Constitutional Rights of Citizens
- (D) Labour laws

Correct Answer: (B) Ownership and transfer of property

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the primary subject matter of a specific piece of legislation, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Transfer of Property Act, 1882** is a key Indian civil law that regulates the transfer of property between living persons (*inter vivos*).

The Act primarily deals with:

- The general principles governing the transfer of property.
- Specific types of transfers, including:
 - Sale (transfer of ownership for a price)
 - Mortgage (transfer of an interest in property as security for a loan)
 - Lease (transfer of a right to enjoy property for a certain time)
 - Exchange (mutual transfer of ownership)
 - Gift (transfer of ownership without consideration)

It mainly concerns immovable property but also has provisions for movable property. Therefore, its main focus is on the concepts of ownership and the legal framework for transferring it.

The other options relate to different branches of law: (A) is criminal law, (C) is constitutional law, and (D) is labour law.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882, primarily deals with the ownership and transfer of property. Option (B) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

For questions on major Acts, the title of the Act itself often gives the best clue to its content. "Transfer of Property Act" clearly indicates its subject matter.

74. What type of federal system does India have?

- (A) Quasi- Federal
- (B) Strictly Federal
- (C) Not at all Federal

(D) Confederation

Correct Answer: (A) Quasi- Federal

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to classify the nature of India's federal structure. Federalism involves the division of power between a central government and constituent political units (like states).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Indian Constitution establishes a system that has features of both a federal system and a unitary system. This unique blend is often described as 'quasi-federal'.

Federal Features of India:

- Two levels of government (Centre and States)
- Division of powers (Union, State, and Concurrent lists in the Seventh Schedule)
- Written Constitution
- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Independent judiciary

Unitary (or Non-Federal) Features of India:

- Strong Centre (more powers and financial resources with the Union)
- Single Constitution for both Centre and States
- Single citizenship
- Flexibility of the Constitution (some parts can be amended by Parliament alone)
- Appointment of State Governor by the Centre
- All-India Services (IAS, IPS, etc.)
- Emergency provisions that can turn the federal structure into a unitary one

Because the Indian system leans towards a strong central government, it is not a 'Strictly Federal' system like the USA. It is also not a 'Confederation' (an alliance of independent states). The term that best describes this combination of federal and unitary features is **Quasi-Federal**, a term famously used by political scientist K.C. Wheare to describe India as "a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features."

Step 3: Final Answer:

India has a federal system with a strong unitary bias, which is best described as a Quasi-Federal system. Option (A) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the key phrase for India's political structure: "Federal in form but unitary in spirit." This captures the essence of its quasi-federal nature. Be familiar with both the federal and unitary features of the Indian Constitution.

75. What is the primary purpose of live streaming of Supreme Court proceedings in India?

- (A) To allow virtual public access to court proceedings
- (B) To replace physical court hearings entirely
- (C) To enable lawyers to file cases online
- (D) To record only criminal cases for future reference

Correct Answer: (A) To allow virtual public access to court proceedings

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the main objective behind the Supreme Court of India's decision to live stream its hearings. This initiative is a significant step towards judicial transparency.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The primary purpose of live-streaming Supreme Court proceedings is to promote transparency and increase public access to the justice system. The principle of 'open justice' dictates that court proceedings should be open to the public, and live streaming is a modern technological extension of this principle.

By allowing the general public, journalists, law students, and researchers to watch hearings in real-time, the initiative aims to:

- **Enhance Transparency:** It demystifies the judicial process and allows citizens to see how decisions that affect them are made.
- **Foster Accountability:** Public scrutiny can lead to greater accountability within the judiciary.
- **Promote Education:** It is an invaluable educational tool for law students and the public to understand constitutional and legal matters.

Let's analyze the other options:

- (B) is incorrect as live streaming supplements, but does not replace, physical hearings.
- (C) is incorrect. Filing cases online is part of the e-Courts project, which is a separate initiative from live streaming.
- (D) is incorrect. The streaming is not limited to criminal cases; it covers cases of constitutional and national importance.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The main purpose of live streaming is to provide the public with virtual access to court proceedings, thereby promoting transparency and open justice. Option (A) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

The move towards live streaming of court proceedings is a key judicial reform in India. Remember that its core objective is to uphold the principle of 'open justice' by using technology to make the judiciary more accessible to the common citizen.

76. Insolvency Petition(I.P) is filed by

- (A) A person who is unable to repay debts
- (B) The Government in order to regulate the Banking sector
- (C) The person who lends money
- (D) People who want to increase borrowing capacity for businesses

Correct Answer: (A) A person who is unable to repay debts

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks who is eligible to file an Insolvency Petition (I.P.). This is a fundamental concept in insolvency and bankruptcy law.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

An Insolvency Petition is a formal legal application made to a court to declare an individual or a company as insolvent. The state of being insolvent means that the person or entity (the debtor) is unable to pay their debts to their creditors.

An I.P. can be filed by:

- **The Debtor:** A person who is overwhelmed by debt and unable to repay it can file an I.P. to be declared insolvent. This initiates a legal process where their assets are distributed among creditors, and they can be discharged from their debts.
- **The Creditor(s):** A person or entity to whom money is owed (the creditor) can also file an I.P. against a debtor who has failed to repay their debts.

Looking at the options, option (A) correctly identifies the debtor, the primary party who files for insolvency.

The other options are incorrect:

- (B) The government regulates the banking sector through the RBI and other laws, not by filing I.P.s.
- (C) The person who lends money (the creditor) can file an I.P. against the debtor, but the petition is fundamentally about the debtor's inability to pay. Option (A) is a more direct and common scenario.
- (D) Filing for insolvency would decrease, not increase, borrowing capacity.

Step 3: Final Answer:

An Insolvency Petition is filed by a person (the debtor) who is unable to repay their debts. Option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remember the key parties in a debt situation: the 'debtor' is the one who owes money, and the 'creditor' is the one to whom money is owed. An 'insolvency petition' is the legal process initiated when the debtor cannot pay the creditor.

77. What does the term "Bail" mean in Criminal Law?

- (A) Taking the person into Police Custody
- (B) Temporary Release of the arrested person by Court
- (C) Punishment for crime committed
- (D) Seizing of Property

Correct Answer: (B) Temporary Release of the arrested person by Court

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the definition of "Bail," a crucial concept in the criminal justice system.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In criminal law, "**Bail**" refers to the conditional, temporary release of a person who has been arrested and is awaiting trial or further legal proceedings. The purpose of bail is to ensure that the accused person will appear in court for their trial, while also upholding the principle that a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty and should not be unnecessarily detained. The release is granted by a court and is usually conditional. Conditions may include furnishing a "bail bond" (a sum of money or property) as security, surrendering a passport, or agreeing not to contact witnesses.

Let's analyze the other options:

- (A) Taking a person into police custody is the opposite of bail. Bail is the release from custody.
- (C) Punishment is a penalty imposed after a person is found guilty of a crime, whereas bail is granted before the trial is completed.
- (D) Seizing of property can be a part of a legal proceeding but is not the definition of bail itself.

Step 3: Final Answer:

"Bail" means the temporary release of an arrested person by a court, pending further investigation or trial. Option (B) is the correct definition.

 Quick Tip

Remember the phrase "Bail is the rule, jail is the exception," which is a guiding principle for Indian courts. It emphasizes the importance of personal liberty and the presumption of innocence.

78. Out of the following High Courts which one is NOT situated at the Capital of the State?

- (A) Madras High Court
- (B) Allahabad High Court
- (C) Calcutta High Court
- (D) Bombay High Court

Correct Answer: (B) Allahabad High Court

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks to identify the High Court from the given options whose principal seat (main location) is not in the capital city of its respective state.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's check the location of each High Court and its state capital:

- **(A) Madras High Court:** The principal seat is in **Chennai**, which is the capital of Tamil Nadu.
- **(B) Allahabad High Court:** The principal seat is in **Prayagraj (formerly Allahabad)**. The capital of its state, Uttar Pradesh, is **Lucknow**. The High Court has a bench in Lucknow, but its principal seat is in Prayagraj. Therefore, this High Court is not situated at the capital.
- **(C) Calcutta High Court:** The principal seat is in **Kolkata**, which is the capital of West Bengal.
- **(D) Bombay High Court:** The principal seat is in **Mumbai**, which is the capital of Maharashtra.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Allahabad High Court is situated in Prayagraj, while the capital of Uttar Pradesh is Lucknow. Thus, it is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Several states in India have their High Courts located in a city other than the state capital. Some other prominent examples include the Kerala High Court (in Ernakulam, capital is Thiruvananthapuram), Gujarat High Court (in Ahmedabad, capital is Gandhinagar), and Madhya Pradesh High Court (in Jabalpur, capital is Bhopal).

79. In India, political reservations for women are currently existing only in

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Rajya Sabha
- (C) State Legislative Assemblies
- (D) Panchayati Raj Bodies

Correct Answer: (D) Panchayati Raj Bodies

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks where reservations for women in political bodies are currently implemented and functional in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(D) Panchayati Raj Bodies:** The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992** mandated that not less than one-third (33%) of the total number of seats in Panchayats

(local rural self-government) shall be reserved for women. Similarly, the **74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992** provided for the same reservation in urban local bodies (Municipalities). This reservation has been in effect for three decades and is the cornerstone of women's political empowerment at the grassroots level. Many states have even increased this reservation to 50%.

- **(A) Lok Sabha & (C) State Legislative Assemblies:** The **Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023**, also known as the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, has been passed to reserve one-third of the seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for women. However, the law states that this reservation will come into effect only after a delimitation exercise is undertaken following the first census conducted after the Act's commencement. As of now, this reservation is **not yet implemented**.
- **(B) Rajya Sabha:** There is no provision for the reservation of seats for women in the Rajya Sabha.

Step 3: Final Answer:

As of the current date, political reservations for women are only actively implemented in Panchayati Raj Bodies (and other local bodies). Option (D) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Be very clear about the status of the Women's Reservation Bill (now an Act). While it has been passed for Parliament and state legislatures, it is not yet in force. The only place where women's reservation is currently functional is in local self-government institutions.

80. Which Act prohibits the hunting of Animals and made it punishable?

- (A) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- (B) Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- (C) Environmental Protection Act, 1986
- (D) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960

Correct Answer: (A) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the primary Indian legislation that makes hunting of wild animals a punishable offense.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the purpose of each Act listed:

- **(A) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972:** This is the cornerstone legislation for the protection of wild animals, birds, and plants in India. Its primary objectives are to prohibit the hunting of wild animals specified in its schedules, protect their habitats, and regulate trade in wildlife products. The Act provides a comprehensive legal framework with strict penalties for offenses like poaching and illegal hunting.

- **(B) Forest Conservation Act, 1980:** This Act was enacted to check deforestation and conserve forests. It regulates the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. While it protects habitats, its primary focus is not the act of hunting itself.
- **(C) Environmental Protection Act, 1986:** This is an umbrella legislation that empowers the central government to take measures to protect and improve the environment. It deals with broader issues like pollution, but it is not the specific law that prohibits hunting.
- **(D) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960:** This Act aims to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals. It deals more with animal welfare and cruelty towards domestic and captive animals, rather than the hunting of wild animals in their natural habitat.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, is the specific law that prohibits the hunting of wild animals and makes it a punishable offense. Option (A) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

For environmental law questions, remember the primary focus of each major Act: Wildlife Protection Act (stops poaching/hunting), Forest Conservation Act (stops deforestation), and Environmental Protection Act (stops pollution).

81. What is the meaning of the term "International Treaty"?

- (A) A contract between individuals within a country.
- (B) A formal agreement between two or more countries.
- (C) A financial agreement between businesses.
- (D) A policy document issued by a government department.

Correct Answer: (B) A formal agreement between two or more countries.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the definition of an "International Treaty," a fundamental concept in international law and relations.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

An **International Treaty** is a legally binding agreement entered into by sovereign states (countries) and/or international organizations. It is governed by international law. Treaties can be bilateral (between two countries) or multilateral (between three or more countries). These agreements can cover a wide range of subjects, such as peace, trade, human rights, environmental protection, and disarmament. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) is the international agreement that codifies the rules and procedures for creating, interpreting, and enforcing treaties.

Let's examine the options:

- (A) A contract between individuals within a country is governed by domestic contract law.

- (B) This correctly defines an international treaty as a formal agreement between countries.
- (C) A financial agreement between businesses is a commercial contract.
- (D) A policy document from a government department is an internal administrative document, not a binding international agreement.

Step 3: Final Answer:

An "International Treaty" is a formal agreement between two or more countries. Option (B) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the key characteristic of a treaty: its parties are subjects of international law, which primarily means sovereign states (countries). This distinguishes it from domestic contracts or agreements.

82. Women-centric development focuses on:

- (A) Improving girl child's education.
- (B) Empowering women to earn and have control over resources.
- (C) Reducing violence against women.
- (D) All of the above.

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the scope and focus of "Women-centric development". This is a holistic development approach that recognizes the crucial role of women in societal progress.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Women-centric development is a multi-dimensional approach that aims to empower women and place them at the center of development policies and programs. It moves beyond just welfare and focuses on enabling women to become active agents of change. It encompasses several key areas:

- **Social Empowerment:** This includes improving health and nutrition, and critically, **improving girl child's education** (Option A). Education is a foundational element for empowerment.
- **Economic Empowerment:** This involves providing women with opportunities for skill development, employment, and entrepreneurship, thereby **empowering them to earn and have control over resources** (Option B). Financial independence is key to autonomy.
- **Safety and Security:** Creating a safe environment is essential for women's participation in all spheres of life. This includes measures for **reducing violence against women** (Option C).

- **Political Empowerment:** Ensuring women's participation in decision-making bodies, from local governance to the national level.

Since all the individual options (A, B, and C) are integral and interconnected components of a women-centric development strategy, the most comprehensive and correct answer is "All of the above".

Step 3: Final Answer:

Women-centric development is a holistic concept that focuses on education, economic empowerment, safety, and more. Therefore, all the given options are correct. Option (D) is the right choice.

💡 Quick Tip

When you see a question about a broad development concept (like 'sustainable development' or 'women-centric development') with an "All of the above" option, carefully check if the individual options are all valid components of that concept. Often, such concepts are multi-faceted, making "All of the above" a likely correct answer.

83. Which of the following statement is NOT true about the Indian Constitution

- (A) It gives official status to one religion
- (B) It provides for abolition of Untouchability
- (C) It prohibits discrimination on the ground of caste
- (D) It empowers States to make laws exclusively for Women and Children

Correct Answer: (A) It gives official status to one religion

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires identifying a false statement about the core principles of the Indian Constitution from a given list of its features.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each statement:

- **(A) It gives official status to one religion:** This statement is **NOT true**. The Indian Constitution establishes India as a secular state. The Preamble, amended by the 42nd Amendment, explicitly includes the word "SECULAR". This means the state does not have any official religion. It treats all religions equally and provides freedom of religion to all its citizens under Articles 25-28.
- **(B) It provides for abolition of Untouchability:** This statement is **true**. Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes "Untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" is a punishable offense.
- **(C) It prohibits discrimination on the ground of caste:** This statement is **true**. Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits the state from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them.

- **(D) It empowers States to make laws exclusively for Women and Children:**

This statement is **true**. Article 15(3) is a special provision that allows the state to make any special provision for women and children. This is considered a form of positive discrimination and is an exception to the general rule of non-discrimination.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The statement that the Indian Constitution gives official status to one religion is false. India is a secular state. Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

The Preamble is the key to the Constitution. Remembering its core principles - Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic - helps in quickly identifying the fundamental nature of the Indian state and answering such questions.

84. Which one of the following terms are used to describe trade between two or more countries?

- (A) Internal Trade
- (B) International Trade
- (C) Local trade
- (D) Domestic Trade

Correct Answer: (B) International Trade

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the correct economic term for the exchange of goods and services across national borders.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's define the given terms:

- **(B) International Trade:** This term refers to the exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories. It involves transactions between residents (individuals, businesses, governments) of different countries. This perfectly matches the description in the question.
- **(A) Internal Trade, (C) Local trade, and (D) Domestic Trade:** These terms are largely synonymous and refer to trade that occurs within the geographical boundaries of a single country. For instance, trade between two states in India (like Maharashtra and Gujarat) is internal or domestic trade. Local trade refers to trade within a smaller area like a city or a town.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Trade between two or more countries is described as International Trade. Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remember the prefixes: 'Inter-' means 'between' (e.g., international - between nations), while 'Intra-' means 'within' (e.g., intranational - within a nation). Domestic/Internal trade is intranational.

85. Choose the correct meaning of the term 'Reserved Forests' from the following

- (A) Forests regarded as most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources
- (B) All Forest lands are not protected from any further depletion
- (C) Forests lands jointly owned by both the government and private individuals.
- (D) Forests reserved exclusively for private individuals for their enjoyment

Correct Answer: (A) Forests regarded as most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the definition of 'Reserved Forests' as a category of forest classification in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, forests are broadly classified into three categories based on the level of protection and the rights of the local people:

1. **Reserved Forests:** These are the most protected category. They are declared by the state government and are considered the most valuable for conservation purposes. In reserved forests, most activities like grazing, hunting, and cutting of trees are strictly prohibited unless specific permission is granted. They have the highest degree of legal protection.
2. **Protected Forests:** These are also declared by the state government. In these forests, the government has proprietary rights, and the use of the forest and its resources is regulated. Some activities may be allowed for local communities, but the state government can issue rules to prohibit certain acts to protect the forest. **Village Forests:** These are forests assigned to a village community by the state government. The management and protection are the responsibility of the village community.

Based on this classification, option (A) correctly describes Reserved Forests as the most valuable and highly protected category for conservation. Options (C) and (D) are incorrect as these forests are state-owned. Option (B) is a negative statement that is generally untrue for protected areas.

Step 3: Final Answer:

'Reserved Forests' are the most valuable and strictly protected forests for the conservation of forest and wildlife resources. Option (A) is correct.

 Quick Tip

Remember the hierarchy of forest protection in India: Reserved Forests (highest protection) ; Protected Forests (regulated use) ; Village Forests (community managed).

86. What is the full form of 'UNESCO'?

- (A) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- (B) United Nations Environmental Sustainability Commission
- (C) Universal Network for Environment and Science Organization
- (D) United Nations Engineering Studies and Cultural Operations

Correct Answer: (A) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the full form of the acronym UNESCO, which is a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

UNESCO stands for the **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**.

- **U** - United
- **N** - Nations
- **E** - Educational
- **S** - Scientific
- **C** - and Cultural
- **O** - Organization

UNESCO was founded in 1945. Its stated purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture. It is known for its World Heritage Sites program, which aims to protect sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance. Its headquarters are in Paris, France.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The full form of UNESCO is United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Memorizing the full forms of major international organizations (like UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, WTO, IMF) is essential for the general knowledge section of competitive exams.

87. 'Bona fide' means

- (A) Good Behaviour
- (B) In Good Faith
- (C) In secrecy
- (D) Both 1 & 2

Correct Answer: (B) In Good Faith

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the meaning of the Latin phrase 'Bona fide', which is commonly used in legal and general English.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

'Bona fide' is a Latin phrase that literally translates to **"in good faith"**.

In legal and everyday usage, it signifies sincerity, honesty, and a lack of intention to deceive. An action that is 'bona fide' is genuine and undertaken without any fraud or deceit. For example, a "bona fide purchaser" is someone who has bought property without any knowledge of defects in the title.

Let's look at the options:

- (A) Good Behaviour: While related, "in good faith" is a more precise meaning, referring to the intention behind an act rather than the act itself.
- (B) In Good Faith: This is the exact translation and meaning of the term.
- (C) In secrecy: This is incorrect. The opposite of bona fide is 'mala fide', which means 'in bad faith'.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The term 'Bona fide' means 'In Good Faith'. Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with common Latin phrases used in law and English, such as 'bona fide' (in good faith), 'mala fide' (in bad faith), 'ad hoc' (for this purpose), 'status quo' (the existing state), and 'pro bono' (for the public good).

88. What is the condition required to be opposition party in the Lok Sabha?

- (A) Party should be in power in atleast one-third of the Indian States
- (B) Party should have a minimum of one-tenth seats of the total strength of the House
- (C) Party should have a minimum of one-third of the total seats in the House
- (D) All other parties are to be considered as opposition except the ruling party

Correct Answer: (B) Party should have a minimum of one-tenth seats of the total strength of the House

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the specific criterion that a political party must meet to be officially recognized as the main opposition party in the Lok Sabha and for its leader to be designated as the Leader of the Opposition (LoP).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

While all parties not in the ruling coalition are technically in the opposition, the status of the 'main opposition party' and the post of 'Leader of the Opposition' hold special significance and are governed by a specific rule.

The rule for recognition of the Leader of the Opposition is laid down in the **Leaders and Chief Whips of Recognised Parties and Groups in Parliament (Facilities) Act, 1998**, and is also guided by the directions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The key condition is that the party must secure a minimum of **one-tenth (10%)** of the total strength of the House.

The total strength of the Lok Sabha is 543. Therefore, a party needs at least $\frac{1}{10} \times 543 = 54.3$, which is rounded up to **55 seats**, to be recognized as the official opposition party.

If no single party meets this criterion, there is no recognized Leader of the Opposition. This was the case in the 16th (2014-19) and 17th (2019-24) Lok Sabhas.

Step 3: Final Answer:

To be recognized as the opposition party, a party must have a minimum of one-tenth of the total seats in the Lok Sabha. Option (B) is correct.

 Quick Tip

Remember the "10% rule" for the Leader of the Opposition. It's a crucial aspect of parliamentary procedure and has been a topic of debate in recent years when no single opposition party could secure the required 55 seats in the Lok Sabha.

89. Who served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Sir B. N. Rau
- (D) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad

Correct Answer: (A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the head of the most important committee of the Constituent Assembly, the Drafting Committee, which was tasked with preparing the draft of the Constitution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Constituent Assembly was formed to write the Constitution for independent India. It set up various committees to handle different tasks. The most crucial of these was the Drafting Committee, established on August 29, 1947.

- **(A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** He was appointed as the **Chairman of the Drafting**

Committee. Due to his pivotal role in drafting the Constitution and steering it through the Assembly debates, he is widely regarded as the "Father of the Constitution of India".

- **(B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** He was the chairman of several important committees, including the Union Powers Committee and the Union Constitution Committee.
- **(C) Sir B. N. Rau:** He was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly. He prepared the initial draft of the constitution which the Drafting Committee then worked upon.
- **(D) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad:** He was the **President of the Constituent Assembly**. He was also the chairman of committees like the Rules of Procedure Committee and the Steering Committee.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. Option (A) is correct.

Quick Tip

Remember the key roles in the Constituent Assembly: Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and Sir B. N. Rau was the Constitutional Advisor.

90. What is the Rural Local Self-Government in India popularly called?

- (A) Panchayati Raj Bodies
- (B) Municipalities
- (C) Corporations
- (D) Zilla Parishad

Correct Answer: (A) Panchayati Raj Bodies

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the common name for the system of local self-government in rural areas of India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Local Self-Government in India is broadly divided into two categories: rural and urban.

- **Rural Local Self-Government:** The system of governance in rural areas is popularly known as **Panchayati Raj**. It was given constitutional status by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. It is typically a three-tier system:
 1. Gram Panchayat at the village level.
 2. Panchayat Samiti (or Block Samiti/Mandal Parishad) at the intermediate/block level.
 3. **Zilla Parishad** (Option D) at the district level. The Zilla Parishad is the apex body of the Panchayati Raj system, not the name for the entire system.

- **Urban Local Self-Government:** The system of governance in urban areas consists of **Municipalities** (Option B) for smaller urban areas and **Municipal Corporations** (Option C) for larger cities. This was constitutionalized by the 74th Amendment Act.

The umbrella term for the entire rural local self-government structure is Panchayati Raj.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Rural Local Self-Government in India is popularly called Panchayati Raj Bodies. Option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remember the two key amendments for local government: the 73rd Amendment is for rural areas (Panchayats) and the 74th Amendment is for urban areas (Municipalities).

91. The Governor of a State in India is appointed by

- (A) The Prime Minister
- (B) The President
- (C) The CJI in consultation of Chief Justice of High Court of respective State
- (D) The Chief Minister on the advice of the Prime Minister

Correct Answer: (B) The President

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the constitutional authority responsible for appointing the Governor of a state in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to **Article 155** of the Constitution of India, "The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal."

The Governor is the nominal head of the state executive and acts as an agent of the central government. Although the appointment is made by the President, it is done on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers (headed by the Prime Minister). However, the constitutional appointing authority is the President.

The other options are incorrect:

- (A) The Prime Minister advises the President, but does not make the appointment directly.
- (C) The Chief Justice of India (CJI) and the Chief Justice of the High Court are involved in the appointment of judges, not the Governor.
- (D) The Chief Minister is not involved in the appointment of the Governor, although there is a convention that the Centre should consult the concerned Chief Minister.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Governor of a State in India is appointed by the President. Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remember the key constitutional appointments made by the President of India: Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Governors, Supreme Court and High Court Judges, Attorney General, CAG, and members of UPSC.

92. Under the Indian Constitution which of the following describes India as a 'Secular State'?

- (A) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (B) The Preamble
- (C) The Union and its Territory
- (D) Citizenship

Correct Answer: (B) The Preamble

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks which part of the Indian Constitution explicitly declares India to be a 'Secular State'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The concept of secularism is a fundamental tenet of the Indian Constitution, ensuring that the state does not have an official religion and treats all religions equally. While the spirit of secularism is reflected in the Fundamental Rights (Articles 25-28), the explicit declaration is found elsewhere.

- **(B) The Preamble:** The Preamble to the Constitution serves as an introduction and outlines the philosophy and objectives of the Constitution. The word '**SECULAR**' was explicitly added to the Preamble by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976**. The Preamble now declares India to be a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. This makes the Preamble the part of the Constitution that most directly and explicitly describes India as a Secular State.
- **(A) The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):** These are guidelines for the state but do not explicitly use the word 'Secular' to describe India, although they promote ideals like a uniform civil code (Article 44) which are related to secularism.
- **(C) The Union and its Territory (Part I):** This part deals with the geographical composition of India.
- **(D) Citizenship (Part II):** This part deals with the rules of citizenship in India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution explicitly describes India as a 'Secular State'.

Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remember the three words added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment (1976): Socialist, Secular, and Integrity. This was a very significant amendment, and these words are often the subject of questions.

93. Who of the following Presidents in India was elected unanimously?

- (A) Sri. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Sri. Ramnath Kovind
- (D) Sri R. Venkatraman

Correct Answer: (A) Sri. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the President of India who was elected 'unanimously', meaning without any opposition or contest.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Sri. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy is the only person to be elected as the President of India unopposed. This occurred during the 1977 presidential election.

After the emergency and the subsequent general elections where the Janata Party came to power, the presidential election was held. Initially, several candidates filed nominations. However, after scrutiny, the nomination papers of all other candidates were found invalid, leaving only Neelam Sanjiva Reddy as the sole validly nominated candidate. Consequently, he was declared elected unanimously to the office of the President. He served as the sixth President of India from 1977 to 1982.

All other Presidents listed were elected after a contest:

- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** won the first presidential election in 1952 against K. T. Shah and was re-elected in 1957.
- **Sri. Ramnath Kovind** won the 2017 presidential election against Meira Kumar.
- **Sri R. Venkatraman** won the 1987 presidential election against V. R. Krishna Iyer.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Sri. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy was the only President of India to be elected unanimously. Option (A) is correct.

 Quick Tip

Unique facts about Indian Presidents are common general knowledge questions. Remember key "firsts" or "onlys," such as the first President (Dr. Rajendra Prasad), the first female President (Smt. Pratibha Patil), and the only unanimously elected President (Sri. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy).

94. At the time of passing of a Bill, The Chairman of Rajya Sabha has

- (A) Three votes
- (B) Two votes
- (C) One vote like any other member of the Rajya Sabha
- (D) One Vote, only in case of equality of votes

Correct Answer: (D) One Vote, only in case of equality of votes

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question concerns the voting rights of the presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha, who is the Vice-President of India and acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the House.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to **Article 100(1)** of the Indian Constitution, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (or the Speaker of the Lok Sabha) does not vote in the first instance on any matter before the House. The role of the presiding officer is to be impartial and to conduct the proceedings of the House smoothly.

However, the Constitution provides for a specific situation where the Chairman can vote. This is when there is an **equality of votes**, i.e., a tie, on any resolution or bill. In such a scenario, the Chairman can exercise a **casting vote**. The purpose of the casting vote is to resolve the deadlock and make a decision possible.

Therefore:

- The Chairman does not have a regular vote like other members because he is not a member of the House.
- He has only one vote, which is a casting vote, to be used exclusively in the case of a tie.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha does not have a vote in the ordinary course but has a casting vote which can be used only in the case of an equality of votes. Option (D) correctly describes this power.

💡 Quick Tip

The principle of the 'casting vote' for the presiding officer is a common feature in parliamentary democracies. This rule applies to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairpersons of State Legislative Assemblies as well.

95. What is the full form of the FIR?

- (A) First Incident Report
- (B) Final Information Report
- (C) First Information Report
- (D) Frequent Incidents Record

Correct Answer: (C) First Information Report

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks for the full form of the acronym FIR, a fundamental term in the criminal justice system in India and several other common law countries.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

FIR stands for **First Information Report**.

- It is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offense. A cognizable offense is one for which the police can arrest a suspect without a warrant from a court.
- The FIR is a crucial document as it sets the process of criminal justice in motion. It is typically lodged at a police station by the victim of the crime or by someone on their behalf.
- The details and procedures regarding the FIR are laid out in Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973.

The term "First Information" signifies that it is the initial information received by the police about the crime, which forms the basis for their investigation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The full form of FIR is First Information Report. Option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that an FIR is the starting point of a criminal investigation for serious (cognizable) offenses. It is a report of 'information', not just an 'incident'.

96. The Chairman of the NITI Aayog in India is

- (A) The President
- (B) The Vice-President
- (C) The Prime Minister
- (D) The Finance Minister

Correct Answer: (C) The Prime Minister

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks to identify the ex-officio head of the NITI Aayog, which is the premier policy think tank of the Government of India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established on January 1, 2015, to replace the Planning Commission. It was created to involve the states more actively in the economic policy-making process.

The organizational structure of NITI Aayog is as follows:

- **Chairperson:** The **Prime Minister of India** is the ex-officio Chairperson of the NITI Aayog.

- **Vice-Chairperson:** Appointed by the Prime Minister. The Vice-Chairperson holds the rank of a Cabinet Minister.
- **Governing Council:** Comprising the Chief Ministers of all States and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories.
- **Ex-Officio Members:** A certain number of Union Ministers are nominated by the Prime Minister. The Finance Minister is an ex-officio member, but not the Chairman.

Step 3: Final Answer:

By its constitution, the Prime Minister of India serves as the Chairman of the NITI Aayog. Option (C) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remember the key difference between the old Planning Commission and the NITI Aayog. A major one is that the Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog, ensuring high-level oversight and coordination for national policy.

97. Andaman and Nicobar Islands fall under the Jurisdiction of _____ High Court.

- (A) Madras
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Calcutta
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Correct Answer: (C) Calcutta

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the judicial jurisdiction over the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Not all states and union territories have their own separate High Courts.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Parliament of India has the authority to extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to any Union Territory or to exclude any Union Territory from the jurisdiction of a High Court. The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands falls under the jurisdiction of the **Calcutta High Court**.

The Calcutta High Court, located in Kolkata, West Bengal, has a circuit bench at **Port Blair**, the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to hear cases from the territory. This arrangement ensures access to justice for the residents of the islands.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are under the judicial jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. Option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

It is useful to remember the jurisdiction of High Courts over Union Territories. For example:

- Bombay High Court -> Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.
- Calcutta High Court -> Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Madras High Court -> Puducherry.
- Kerala High Court -> Lakshadweep.
- Punjab and Haryana High Court -> Chandigarh.

98. The State Election Commissioner can be removed by

- (A) The Governor of the State on the advice of Chief Minister
- (B) A resolution in the State Legislative Assembly
- (C) A procedure similar to that of removal of a Judge of High Court
- (D) A procedure similar to that of removal of a Chief Minister

Correct Answer: (C) A procedure similar to that of removal of a Judge of High Court

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the constitutional procedure for the removal of the State Election Commissioner (SEC), a body responsible for conducting elections to local bodies.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The office of the State Election Commissioner was created by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts to ensure free and fair elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities. To safeguard the independence and autonomy of the SEC, the Constitution provides for a stringent removal process.

According to **Article 243K(2)** of the Constitution, the State Election Commissioner "shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like ground as a Judge of a High Court."

The procedure for the removal of a High Court Judge is a form of impeachment, laid down in Article 124(4) of the Constitution. It requires an order of the President, which can be passed only after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, has been presented to the President.

This makes the removal process extremely difficult, thus securing the tenure of the SEC.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The State Election Commissioner can be removed from office only through a procedure similar to that for the removal of a High Court Judge. Option (C) is correct.

 Quick Tip

The security of tenure is a key feature that ensures the independence of constitutional bodies. The removal process for the SEC, CEC, CAG, and Supreme Court/High Court judges is intentionally made difficult to protect them from political pressure.

99. In a year, the Lok Sabha shall meet atleast

- (A) Twice a year with not more than six months between two sessions
- (B) Twice a year with not more than four months between two sessions
- (C) Thrice a year with not more than three months between two sessions
- (D) As many times as the President wishes.

Correct Answer: (A) Twice a year with not more than six months between two sessions

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the constitutionally mandated minimum frequency of sessions for the Lok Sabha (and also the Rajya Sabha).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Article 85(1) of the Constitution of India deals with the sessions of Parliament. It states that the President shall summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit. However, it imposes a crucial condition: **"six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session."**

This provision means that the maximum permissible gap between two consecutive sessions of Parliament is six months. To adhere to this rule, Parliament must meet at least twice a year. While by convention, the Indian Parliament holds three sessions in a year (the Budget Session, the Monsoon Session, and the Winter Session), the constitutional requirement is only for a minimum of two sessions.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Constitution mandates that the Lok Sabha must meet at least twice a year, with the gap between two sessions not exceeding six months. Option (A) correctly states this requirement.

 Quick Tip

Remember the "maximum six-month gap" rule from Article 85. This is the key constitutional provision that determines the minimum frequency of parliamentary sessions. Don't confuse the convention of three sessions with the constitutional mandate of two.

100. The Finance Commission is appointed for every

- (A) Three years
- (B) Four Years
- (C) Five Years
- (D) Ten years

Correct Answer: (C) Five Years

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the periodicity of the constitution of the Finance Commission in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Finance Commission is a constitutional body that is central to fiscal federalism in India. It determines the method and formula for distributing the tax proceeds between the Centre and states, and among the states themselves.

Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a Finance Commission. Clause (1) of Article 280 states that the President shall, within two years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of **every fifth year** or at such earlier time as the President considers necessary, by order constitute a Finance Commission.

Therefore, the Finance Commission is appointed every five years to make recommendations for the next five-year period. For example, the 16th Finance Commission was recently constituted to make recommendations for the period 2026-2031.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Finance Commission is appointed by the President of India every five years. Option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the key details about the Finance Commission: It's a constitutional body under Article 280, appointed every 5 years by the President, and its main job is to recommend the division of financial resources between the Union and the States.

101. The National Flag was adopted in the year

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1949
- (C) 1950
- (D) 1951

Correct Answer: (A) 1947

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the specific year in which the National Flag of India, in its current form, was officially adopted.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The design of the National Flag of India is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (kesari) at the top, white in the middle, and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. In the centre of the white band is a navy-blue wheel which represents the chakra. This design is based on the Swaraj flag, a flag of the Indian National Congress designed by Pingali Venkayya.

The **Constituent Assembly of India** adopted this design as the National Flag of free India in its meeting held on **22 July 1947**. This was a few weeks before India gained independence from British rule on 15 August 1947.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on July 22, 1947. Option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remember the key dates related to India's national symbols:

- National Flag adopted: July 22, 1947
- National Anthem & National Song adopted: January 24, 1950
- Constitution came into force: January 26, 1950

102. What is the minimum age required to file an application under the Right to Information Act?

- (A) 14 Years
- (B) 18 Years
- (C) 21 Years
- (D) No Such Limit

Correct Answer: (D) No Such Limit

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the age criteria for a person to be eligible to file a request under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Right to Information Act, 2005 is a landmark legislation that empowers Indian citizens to access information from public authorities.

Section 3 of the RTI Act states: "Subject to the provisions of this Act, all **citizens** shall have the right to information."

The Act uses the word "citizen" but does not impose any qualification or disqualification based on age. It does not specify any minimum age for a person to be considered a citizen for the purpose of seeking information.

Therefore, any person who is a citizen of India, irrespective of their age, has the right to file an RTI application. This means even a minor can file an RTI request, often through their natural guardian. The key criterion is citizenship, not age.

Step 3: Final Answer:

There is no minimum age limit prescribed in the Right to Information Act, 2005, for filing an application. Option (D) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

When interpreting laws, remember that if a condition like an age limit is not explicitly mentioned, it generally does not exist. The RTI Act's focus is on 'citizenship', not on the age of the citizen.

103. An oral or a written statement that injures someone's reputation is known as:

- (A) Assault
- (B) Nuisance
- (C) Defamation
- (D) Breach

Correct Answer: (C) Defamation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the legal term for a statement that harms a person's reputation. This falls under the law of torts and also criminal law.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(C) Defamation:** This is the correct legal term for any intentional false communication, either written or spoken, that harms a person's reputation. Defamation can take two forms:
 - **Slander:** Defamation in a transient form, such as spoken words or gestures.
 - **Libel:** Defamation in a permanent form, such as in writing, printing, or pictures.

The question covers both oral (slander) and written (libel) statements, so the general term 'Defamation' is appropriate.

- **(A) Assault:** In criminal law, assault is the act of causing a person to apprehend the infliction of immediate, unlawful force. It is an act that creates a fear of imminent harm.
- **(B) Nuisance:** This is a civil wrong that involves unreasonable interference with a person's use and enjoyment of their land.
- **(D) Breach:** This term means the violation of a law, duty, or promise. It is often used in contexts like "breach of contract" or "breach of trust."

Step 3: Final Answer:

An oral or written statement that injures someone's reputation is known as Defamation. Option (C) is correct.

 Quick Tip

Remember the two types of defamation: Slander (Spoken) and Libel (written, like a Library book). Both fall under the umbrella term 'Defamation'.

104. A formal document that grants a person to act on behalf of another is called

-
- (A) Will
 - (B) Lease Deed
 - (C) Power of Attorney
 - (D) There is no such document

Correct Answer: (C) Power of Attorney

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the name of the legal instrument that authorizes one person to act for another person in specified or all legal or financial matters.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(C) Power of Attorney (PoA):** This is a written authorization to represent or act on another's behalf in private affairs, business, or some other legal matter. The person authorizing the other to act is the 'principal' or 'donor', and the one authorized to act is the 'agent' or 'attorney-in-fact'. A PoA can be general (granting broad powers) or special (limited to a specific act or period). This perfectly matches the description.
- **(A) Will:** A will or testament is a legal document by which a person, the testator, expresses their wishes as to how their property is to be distributed at death. It has no effect while the person is alive.
- **(B) Lease Deed:** A lease deed is a legal document that outlines the terms under which one party agrees to rent property from another party.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A formal document that grants a person the authority to act on behalf of another is called a Power of Attorney. Option (C) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate the term 'Attorney' in "Power of Attorney" with the role of an agent or representative, not necessarily a lawyer. It grants the 'power' to 'act as an attorney/agent' for someone else.

105. In criminal law, the person against whom criminal charges are framed is called as

- (A) Defence Counsel
- (B) Prosecution
- (C) Accused
- (D) Victim

Correct Answer: (C) Accused

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks for the correct legal term for the individual who is formally charged with committing a crime.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's define the roles in a criminal case:

- **(C) Accused:** This is the person who is alleged to have committed a crime and against whom criminal proceedings are initiated. Once the investigating agency (like the police) files a charge sheet and the court decides there is sufficient evidence to proceed with a trial, charges are formally framed against this person. The person remains the 'accused' throughout the trial until they are either convicted or acquitted.
- **(A) Defence Counsel:** This is the lawyer who represents the accused person in court.
- **(B) Prosecution:** This refers to the legal party responsible for presenting the case in a criminal trial against an individual accused of breaking the law. The prosecution is typically represented by a Public Prosecutor who acts on behalf of the state.
- **(D) Victim:** This is the person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental, or financial loss, as a direct result of the crime.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The person against whom criminal charges are framed is called the Accused. Option (C) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the key players in a criminal trial: The State (represented by the Prosecution) versus the Accused (represented by the Defence Counsel). The Victim is the one who suffered the harm.

106. Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution?

- (A) Morality
- (B) Secular
- (C) Equality
- (D) Republic

Correct Answer: (A) Morality

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question requires a close reading of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution to identify which of the given words is not present in its text.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's recall the key terms in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution: "WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST,

SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC **REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; **EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation...”

From the text, we can see:

- **(B) Secular:** Is explicitly mentioned.
- **(C) Equality:** Is explicitly mentioned.
- **(D) Republic:** Is explicitly mentioned.
- **(A) Morality:** The word 'Morality' is not mentioned in the Preamble. While the concept of constitutional morality is a judicially evolved doctrine, the word itself is absent from the Preamble's text.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The word 'Morality' is not explicitly mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution. Option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Memorizing the full text of the Preamble is extremely beneficial for competitive exams. Questions frequently test on the words used, their sequence, and the values they represent.

107. A Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office only on grounds of

- (A) On allegations in news media
- (B) Delivering wrong judgments
- (C) Based on Seniority
- (D) Proven misbehaviour

Correct Answer: (D) Proven misbehaviour

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the specific constitutional grounds on which a Judge of the Supreme Court of India can be removed from office.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The procedure for the removal of a Supreme Court Judge is a form of impeachment and is designed to be very difficult to ensure the independence of the judiciary. The grounds and procedure are laid out in **Article 124(4)** of the Constitution.

Article 124(4) states: "A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of **proved misbehaviour or incapacity**."

Therefore, there are only two grounds for removal:

1. **Proved Misbehaviour**
2. **Incapacity**

Let's analyze the options:

- (A) Allegations in the media are not constitutional grounds for removal.
- (B) Delivering wrong judgments is not a ground for removal. Judicial errors are corrected through appeals to a larger bench, not by removing the judge. This protects judicial independence.
- (C) Seniority is related to appointment as Chief Justice, not removal.
- (D) Proven misbehaviour is one of the two explicit grounds mentioned in the Constitution.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office only on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Option (D) correctly identifies one of these grounds.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the two specific grounds for the impeachment of a Supreme Court/High Court judge: "proved misbehaviour" and "incapacity". No other reason is constitutionally valid.

108. Which law deals with crimes and punishment?

- (A) Civil Law
- (B) Criminal Law
- (C) Contract Law
- (D) Torts Law

Correct Answer: (B) Criminal Law

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the branch of law that is concerned with offenses against the state or society and the prescription of punishment for such offenses.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(B) Criminal Law:** This branch of law relates to crime. It defines acts that are considered offenses against the public, society, or the state. It prescribes the procedures for investigation, trial, and the imposition of punishment (like fines or imprisonment) on those found guilty. The primary purpose of criminal law is to punish wrongdoing and deter crime.

- **(A) Civil Law:** This branch of law deals with disputes between individuals, organizations, or between the two, in which compensation (damages) is awarded to the victim. It is not primarily concerned with punishment.
- **(C) Contract Law:** This is a part of civil law that deals with the creation and enforcement of agreements between parties.
- **(D) Torts Law:** This is also a part of civil law that deals with civil wrongs that cause someone else to suffer loss or harm, resulting in legal liability for the person who commits the tortious act. The remedy is typically monetary damages.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The law that deals with crimes and punishment is Criminal Law. Option (B) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

A simple way to distinguish is: Criminal Law is about 'punishing' a wrong against society (e.g., murder, theft). Civil Law is about 'compensating' for a wrong against an individual (e.g., breach of contract, property dispute).

109. One of the participants in commission of crime is known as

- (A) Appellant
- (B) Plaintiff
- (C) Defendant
- (D) Accomplice

Correct Answer: (D) Accomplice

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the specific legal term for a person who participates in the commission of a crime, alongside the principal offender.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's define the terms provided:

- **(D) Accomplice:** An accomplice is a person who knowingly, voluntarily, and with common intent unites with the principal offender in the commission of a crime. This person can be someone who aids, abets, or encourages the main perpetrator. An accomplice is also criminally liable for the crime.
- **(A) Appellant:** This is a person who applies to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court. This term relates to the appeals process, not the commission of the crime itself.
- **(B) Plaintiff:** This is the party who initiates a lawsuit (a civil case) before a court. The term is used in civil law, not criminal law.
- **(C) Defendant:** In a civil case, this is the person being sued. In a criminal case, the term 'accused' or 'defendant' can be used for the person charged with the crime, but 'accomplice' specifically refers to a co-participant.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A participant in the commission of a crime is known as an Accomplice. Option (D) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that an 'accomplice' is a partner in crime. The term comes from the word 'accompany' or 'accompanying' someone in their criminal act.

110. An offence which can be compromised between the parties is known as

- (A) Non Bailable offence
- (B) Compoundable offence
- (C) Non cognizable offence
- (D) Serious Offence

Correct Answer: (B) Compoundable offence

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks for the legal classification of an offense where the parties involved (typically the victim and the accused) are allowed to reach a compromise, leading to the charges being dropped.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Offenses are classified in various ways under the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).

- **(B) Compoundable offence:** These are offenses where the law allows for a compromise or settlement between the victim and the offender. The victim can agree to drop the charges against the accused. These are generally less serious offenses, primarily of a private nature. Section 320 of the CrPC lists the offenses that are compoundable. Examples include adultery, defamation, and causing simple hurt.
- **(A) Non Bailable offence:** This is an offense where bail is not a matter of right and is granted at the discretion of the court. It does not relate to the ability to compromise.
- **(C) Non cognizable offence:** This is an offense for which the police cannot arrest a suspect without a warrant from a court. It is not related to compromise.
- **(D) Serious Offence:** This is a general term, not a formal legal classification in this context. Serious offenses (like murder or rape) are typically non-compoundable because they are considered crimes against society, not just an individual.

Step 3: Final Answer:

An offense that can be compromised between the parties is known as a Compoundable offense. Option (B) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

Think of 'compounding' an offense as similar to finding a 'compound' or settlement. These are usually private wrongs where the law allows the victim to forgive the offender and settle the matter.

111. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (A) Prime Minister is leader of the Majority Party in Lok Sabha
- (B) Prime Minister is the Head of the Cabinet
- (C) Prime Minister is the Head of the Government
- (D) Prime Minister is the Constitutional Head of the Country

Correct Answer: (D) Prime Minister is the Constitutional Head of the Country

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires identifying a false statement about the role and position of the Prime Minister of India within the country's political structure.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each statement about the Prime Minister's role:

- **(A) Prime Minister is leader of the Majority Party in Lok Sabha:** This statement is **correct**. By convention, the President invites the leader of the party or coalition that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha to form the government and become the Prime Minister.
- **(B) Prime Minister is the Head of the Cabinet:** This statement is **correct**. The Prime Minister is the head of the Union Council of Ministers and the more exclusive Cabinet. He/she presides over cabinet meetings and is the chief coordinator of its functions.
- **(C) Prime Minister is the Head of the Government:** This statement is **correct**. The Prime Minister is the chief executive authority and the actual head of the government of India.
- **(D) Prime Minister is the Constitutional Head of the Country:** This statement is **NOT correct**. In India's parliamentary system, the **President of India** is the **Constitutional Head of the State** (or Country). The President is the de jure (legal) head, while the Prime Minister is the de facto (actual) head.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The statement that the Prime Minister is the Constitutional Head of the Country is incorrect; that role belongs to the President. Therefore, option (D) is the right choice.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the distinction in a parliamentary system: The Head of State (President in India, Monarch in the UK) is the ceremonial/constitutional head. The Head of Government (Prime Minister) is the one who holds the real executive power.

112. The act of killing a new born baby is called as

- (A) Foeticide
- (B) Infanticide
- (C) Suicide
- (D) Abortion

Correct Answer: (B) Infanticide

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the specific legal and sociological term for the act of killing a baby shortly after its birth.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's define the given terms:

- **(B) Infanticide:** This term is derived from the Latin words 'infans' (infant) and 'caedere' (to kill). It specifically refers to the crime of a parent killing their child within a year of birth. It is the intentional killing of a newborn.
- **(A) Foeticide:** This refers to the act of killing a foetus in the womb. This is distinct from infanticide, which happens after the baby is born. Female foeticide is a major social issue in India.
- **(C) Suicide:** This is the act of intentionally causing one's own death.
- **(D) Abortion:** This is the termination of a pregnancy by removing an embryo or foetus before it can survive outside the uterus. While it results in the death of the foetus, it is a medical procedure and is legally distinct from foeticide, which is a criminal act.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The act of killing a newborn baby is called Infanticide. Option (B) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remember the distinction based on timing: killing before birth is Foeticide, killing a newborn baby (typically within the first year) is Infanticide.

113. The most important instrument of social control in the modern days is

- (A) Custom
- (B) Caste
- (C) Religion
- (D) Law

Correct Answer: (D) Law

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the most significant and formal mechanism of social control in contemporary societies. Social control refers to the ways in which society regulates the behavior of its members.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Social control can be informal or formal.

- **Informal Social Control:** This includes mechanisms like customs, traditions, religion, and social norms (like those enforced by caste). These were very powerful in traditional societies and still play a significant role. However, their influence can be subjective and varies across communities.
- **Formal Social Control:** This is exercised by the state and other official agencies through a system of explicit rules and regulations.

In modern, complex, and diverse societies, informal controls are often not sufficient to maintain order. The **Law** (Option D) has become the most important instrument of formal social control.

- **Law** consists of a set of rules created and enforced by the state.
- It applies uniformly to all citizens.
- It has a formal mechanism for enforcement (police, courts) and sanctions (punishments).
- It is the ultimate tool to regulate behavior, resolve conflicts, and maintain social order in a modern state.

While Custom, Caste, and Religion (Options A, B, C) continue to influence behavior, their authority is subordinate to the law of the land.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In modern societies, the Law is the most important and pervasive instrument of social control. Option (D) is correct.

 Quick Tip

When comparing instruments of social control, distinguish between informal (customs, religion) and formal (law). In modern, secular, and democratic states, formal control through law is always considered the primary and most important instrument.

114. Where can F.I.R be lodged at

- (A) The Supreme Court of India
- (B) The High Court of State
- (C) Any Court
- (D) Police Station

Correct Answer: (D) Police Station

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the proper venue for lodging a First Information Report (F.I.R.), which is the first step in the criminal justice process for a cognizable offense.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

An F.I.R. (First Information Report) is the information recorded by the police about an alleged cognizable offense. As per Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), the information relating to the commission of a cognizable offense is given to an officer in charge of a **Police Station**.

The procedure is:

1. The informant goes to the police station that has jurisdiction over the area where the crime was committed.
2. They provide the information orally or in writing to the officer in charge.
3. The officer reduces the information to writing, reads it over to the informant, and gets their signature.
4. A copy of the F.I.R. is given to the informant free of cost.

Courts (Supreme Court, High Court, or any other court) do not lodge F.I.R.s. Their role begins after the police have investigated the matter based on the F.I.R. and filed a charge sheet or final report. The primary function of lodging an F.I.R. rests exclusively with the police.

Step 3: Final Answer:

An F.I.R. can be lodged at a Police Station. Option (D) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remember the sequence: The process starts with an F.I.R. at the Police Station, followed by a police investigation, which may lead to a charge sheet being filed in Court, and then the court trial begins.

115. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional body?

- (A) Finance Commission
- (B) State Public Service Commission
- (C) Election Commission
- (D) NITI Aayog (Planning Commission)

Correct Answer: (D) NITI Aayog (Planning Commission)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify which of the given bodies is not established directly by the Constitution of India. Bodies can be constitutional, statutory, or executive.

- **Constitutional Bodies** are those that are created by the Constitution itself. They derive their powers and authority directly from the constitutional provisions.
- **Statutory Bodies** are created by an Act of Parliament or a State Legislature.

- **Executive Bodies** are created by an executive order of the government.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine each body:

- **(A) Finance Commission:** This is a constitutional body established under **Article 280** of the Constitution.
- **(B) State Public Service Commission (SPSC):** Along with the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), SPSCs are constitutional bodies established under **Article 315** of the Constitution.
- **(C) Election Commission:** The Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional body established under **Article 324** of the Constitution.
- **(D) NITI Aayog (Planning Commission):** The NITI Aayog, and its predecessor, the Planning Commission, are **not constitutional bodies**. They were established by a resolution (an executive order) of the Union Cabinet. They are not mentioned in the Constitution and do not derive their power from it. They are also not statutory bodies as they were not created by an Act of Parliament. They are considered extra-constitutional or non-constitutional bodies.

Step 3: Final Answer:

NITI Aayog is not a constitutional body; it was established by an executive resolution. Therefore, option (D) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Make a list of important Constitutional Bodies (like EC, UPSC, SPSC, Finance Commission, CAG) and Statutory Bodies (like National Human Rights Commission, Central Information Commission). The NITI Aayog is a key example of a non-constitutional, non-statutory body.

116. How many Fundamental Duties are listed in the Constitution of India?

- (A) 10
- (B) 11
- (C) 15
- (D) 12

Correct Answer: (B) 11

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the total number of Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Fundamental Duties were not part of the original Constitution. They were added to the Constitution to remind citizens that while they enjoy rights, they also have duties to perform.

- Initially, **ten** Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976**. This was done on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee, and a new part, Part IV-A (containing Article 51-A), was inserted.
- Later, one more Fundamental Duty was added by the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**. This duty, under Article 51-A(k), relates to providing opportunities for education to one's child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Thus, the total number of Fundamental Duties currently listed in the Constitution is $10 + 1 = 11$.

Step 3: Final Answer:

At present, there are 11 Fundamental Duties listed in Part IV-A of the Constitution of India. Option (B) is correct.

 Quick Tip

Remember the two key amendments related to Fundamental Duties: the 42nd Amendment (1976) introduced 10 duties, and the 86th Amendment (2002) added the 11th duty related to child education.

117. The primary focus of the Wildlife sanctuaries is/are

- (A) Conservation of Natural Habitats
- (B) Protection of specific species
- (C) Providing limited access to human activities
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the main objectives and characteristics of a Wildlife Sanctuary as a type of protected area in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Wildlife Sanctuaries are established under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. They are areas of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, or natural significance. Their purpose is multi-faceted:

- (B) Protection of specific species:** While National Parks are created to protect entire ecosystems, Wildlife Sanctuaries are often species-oriented. They are established to protect a particular species of animal or bird that may be endangered or rare. For example, the Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary is famous for elephants.
- (A) Conservation of Natural Habitats:** Protecting a species is not possible without protecting its habitat. Therefore, a key focus is the conservation and management of the natural habitat where the target species lives, feeds, and breeds.
- (C) Providing limited access to human activities:** Unlike National Parks where most human activities are strictly prohibited, Wildlife Sanctuaries allow for certain

regulated human activities. Activities like grazing, collection of minor forest produce, and tourism are often permitted to a limited extent, as long as they do not interfere with the well-being of the wildlife.

Since all three options correctly describe the focus and features of a Wildlife Sanctuary, the most appropriate answer is "All of the above".

Step 3: Final Answer:

The primary focus of Wildlife Sanctuaries includes the protection of specific species, conservation of their habitats, and allowing regulated human activities. Therefore, all the given statements are correct. Option (D) is the right choice.

 Quick Tip

Understand the key difference between a National Park and a Wildlife Sanctuary. A National Park has a higher degree of protection, and almost no human activity is allowed. A Wildlife Sanctuary is often species-specific and allows for some regulated human activities.

118. The act of entering into other's property without the permission is -

- (A) Trespass
- (B) Defamation
- (C) Assault
- (D) Murder

Correct Answer: (A) Trespass

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the legal term for the unauthorized entry onto someone else's property.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(A) Trespass:** This is the correct legal term. In the law of torts, trespass is an intentional and unlawful interference with another person's property. It can be:
 - **Trespass to land:** Unlawful entry onto another's land.
 - **Trespass to goods:** Unlawful interference with another's movable property.
 - **Trespass to the person:** Unlawful interference with one's body (includes assault and battery).

The question specifically describes trespass to land. 'Criminal Trespass' is also an offense under the Indian Penal Code if the entry is done with the intent to commit an offense or to intimidate, insult, or annoy the person in possession of the property.

- **(B) Defamation:** This is the act of harming someone's reputation.
- **(C) Assault:** This involves creating a reasonable fear of imminent harm in another person.
- **(D) Murder:** This is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The act of entering into another's property without permission is called Trespass. Option (A) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

Trespass is a broad term. While it commonly refers to entering land, remember it can also apply to goods (chattels) and the person. The key elements are 'unauthorized' and 'interference'.

119. A Contract creates a

- (A) Legal Obligation
- (B) Social Obligation
- (C) Political obligation
- (D) Ethical obligation

Correct Answer: (A) Legal Obligation

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks about the fundamental nature of the relationship created by a legally valid contract.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement enforceable by law is a contract. The key element that distinguishes a contract from a simple promise or a social agreement is its enforceability in a court of law.

When parties enter into a contract, they create a set of mutual rights and obligations. These obligations are not merely social, political, or ethical; they are **legal obligations**. This means that if one party fails to perform their part of the contract (a breach of contract), the other party can approach a court to seek a remedy, such as damages (compensation) or specific performance (forcing the party to perform the contract).

For example, a promise to have dinner with a friend is a social obligation and is not legally enforceable. However, an agreement to sell a car for a certain price is a contract that creates a legal obligation on the seller to deliver the car and on the buyer to pay the price.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A contract creates a legal obligation that is enforceable in a court of law. Option (A) is the correct answer.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the famous legal maxim: "All contracts are agreements, but all agreements are not contracts." An agreement becomes a contract only when it is backed by legal enforceability, creating a legal obligation.

120. 'A' borrowed money from 'B' by handing over her jewellery as a security for the debt. This transaction is called as

- (A) Pledge
- (B) Sale
- (C) Lease
- (D) Indemnity

Correct Answer: (A) Pledge

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question describes a transaction where movable property (jewellery) is delivered as security for a loan. It asks for the specific legal term for this type of transaction under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's define the terms:

- **(A) Pledge:** According to Section 172 of the Indian Contract Act, a "pledge" is a specific kind of bailment where goods are delivered as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a promise. In this case, 'A' (the pawnor) delivers the jewellery to 'B' (the pawnee) as security for the money borrowed. If 'A' fails to repay the debt, 'B' has the right to sell the jewellery to recover the amount. This exactly matches the scenario described.
- **(B) Sale:** A sale involves the transfer of ownership of goods for a price. In this case, ownership of the jewellery is not transferred to 'B'; it is only held as security.
- **(C) Lease:** A lease is a contract for the use of an asset for a stated period in return for payment. It applies to enjoying the use of property, not holding it as security.
- **(D) Indemnity:** This is a contract where one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself or by the conduct of any other person. It's a contract of insurance or protection against loss, not a security transaction.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The transaction where movable property is handed over as security for a debt is called a Pledge. Option (A) is correct.

 Quick Tip

Remember the key difference between pledge and mortgage. Pledge involves movable property (like gold, stocks) where possession is transferred. Mortgage usually involves immovable property (like a house, land) where possession may or may not be transferred.