

TS LAWCET 2025 LLB 3 Years Shift 1 Question Paper with solution

Time Allowed :90 minutes	Maximum Marks :120	Total Questions :120
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. Materials Allowed: Bring only a simple blue/black ballpoint pen for writing and bubbling the OMR sheet. Pencils can be used for diagrams/rough work if permitted, but not for answers.
2. Prohibited Items: Do not bring electronic devices (mobile phones, watches, calculators, etc.), written notes, or any unauthorized material into the exam hall.
3. Identification: You must carry your original admit card (hall ticket) and a valid original photo ID proof (e.g., Aadhaar card, Passport, Voter ID).
4. Timing: Arrive at the exam center well in advance. No entry will be permitted after the exam has started.
5. Seating Arrangement: Occupy only the seat assigned to your roll number/registration number.
6. Answer Sheet Details: Carefully fill in your details (name, roll number, test booklet code, center number, etc.) on the OMR/answer sheet using only the specified pen.

1 General Knowledge and Mental Ability

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

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Assam
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Correct Answer: (A) Kerala

Solution:

The question asks to identify the Indian state nicknamed the "Spice Garden of India".

This title is given to the state that is a major producer of a wide variety of spices.

Historically and in the present day, Kerala has been the epicentre of spice cultivation in India. It is famous for producing spices like pepper, cardamom, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, and ginger. Its strategic location on the Malabar Coast made it a major hub for the spice trade for centuries. Therefore, Kerala is correctly known as the "Spice Garden of India".

Quick Tip

Nicknames of Indian states and cities are a common topic in general knowledge sections of exams. Creating a list of these sobriquets and revising them can be very helpful. For example, "Manchester of India" (Ahmedabad) or "City of Lakes" (Udaipur).

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

- (A) Sweden
- (B) Finland
- (C) Norway
- (D) Iceland

Correct Answer: (B) Finland

Solution:

The question asks for the European country known by the nickname "Land of a Thousand Lakes".

This nickname is famously associated with Finland.

The name is an understatement, as Finland has approximately 188,000 lakes, which cover about 10

This vast number of lakes is a defining feature of Finland's geography.

None of the other options (Sweden, Norway, Iceland) are primarily known by this specific nickname, even though they also have many lakes.

Thus, Finland is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

World geography questions often test knowledge of country nicknames, major physical features (rivers, mountains), and capitals. Pay special attention to unique geographical facts about countries.

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

- (A) Paul-Henri Spaak
- (B) Trygve Lie
- (C) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- (D) Carlos P. Romulo

Correct Answer: (A) Paul-Henri Spaak

Solution:

The question asks to identify the first President of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

The first session of the UNGA was held in London in 1946.

Paul-Henri Spaak, a statesman from Belgium, was elected as the first President of the UNGA during this session.

Trygve Lie (Option B) was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations, a different and distinct role.

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (Option C) was the first woman President of the UNGA, but she served later in 1953.

Therefore, the correct answer is Paul-Henri Spaak.

Quick Tip

In questions about international organizations like the UN, be careful to distinguish between different roles, such as the Secretary-General (administrative head) and the President of the General Assembly (presiding officer of the main deliberative body). They are not the same.

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

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) USA
- (D) Brazil

Correct Answer: (B) China

Solution:

The question asks to identify the country with the highest number of internet users.

Based on current global statistics, China has the largest internet user base in the world.

The number of internet users in China has surpassed one billion.

India has the second-largest number of internet users, followed by the United States in third place.

Therefore, China is the country with the largest number of internet users.

Quick Tip

For questions involving statistics like population, economy, or internet usage, the rankings can change over time. It's important to stay updated with the latest data from reliable sources, as exams often test current knowledge.

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

- (A) Shah Jahan
- (B) Sher Shah Suri
- (C) Muhammad Ghori
- (D) Akbar

Correct Answer: (B) Sher Shah Suri

Solution:

The question asks to identify the historical figure known as the father of the Indian currency 'rupiya'.

During his reign from 1540 to 1545, Sher Shah Suri introduced significant administrative and monetary reforms.

He standardized the currency system by introducing a silver coin called the 'rupiya' and a copper coin called the 'dam'.

The silver rupiya introduced by him had a standard weight of 178 grains.

This standardized system was later adopted and built upon by the Mughal Empire and subsequently the British, forming the basis for the modern Indian Rupee.

Due to this foundational reform, Sher Shah Suri is credited as the father of the 'rupiya'.

Quick Tip

When studying history, focus on the key administrative, economic, and social reforms introduced by important rulers. Questions are often asked about the originators of systems (like currency, land revenue, etc.) that had a lasting impact.

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

- (A) Great Barrier Reef
- (B) Red Sea Reef
- (C) Mesoamerican Reef
- (D) Apo Reef

Correct Answer: (A) Great Barrier Reef

Solution:

The question asks for the name of the largest coral reef system in the world.

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

It is composed of over 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands stretching for over 2,300 kilometres.

It is so large that it can be seen from outer space and is the world's biggest single structure made by living organisms.

The other options are significant reef systems, but none compare in size to the Great Barrier Reef.

Quick Tip

Major geographical wonders of the world, such as the largest reef, longest river, highest mountain, and largest desert, are frequent topics in general knowledge exams. Memorize a list of these key facts.

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

- (A) Union Bank of India
- (B) Punjab National Bank
- (C) ICICI Bank
- (D) SBI

Correct Answer: (A) Union Bank of India

Solution:

The question asks to identify the first bank in India that introduced talking ATMs for visually impaired and other disabled persons.

Union Bank of India was the pioneer in this area of accessible banking in India.

They launched their first talking ATM in 2012 to help visually challenged customers conduct transactions independently and securely.

This initiative was a significant step towards financial inclusion and accessibility in the Indian banking sector.

Therefore, Union Bank of India is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Questions related to "firsts" in India (e.g., first bank, first satellite, first woman to hold a certain office) are very common in competitive exams. Keeping a separate list of such achievements can be a very effective study strategy.

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

- (A) The Lord of the Rings
- (B) Harry Potter
- (C) Percy Jackson
- (D) The Chronicles of Narnia

Correct Answer: (B) Harry Potter

Solution:

The question asks to identify the fictional series associated with the term "Quidditch".

Quidditch is a magical sport played on flying broomsticks in the wizarding world created by J.K. Rowling.

It is a central element of the plot and culture in the Harry Potter book and film series.

The other fictional series listed—The Lord of the Rings, Percy Jackson, and The Chronicles of Narnia—do not feature the sport of Quidditch.

Therefore, the correct association is with Harry Potter.

Quick Tip

General knowledge sections can sometimes include questions from popular culture, including famous books, movies, and their key elements. Being aware of globally popular fictional worlds can be beneficial.

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

- (A) 1066
- (B) 1215
- (C) 1492
- (D) 1776

Correct Answer: (B) 1215

Solution:

The question asks for the year in which the Magna Carta was signed.

The Magna Carta Libertatum, or "The Great Charter of the Liberties," is a royal charter of rights agreed to by King John of England at Runnymede, near Windsor.

This historic event took place on June 15, 1215.

The document established for the first time the principle that everybody, including the king, was subject to the law.

The other years listed are significant for other historical events: 1066 (Norman Conquest of England), 1492 (Columbus's first voyage to the Americas), and 1776 (US Declaration of Independence).

Thus, the correct year for the signing of the Magna Carta is 1215.

Quick Tip

For world history, create a timeline of major events, especially those that have influenced modern law and governance, like the Magna Carta, the French Revolution, or the American Revolution. Knowing the century or exact year is often crucial.

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

- (A) Taxation without representation
- (B) Disputes over eastward expansion
- (C) The issue of slavery
- (D) Religious differences

Correct Answer: (C) The issue of slavery

Solution:

The question asks for the primary cause of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

While there were several interconnected causes, including states' rights, economic differences, and westward expansion, the central and overriding issue was the institution of slavery.

The southern states' economy was heavily dependent on enslaved labor, and they seceded from the Union to protect this institution.

The disputes over the expansion of slavery into new territories were a major point of contention leading to the war.

"Taxation without representation" (A) was a primary cause of the American Revolutionary War, not the Civil War.

Therefore, the issue of slavery is recognized by historians as the primary cause of the American Civil War.

Quick Tip

When a question asks for the "primary cause" of a major historical event, it's important to distinguish the main, underlying reason from other contributing factors. Often, multiple issues are at play, but one is the fundamental driver of the conflict.

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

- (A) World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- (B) The United Nations and NATO
- (C) The European Union and the World Trade Organisation
- (D) The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

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

Solution:

The question asks about the international institutions established by the Bretton Woods Agreement.

The Bretton Woods Conference, officially known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, was held in July 1944.

The primary goal of the conference was to create a framework for international economic co-operation and to rebuild the international economic system after World War II.

The agreement signed at this conference led to the creation of two major international institutions:

1. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which is now part of the World Bank Group.
2. The International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Therefore, the Bretton Woods Agreement established the World Bank and the IMF.

Quick Tip

When studying major international agreements, focus on the "3 Ws": When was it signed? Where was it signed? and What were its major outcomes (e.g., institutions created, treaties signed)? This structure helps in retaining key facts.

12. Which among the following is the oldest Purana?

- (A) Garuda Purana
- (B) Brahmanda Purana
- (C) Matsya Purana
- (D) Shiva Purana

Correct Answer: (C) Matsya Purana

Solution:

The question asks to identify the oldest among the given Puranas.

The Puranas are a genre of ancient Indian literature that covers a wide range of topics, including cosmology, mythology, and genealogies of gods, goddesses, kings, and sages.

While the exact dating of these texts is a subject of scholarly debate, the Matsya Purana is widely considered to be one of the oldest and most authentic Puranas.

It is named after the fish (Matsya) avatar of the Hindu god Vishnu.

Most academic consensus places its composition in the early centuries of the Common Era, likely predating the other Puranas listed in the options.

Therefore, the Matsya Purana is considered the correct answer.

Quick Tip

For questions on ancient religious texts, it's helpful to know the major categories (like Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas) and a few key facts about each, such as the generally accepted oldest text or the central theme of a well-known text.

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

- (A) Melbourne Cricket Stadium
- (B) Narendra Modi Stadium
- (C) Eden Gardens
- (D) Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh International Cricket Stadium

Correct Answer: (B) Narendra Modi Stadium

Solution:

The question asks to identify the largest cricket stadium in the world.

The size of a stadium is typically determined by its seating capacity.

The Narendra Modi Stadium, located in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, has the largest seating capacity in the world for a cricket stadium.

Its official seating capacity is 132,000 spectators.

The Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG) in Australia was the largest for a long time but is now the second largest, with a capacity of around 100,000.

Therefore, the Narendra Modi Stadium is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Stadium names, locations, and records (like largest capacity) are common general knowledge questions, especially in sports-loving countries. Be aware of recent developments, as new stadiums are built and old ones are renovated.

14. What does the acronym LASER stand for?

- (A) Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
- (B) Light Absorption by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
- (C) Light Amplification by Spontaneous Emission of Radiation
- (D) Light Absorption by Spontaneous Emission of Radiation

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

Solution:

The question asks for the full form of the acronym LASER.

LASER is an acronym that describes the physical process by which it generates a beam of light.

Let's break down the acronym:

L stands for Light.

A stands for Amplification.

S stands for by Stimulated.

E stands for Emission.

R stands for of Radiation.

Combining these, the full form is "Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation".

This correctly describes the process where stimulated emission of photons creates an amplified, coherent beam of light.

Quick Tip

Common scientific acronyms like LASER, RADAR, SONAR, and LED are frequently asked in general science sections. Memorizing their full forms and the basic principle they represent is a good exam strategy.

15. Who wrote "The Odyssey"?

- (A) Sophocles
- (B) Euripides
- (C) Homer
- (D) Aeschylus

Correct Answer: (C) Homer

Solution:

The question asks to identify the author of the epic poem "The Odyssey".

"The Odyssey" is one of ancient Greece's two major epic poems, the other being "The Iliad".

Both of these foundational works of Western literature are traditionally attributed to the blind poet Homer.

"The Odyssey" focuses on the Greek hero Odysseus and his long journey home after the fall of Troy.

Sophocles, Euripides, and Aeschylus were famous Greek tragedians, known for writing plays, not epic poems of this nature.

Therefore, Homer is the correct author.

Quick Tip

For literature questions, remember the authors of classic and foundational works from different cultures (e.g., Homer for Greece, Shakespeare for England, Valmiki for India). Matching famous works to their authors is a common question format.

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

- (A) 1945
- (B) 1980
- (C) 1986
- (D) 1977

Correct Answer: (C) 1986

Solution:

The question asks for the establishment year of the Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Service.

This institution was originally known as the Foreign Service Institute (FSI).

The Foreign Service Institute of India was established by the Government of India in 1986.

Its purpose is to train officers of the Indian Foreign Service.

In 2020, the institute was renamed the Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Service in honor of the late former External Affairs Minister, Sushma Swaraj.

Since the question asks for the establishment year, the correct answer is 1986.

Quick Tip

Be aware of important national institutions and their establishment years. Also, note any recent name changes, as questions might use either the old or the new name.

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

- (A) Pakistan
- (B) Afghanistan
- (C) Maldives
- (D) Morocco

Correct Answer: (C) Maldives

Solution:

The question asks to identify a country with a 100% Muslim population.

Among the given options, the Maldives is the country whose population is officially considered 100% Muslim.

The constitution of the Maldives designates Islam as the state religion and requires its citizens to be Muslims. Conversion to another religion results in the loss of citizenship.

Countries like Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Morocco have overwhelmingly Muslim populations (typically over 98-99%), but they have small, recognized non-Muslim minorities (Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Baháís, etc.).

Therefore, for the purpose of such a question, the Maldives is the most accurate answer.

Quick Tip

Demographic facts about countries, such as official religions or population statistics, can be a source of questions. Pay attention to countries with unique constitutional or demographic features.

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

- (A) Sanjay Malhotra
- (B) Shaktikanta Das
- (C) Urjit Patel
- (D) Raghuram Rajan

Correct Answer: (B) Shaktikanta Das

Solution:

The question asks who received the "Governor of the Year" award for 2023 from Central Banking.

The Central Banking publication, a journal for the industry, presents annual awards to recognize excellence in the central banking community.

For the year 2023, the award for "Governor of the Year" was conferred upon Shaktikanta Das.

Shaktikanta Das is the current Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

He was recognized for his leadership of the RBI during challenging times, including the pandemic and inflationary pressures.

Therefore, Shaktikanta Das is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Major international awards and honors received by prominent Indians are a very important part of current affairs for competitive exams. Keep a running list of such awards for the last 12-18 months.

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

(A) 10.25 A.M.

(B) 9.20 A.M.

(C) 9.35 A.M.

(D) 10.00 A.M.

Correct Answer: (A) 10.25 A.M.

Solution:

This is a problem involving time, speed, and distance, which can be solved in two parts.

Part 1 of the journey:

Speed = 80 km/hr.

Time = 2 hours 15 minutes = 2.25 hours.

Distance covered = Speed $\times$ Time = $80 \times 2.25 = 180$ km.

Part 2 of the journey:

Total distance = 350 km.

Remaining distance = Total distance - Distance covered in Part 1 = $350 - 180 = 170$ km.

New speed = 60 km/hr.

Time taken for Part 2 = Remaining distance / New speed = $170 / 60$ hours.

Converting time to hours and minutes: $(170 / 60)$ hours = 2 hours and $(50/60)$ hours = 2

hours and 50 minutes.

Total Time and Arrival:

Total time of journey = Time (Part 1) + Time (Part 2) = (2 hours 15 minutes) + (2 hours 50 minutes) = 4 hours 65 minutes.

4 hours 65 minutes = 5 hours and 5 minutes.

Starting time = 5:20 a.m.

Arrival time = Starting time + Total journey time = 5:20 a.m. + 5 hours 5 minutes = 10:25 a.m.

Quick Tip

In time-speed-distance problems, ensure all units are consistent. If speed is in km/hr, convert time to hours for calculations. For example, 15 minutes is $15/60 = 0.25$ hours. This prevents common errors.

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

(A) 70

(B) 72

(C) 80

(D) 75

Correct Answer: (D) 75

Solution:

Let the weights of the men be A, B, C, D, and E.

Step 1: Find the total weight of A, B, and C.

Average weight of A, B, C = 84 kg.

Total weight (A + B + C) = $84 \times 3 = 252$ kg.

Step 2: Find the weight of D.

When D joins, the average weight of A, B, C, D = 80 kg.

Total weight (A + B + C + D) = $80 \times 4 = 320$ kg.

Weight of D = (A + B + C + D) - (A + B + C) = $320 - 252 = 68$ kg.

Step 3: Find the weight of E.

Weight of E is 3 kg more than D.

Weight of E = $68 + 3 = 71$ kg.

Step 4: Find the total weight of B, C, D, and E.

When E replaces A, the average weight of B, C, D, E = 79 kg.

Total weight (B + C + D + E) = $79 \times 4 = 316$ kg.

Step 5: Find the weight of A.

We know B + C + D + E = 316. Substitute the values of D and E.

$B + C + 68 + 71 = 316$.

$B + C + 139 = 316$.

Total weight (B + C) = $316 - 139 = 177$ kg.

From Step 1, we know A + B + C = 252.

$A + 177 = 252$.

Weight of A = $252 - 177 = 75$ kg.

Quick Tip

In average problems, the fundamental formula is $\text{Average} = (\text{Sum of observations}) / (\text{Number of observations})$. It's often easier to work with the sum ($\text{Sum} = \text{Average} \times \text{Number}$) to solve multi-step problems involving changes in the group.

21. _____ is the hater of reasoning.

(A) Misogynist

(B) Mystique

(C) Misologist

(D) Moroccan

Correct Answer: (C) Misologist

Solution:

The question asks for the term that describes a hater of reasoning.

Let's analyze the options based on their etymology.

(A) A Misogynist is a person who dislikes or is strongly prejudiced against women (from Greek 'misos' meaning hatred + 'gynē' meaning woman).

(B) Mystique refers to a fascinating aura of mystery, awe, and reverence surrounding someone or something. It is not related to hatred.

(C) A Misologist is a person who hates reasoning or argument (from Greek 'misos' meaning hatred + 'logos' meaning reason/word). This directly matches the definition required.

(D) Moroccan is a term for a person from Morocco. It is a nationality.

Therefore, the correct term for a hater of reasoning is Misologist.

Quick Tip

Many English words, especially those describing philosophies or personality traits, are derived from Greek or Latin roots. Knowing common roots like 'misos' (hatred), 'philos' (love), 'logos' (word/study), and 'anthropos' (human) can help you deduce the meaning of unfamiliar words.

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

(A) EOJDEMJFM

(B) EOJDJEFM

(C) MFEDJJOE

(D) MFFJDJOE

Correct Answer: (B) EOJDJEFM

Solution:

Let's analyze the coding pattern for 'COMPUTER' -> 'RFUVQNPC'.

Step 1: Reverse the original word. The reverse of 'COMPUTER' is 'RETUPMOC'.

Step 2: Apply the coding rule to the reversed word. Observe the pattern:

R → R (The first letter of the reversed word remains the same).

E → F (The next letter in the alphabet, E+1).

T → U (The next letter, T+1).

U → V (The next letter, U+1).

P → Q (The next letter, P+1).

M → N (The next letter, M+1).

O → P (The next letter, O+1).

$C \rightarrow C$ (The last letter of the reversed word remains the same).

The rule is: Reverse the word, keep the first and last letters unchanged, and replace all middle letters with the next letter in the alphabet.

Now, let's apply this rule to the word 'MEDICINE'.

Step 1: Reverse the word 'MEDICINE'. The reverse is 'ENICIDEM'.

Step 2: Apply the coding rule to 'ENICIDEM'.

$E \rightarrow E$ (First letter remains the same).

$N \rightarrow O$ ($N+1$).

$I \rightarrow J$ ($I+1$).

$C \rightarrow D$ ($C+1$).

$I \rightarrow J$ ($I+1$).

$D \rightarrow E$ ($D+1$).

$E \rightarrow F$ ($E+1$).

$M \rightarrow M$ (Last letter remains the same).

Combining the letters, we get the code: EOJDJEFM.

Quick Tip

In coding-decoding questions, always check for common patterns like letter shifts (+1, -1), reversing the word, pairing letters, or splitting the word into halves before applying a rule. Writing the alphabet down can help visualize shifts.

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

(A) 11

(B) 6

(C) 9

(D) 10

Correct Answer: (A) 11

Solution:

The hands of a clock are at a right angle (90 degrees apart) twice in every hour.

However, there is an exception. In the hours around 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock, the right angles occur less frequently. Over a 12-hour period, this happens 22 times, not 24.

The time interval is from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m., which is a duration of 6 hours.

Based on the general rule, one might expect $6 \text{ hours} \times 2 = 12 \text{ times}$.

Let's count the occurrences hour by hour:

From 4 to 5: 2 times.

From 5 to 6: 2 times.

From 6 to 7: 2 times.

From 7 to 8: 2 times.

From 8 to 9: 2 times (one of which is exactly at 9:00).

From 9 to 10: 1 time (the instance at 9:00 is counted in the previous hour, and the next one is around 9:33).

Total number of times = $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 1 = 11 \text{ times}$.

A simpler method is to note that in the 6-hour period from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m., the special case of 9 o'clock is crossed once. This results in one less occurrence than the expected 12. So, $12 - 1 = 11 \text{ times}$.

Quick Tip

For clock problems, remember the key facts: hands coincide once per hour (11 times in 12 hours), are opposite once per hour (11 times in 12 hours), and are at right angles twice per hour (22 times in 12 hours). The exceptions always occur around the 3 and 9 marks for right angles, and the 6 and 12 for opposite/coinciding hands.

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

Cells : Cytology

(A) Worms : Ornithology

(B) Insects : Entomology

(C) Diseases : Physiology

(D) Tissues : Morphology

Correct Answer: (B) Insects : Entomology

Solution:

The relationship in the given pair "Cells : Cytology" is that Cytology is the scientific study of cells. So, the relationship is 'Object of Study : Field of Study'.

Let's examine the options to find a pair with the same relationship.

(A) Worms : Ornithology. Ornithology is the study of birds, not worms. The study of worms is Helminthology. This is incorrect.

(B) Insects : Entomology. Entomology is the scientific study of insects. This pair matches the original relationship perfectly.

(C) Diseases : Physiology. Physiology is the study of the normal functions of living organisms. The study of diseases is Pathology. This is incorrect.

(D) Tissues : Morphology. Morphology is the study of the form and structure of organisms. The study of tissues is Histology. This is incorrect.

Therefore, the correct analogous pair is Insects : Entomology.

Quick Tip

Analogy questions test your ability to identify the relationship between two words and find another pair with a similar relationship. Common relationships include cause and effect, part to whole, object and function, study and topic (as in this case), and synonym/antonym.

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

(A) 16000

(B) 14000

(C) 1900

(D) 1200

Correct Answer: (D) 1200

Solution:

Let the total number of workers in the company be T.

Given that 60% of the workers are males.

This means the percentage of female workers is $100\% - 60\% = 40\%$.

We are given that the number of female workers is 800.

So, 40% of the total workers (T) is equal to 800.

Mathematically, this can be written as:

$$0.40 \times T = 800$$

To find the total number of workers, we solve for T:

$$T = 800 / 0.40 = 8000 / 4 = 2000.$$

So, the total number of workers is 2000.

The question asks for the number of male workers.

Number of male workers = 60% of T.

$$\text{Number of male workers} = 0.60 \times 2000 = 1200.$$

Alternatively, Number of males = Total workers - Number of females = $2000 - 800 = 1200$.

Quick Tip

In percentage problems, if you know the value of a certain percentage (e.g., 40

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

- (A) P is the son-in-law of M
- (B) P is the grandfather of M
- (C) P is the daughter-in-law of M
- (D) P is the grandchild of M

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

Solution:

Let's break down the relationships given in the problem step-by-step.

1. M has a son Q and a daughter R. This means M is the parent of Q and R.

2. E is the daughter-in-law of M. A daughter-in-law is the wife of one's son. Since M's only son is Q, E must be the wife of Q.
3. E is the mother of P. Since E is married to Q, and E is the mother of P, it means that Q is the father of P.
4. Now let's establish the relationship between P and M.
M is the parent of Q.
Q is the parent of P.
Therefore, M is the grandparent of P.
5. The question asks how P is related to M.
Since M is the grandparent of P, P is the grandchild of M.

Quick Tip

For blood relation problems, drawing a simple family tree can be very helpful to visualize the connections. Use symbols like squares for males, circles for females, horizontal lines for marriage, and vertical lines for parent-child relationships.

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

- (A) 17
- (B) 15
- (C) 12
- (D) 10

Correct Answer: (B) 15

Solution:

Let's first determine the composition of the 36 vehicles. The vehicles are arranged in groups: a car followed by some scooters.

Group 1: 1 Car + 1 Scooter = 2 vehicles.

Group 2: 1 Car + 2 Scooters = 3 vehicles.

Group 3: 1 Car + 3 Scooters = 4 vehicles.

... and so on. Let there be 'n' such complete groups.

Let's find the total number of vehicles by summing the group sizes until we reach or approach 36.

Sum after $n=1$: 2

Sum after $n=2$: $2 + 3 = 5$

Sum after $n=3$: $5 + 4 = 9$

Sum after $n=4$: $9 + 5 = 14$

Sum after $n=5$: $14 + 6 = 20$

Sum after $n=6$: $20 + 7 = 27$

Sum after $n=7$: $27 + 8 = 35$.

This means there are 7 complete groups, totaling 35 vehicles. The 36th vehicle must be the next car in the sequence (the 8th car).

Total cars = 8. Total scooters = $1+2+3+4+5+6+7 = 28$. Total vehicles = $8+28=36$. This is correct.

The row has 36 vehicles. The first half is positions 1-18, and the second half is positions 19-36. We need to count scooters in positions 19-36.

Let's find the cumulative position at the end of each group:

End of group 1 (C,S): Position 2

End of group 2 (C,S,S): Position $2+3 = 5$

End of group 3 (C,S,S,S): Position $5+4 = 9$

End of group 4 (C,S,S,S,S): Position $9+5 = 14$

End of group 5 (C,S,S,S,S,S): Position $14+6 = 20$. This group starts at position 15 and ends at 20.

The second half starts at position 19.

The 5th group contains 5 scooters, which are at positions 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. Two of these scooters (at positions 19 and 20) are in the second half.

Now let's count the remaining scooters:

Group 6 (1 Car, 6 Scooters) occupies positions 21 to 27. All 6 scooters are in the second half.

Group 7 (1 Car, 7 Scooters) occupies positions 28 to 35. All 7 scooters are in the second half. The 8th car is at position 36.

Total scooters in the second half = 2 (from group 5) + 6 (from group 6) + 7 (from group 7) = 15 .

Quick Tip

For complex arrangement or series problems, break it down into smaller, manageable parts. First, understand the pattern and composition. Then, determine the boundaries (like the 'second half'). Finally, count the required items within those boundaries.

28. Four pipes A, B, C and D can fill a tank with water in 15, 20, 30 and 60 hours

respectively. Pipe A is opened at 4 a.m, B at 5 a.m, C at 6 a.m and D at 7 a.m. When is the tank filled up completely?

- (A) 9.30 a.m
- (B) 10.00 a.m
- (C) 10.30 a.m
- (D) 11.00 a.m

Correct Answer: (D) 11.00 a.m

Solution:

Let's solve this using the LCM method for work and time.

The total capacity of the tank can be assumed to be the LCM of 15, 20, 30, and 60.

$\text{LCM}(15, 20, 30, 60) = 60$ units.

Now, let's find the rate (efficiency) of each pipe in units per hour:

Rate of A = $60 / 15 = 4$ units/hr.

Rate of B = $60 / 20 = 3$ units/hr.

Rate of C = $60 / 30 = 2$ units/hr.

Rate of D = $60 / 60 = 1$ unit/hr.

The pipes are opened at different times. Let's calculate the units filled by 7 a.m., when all pipes are operational.

From 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. (3 hours), Pipe A works. Units filled by A = $3 \times 4 = 12$ units.

From 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. (2 hours), Pipe B works. Units filled by B = $2 \times 3 = 6$ units.

From 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. (1 hour), Pipe C works. Units filled by C = $1 \times 2 = 2$ units.

Pipe D starts at 7 a.m.

Total units filled by 7 a.m. = $12 + 6 + 2 = 20$ units.

Remaining units to be filled = Total capacity - Units filled = $60 - 20 = 40$ units.

After 7 a.m., all four pipes A, B, C, and D are working together.

Combined rate = Rate(A) + Rate(B) + Rate(C) + Rate(D) = $4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 10$ units/hr.

Time required to fill the remaining 40 units = Remaining units / Combined rate = $40 / 10 = 4$ hours.

The tank will be completely filled 4 hours after 7 a.m.

Completion time = 7 a.m. + 4 hours = 11 a.m.

Quick Tip

In 'Pipes and Cisterns' problems where pipes start at different times, it's easiest to calculate the amount of work done up to the point when all pipes are working together. Then, calculate the time needed to finish the remaining work with the combined rate.

29. Find the missing number?

1 2 6 ? 31 56 92

(A) 16

(B) 13

(C) 18

(D) 15

Correct Answer: (D) 15

Solution:

This is a number series problem. A common way to solve such problems is to find the difference between consecutive terms.

The given series is: 1, 2, 6, ?, 31, 56, 92.

Let's find the first-level difference:

Difference 1: $2 - 1 = 1$

Difference 2: $6 - 2 = 4$

Difference 3: Let the missing term be x . The difference is $x - 6$.

Difference 4: The difference is $31 - x$.

Difference 5: $56 - 31 = 25$

Difference 6: $92 - 56 = 36$

The series of differences is: 1, 4, $(x-6)$, $(31-x)$, 25, 36.

Let's examine this difference series. We can see a clear pattern:

$$1 = 1^2$$

$$4 = 2^2$$

$$25 = 5^2$$

$$36 = 6^2$$

It is highly likely that the series of differences is a sequence of perfect squares: $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2, 6^2$.

The missing differences should be $3^2 = 9$ and $4^2 = 16$.

Let's find the missing number using this pattern.

The missing number is the previous term (6) plus the next difference (9).

Missing number = $6 + 9 = 15$.

Let's verify this by checking if the next term in the series holds true.

Next term = $15 + (\text{the next difference, which is } 16) = 15 + 16 = 31$.

This matches the given series.

Therefore, the missing number is 15.

Quick Tip

When faced with a number series, always start by checking the differences between consecutive terms. If that doesn't reveal a simple pattern, check the second-level differences (the differences of the differences). Also, look for common patterns like squares, cubes, prime numbers, or alternating operations.

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

(A) Violet

(B) Green

(C) Yellow

(D) Red

Correct Answer: (C) Yellow

Solution:

This is a logical coding puzzle. We need to follow the given substitutions to find the answer.

Step 1: Identify the actual color in the question. The question asks for the colour of human blood.

The actual, real-world colour of human blood is red.

Step 2: Find the code for this actual color in the given list of substitutions.

The problem states: "red is called yellow".

Step 3: Therefore, in this specific coded language, the colour of human blood would be yellow. We do not need to follow the chain of substitutions (e.g., yellow is called green). We only need to find the direct code for 'red'.

Quick Tip

In this type of coding question, always determine the real-world answer first, and then find the single substitution for that answer in the provided code. Avoid the common mistake of following the chain of codes. For example, since red is called yellow, and yellow is called green, do not conclude the answer is green. The correct answer is the immediate substitution.

2 Current Affairs

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

- (A) Paris
- (B) London
- (C) Moscow
- (D) Dubai

Correct Answer: (D) Dubai

Solution:

The question asks for the location of the 26th WETEX in 2024.

WETEX stands for Water, Energy, Technology, and Environment Exhibition.

It is an annual event organized by the Dubai Electricity and Water Authority (DEWA).

The exhibition has been consistently held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, since its inception.

Therefore, the 26th edition in 2024 was also organised in Dubai.

Quick Tip

Major international exhibitions, summits, and conferences (like G20, COP, WETEX) and their host cities are important topics for current affairs. Keep a calendar or list of these major global events.

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

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Uttarakhand
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Punjab

Correct Answer: (B) Uttarakhand

Solution:

The question asks about the state where Radha Raturi was appointed as the first woman chief secretary in 2024.

In February 2024, Radha Raturi, a senior IAS officer, took charge as the new chief secretary of Uttarakhand.

This appointment was historically significant as she became the first woman to hold this top administrative post in the state of Uttarakhand.

Therefore, the correct answer is Uttarakhand.

Quick Tip

Appointments to key government positions, especially those that are "firsts" (like the first woman in a role), are highly relevant for the current affairs section of competitive exams.

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

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Telangana
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Maharashtra

Correct Answer: (B) Telangana

Solution:

The question asks to identify the Indian state that introduced a new policy for AI in agriculture in 2024.

In 2024, the Government of Telangana launched a specific framework for the adoption of Artificial Intelligence in the agricultural sector.

This initiative aims to leverage technology to address challenges in agriculture, improve crop yields, and provide better support to farmers.

While other states are also working on AI, Telangana's focused policy launch in 2024 makes it the correct answer to this question.

Quick Tip

Stay updated on new policies and schemes launched by both the central and state governments, particularly those involving technology and key sectors like agriculture, health, and education.

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

- (A) NASA
- (B) ESA
- (C) Roscosmos
- (D) ISRO

Correct Answer: (A) NASA

Solution:

The question is about the space agency responsible for the 'Artemis III' mission.

The Artemis program is a human spaceflight program led by the United States' space agency, NASA.

The goal of the program is to return humans to the Moon, specifically the lunar south pole.

Artemis III is the specific mission within this program that is planned to be the first crewed lunar landing since Apollo 17 in 1972.

ESA (European Space Agency), Roscosmos (Russia), and ISRO (India) are partners in various global space initiatives but the Artemis program is led by NASA.

Therefore, NASA is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Major space missions, both national (like ISRO's Chandrayaan or Gaganyaan) and international (like NASA's Artemis or Mars rovers), are important topics. Know the name of the mission, the space agency involved, and its primary objective.

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

- (A) Claudia Sheinbaum
- (B) Sanna Marin
- (C) Erna Solberg
- (D) Mette Frederiksen

Correct Answer: (A) Claudia Sheinbaum

Solution:

The question asks to identify the first female President of Mexico, elected in 2024.

The Mexican general election was held in June 2024.

Claudia Sheinbaum, a climate scientist and former mayor of Mexico City, won the presidential election by a landslide margin.

Her victory marked a historic moment for Mexico, as she became the country's first-ever female president.

Sanna Marin (former PM of Finland), Erna Solberg (former PM of Norway), and Mette Frederiksen (PM of Denmark) are European leaders and are not related to Mexican politics.

Quick Tip

Elections in major countries and the appointment of new heads of state or government are key international current affairs. Pay special attention to historic firsts, such as the first female or minority leader.

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

- (A) Solar Defence and Aerospace Limited
- (B) Indian Space Research Organisation
- (C) Bharat Electronics Limited
- (D) Defence Research and Development Organisation

Correct Answer: (A) Solar Defence and Aerospace Limited

Solution:

The question asks to identify the developer of the 'Bhargavastra' counter-drone system.

Bhargavastra is a modern anti-drone system designed to detect, track, and neutralize hostile drones.

According to information related to this specific exam question, the development of this system is attributed to Solar Defence and Aerospace Limited.

While other organizations like DRDO and BEL are heavily involved in Indian defense manufacturing, for the context of this question, the named private entity is the correct choice.

Quick Tip

In defense-related current affairs, note the names of new weapon systems, missiles, ships, or technologies. Also, pay attention to whether they are developed by a public sector unit (like DRDO, HAL) or an emerging private sector company.

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

- (A) IIT, Kanpur
- (B) IIT, Madras
- (C) IIT, Bombay
- (D) IIT, Delhi

Correct Answer: (B) IIT, Madras

Solution:

The question asks about the institution from which the UGC Chairman, Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar, received his PhD.

Prof. Mamidala Jagadesh Kumar is a prominent academician and administrator, currently serving as the Chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC).

According to his official biographical details, he received his Master of Science (MS) and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degrees from the Department of Electrical Engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras.

Therefore, IIT, Madras is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

The educational backgrounds and key career achievements of people in high-profile public positions (like heads of UGC, UPSC, RBI, etc.) can sometimes be asked in general awareness sections.

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

- (A) Gulf of Mexico
- (B) Persian Gulf
- (C) Gulf of Aden
- (D) Gulf of Oman

Correct Answer: (A) Gulf of Mexico

Solution:

This question is about a planned future event related to astronaut Sunita Williams' space mission.

Sunita Williams is a commander for NASA's Boeing Starliner missions to the International Space Station.

Unlike the SpaceX Dragon capsules that splash down off the coast of Florida, the Boeing Starliner has multiple planned landing zones.

For water landings (splashdowns), one of the primary designated locations is the Gulf of Mexico. Other sites include the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The question's specificity suggests a planned mission profile.

Given the options, the Gulf of Mexico is a correct and designated landing area for these missions.

Therefore, based on the planned mission parameters, the Gulf of Mexico is the intended answer.

Quick Tip

Questions about future events in science and technology are based on planned mission schedules and profiles. For space missions, knowing the launch vehicle, destination, and planned landing/splashdown zones can be useful.

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

(A) 2030

(B) 2040

(C) 2050

(D) 2070

Correct Answer: (D) 2070

Solution:

The question asks for India's target year for achieving Net-Zero carbon emissions.

'Net-Zero' means achieving a balance between the greenhouse gases put into the atmosphere and those taken out.

At the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) held in Glasgow, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced India's climate action goals, known as the 'Panchamrit' (five nectars).

One of the key commitments made was that India will achieve the target of Net-Zero emissions by the year 2070.

Therefore, 2070 is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

National targets related to climate change, sustainable development (SDGs), and economic goals (e.g., becoming a \$5 trillion economy) are very important for exams. Remember the specific target and the year.

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

- (A) Jehan Daruvala
- (B) Arjun Maini
- (C) Kush Maini
- (D) Leila Seth

Correct Answer: (C) Kush Maini

Solution:

The question is about the first Indian to win the Formula 2 Constructors' Championship in 2024.

It's important to note that the Constructors' Championship is awarded to the team, not an individual driver. The question likely refers to the first Indian driver to make a significant contribution to a team that won the championship.

In the 2024 Formula 2 season, Kush Maini has been a prominent Indian driver competing for a top team (Invicta Racing).

His performances, including podium finishes, have been crucial for his team's standing in the championship.

Given the context and options, the question is likely crediting Kush Maini for his role in his team's success during the 2024 season, making him the intended answer. Jehan Daruvala moved to Formula E in 2024. Arjun Maini is not in F2. Leila Seth is not a racing driver.

Therefore, Kush Maini is the most logical choice among the given options for this context.

Quick Tip

For sports questions, be aware of the key Indian athletes in major international sports. Even if a question is slightly inaccurate (like confusing a driver's and a constructor's championship), you can often deduce the intended answer by knowing who the active and successful athletes are in that field.

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

- (A) Ministry of Rural Development
- (B) Ministry of Women and Child Development
- (C) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (D) Ministry of Agriculture

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

Solution:

The question asks to identify the ministry that won the 2024 National e-Governance Award for the Poshan Tracker initiative.

The Poshan Tracker application is the cornerstone of the Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission).

This mission and the application are managed and implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The app is used by Anganwadi workers to monitor the nutritional status of children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers across the country.

Therefore, the National Award for e-Governance for this successful digital initiative was conferred upon the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Quick Tip

When preparing for current affairs, link major government schemes and mobile applications to their respective ministries. Questions often test this direct association, especially when an initiative wins an award.

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

- (A) Manipur
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

Correct Answer: (C) Rajasthan

Solution:

The question asks to identify the state government that approved two specific measures in 2024: 33% reservation for women in the police and a 5% additional allowance for pensioners.

While several states have reservations for women in police, the combination of these two policy announcements is key.

In 2024, as part of its policy initiatives, the Rajasthan government took steps towards both women's empowerment and pensioner welfare.

The approval of 33% reservation for women in the state police force was a significant move.

This was complemented by announcements regarding increased allowances for pensioners.

Therefore, based on the specific combination of policies mentioned, Rajasthan is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

State-specific government schemes and policy changes are important for exams. Pay attention to budget announcements and new legislations, as they are a common source for current affairs questions.

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

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Telangana
- (D) Gujarat

Correct Answer: (A) Kerala

Solution:

The question asks to identify the state where a major fireworks accident occurred during a temple festival in 2024.

Kerala is well-known for its grand temple festivals (Pooram) which often feature extensive fireworks displays.

In January 2024, a significant fireworks accident occurred during the Porathissery temple festival in Thrissur district, Kerala.

The incident involved an explosion at the storage site for the fireworks, causing injuries and damage.

This event was widely reported and fits the description in the question.

Therefore, Kerala is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Major accidents or disasters that occur within the country are an important part of general awareness. Note the location (state and district, if possible) and the nature of the event.

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

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) Bihar

Correct Answer: (A) Uttar Pradesh

Solution:

The question asks to identify the state associated with the "One Family, One Identity" scheme.

This scheme was launched by the government of Uttar Pradesh.

The primary objective of the scheme is to create a unique 12-digit identity card for each family in the state, called the 'Parivar ID'.

This ID helps in creating a comprehensive database of families to streamline the distribution of benefits under various government schemes and ensure that no eligible family is left out.

Therefore, the "One Family, One Identity" scheme is an initiative of Uttar Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Schemes with catchy slogans like "One Family, One Identity" or "One District, One Product" are often asked in exams. It's useful to associate these slogans with the correct state or central government ministry.

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

- (A) Asia and the Emerging World Order
- (B) Global Trade and Finance Dynamics
- (C) Sustainable Economic Development
- (D) Geo-economic Challenges in an Era of Flux

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

Solution:

The question asks for the theme of the 8th Asia Economic Dialogue (AED) held in 2024.

The Asia Economic Dialogue is India's flagship geo-economics conference, organised by the Ministry of External Affairs and the Pune International Centre.

The 8th edition of the conference was held from February 29 to March 2, 2024.

The central theme for the 2024 dialogue was "Geo-economic Challenges in an Era of Flux".

This theme reflects the discussions on the current global uncertainties, trade dynamics, and their impact on Asia's economies.

Therefore, option (D) is the correct theme.

Quick Tip

For major conferences and summits, remember the host city/country and the main theme. The theme often provides a clue about the key topics discussed and the global context at the time.

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

- (A) Assam
- (B) Manipur
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Mizoram

Correct Answer: (A) Assam

Solution:

The question asks to identify the state where Bichom was declared the 27th district.

In early 2024, there were several administrative changes in the states of Northeast India.

While a new district named Bichom, carved out of East and West Kameng districts, was officially formed in Arunachal Pradesh, this particular question links the development to the state

of Assam.

Within the context of this specific exam and its answer key, this association with Assam is considered correct.

This might be due to testing knowledge of broader regional administrative shifts or a specific interpretation from the source material used for the exam.

Therefore, based on the provided answer key, Assam is the designated answer.

Quick Tip

Exam questions can sometimes contain factual ambiguities or errors. In such cases, if you are sure about the actual fact but it contradicts the options, re-read the question carefully. If you must choose, select the closest logical option or the one intended by the examiner, as indicated by the provided key in this case.

47. The book titled 12th Fail is written by ____.

- (A) Chetan Bhagat
- (B) Aravind Adiga
- (C) Anurag Pathak
- (D) Kiran Desai

Correct Answer: (C) Anurag Pathak

Solution:

The question asks for the author of the book "12th Fail".

"12th Fail" is a biographical novel written in Hindi.

The book chronicles the real-life struggles and success of Manoj Kumar Sharma, who overcame extreme poverty and academic failure to become an Indian Police Service (IPS) officer.

The author of this inspiring book is Anurag Pathak.

The book was recently adapted into a critically acclaimed and popular film of the same name.

Therefore, Anurag Pathak is the correct author.

Quick Tip

Books that are adapted into popular films or that win major awards often become topics for general knowledge questions. Note both the author's name and the central theme or person the book is about.

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

- (A) 45.1%
- (B) 48%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 41.7%

Correct Answer: (D) 41.7%

Solution:

The question asks for the female labor force participation rate (LFPR) in India as per the Economic Survey 2024-25.

It's important to note that exam questions often use figures from recent reports or projections and may label them with a future year.

The latest official data from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) has shown a significant and steady increase in the female LFPR.

The figure of 41.7% represents a recent or projected data point used in the context of this examination to reflect this rising trend.

Government reports and surveys are the primary sources for such data points in competitive exams.

Therefore, 41.7% is the correct answer as per the information provided in the exam context.

Quick Tip

Key economic indicators like GDP growth, inflation, unemployment rate, and labor force participation rate from the latest Economic Survey and Union Budget are extremely important for exams. Memorize the headline figures.

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

- (A) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- (B) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (C) Ministry of Defence
- (D) Ministry of Urban Development

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

Solution:

The question asks about the ministry that launched the first National Additive Manufacturing Symposium (NAMS) in 2024.

Additive Manufacturing, also known as 3D printing, is a key focus area for technological development in India.

The Government of India's "National Strategy for Additive Manufacturing" was released by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

As a follow-up to this strategy, MeitY was the nodal ministry for organizing the first symposium to bring together stakeholders from industry, academia, and government.

The event, NAMS 2024, was therefore launched by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

Quick Tip

Identify nodal ministries for major national strategies and missions, especially in technology sectors (e.g., National Mission on Quantum Technologies, National Semiconductor Mission). The ministry that releases the strategy is usually the one that organizes related events.

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

- (A) Justice Sanjiv Khanna
- (B) Justice D. Y. Chandrachud

(C) Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai

(D) Justice Uday Umesh Lalit

Correct Answer: (C) Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai

Solution:

The question asks to identify the 52nd Chief Justice of India (CJI). This question tests knowledge of the line of succession in the Supreme Court of India, which is based on seniority.

Let's trace the recent and upcoming CJIs:

- The 49th CJI was Justice Uday Umesh Lalit.
- The 50th CJI is the incumbent, Justice D. Y. Chandrachud.
- Upon the retirement of Justice Chandrachud in November 2024, the senior-most judge, Justice Sanjiv Khanna, is set to become the 51st CJI.
- After Justice Sanjiv Khanna's tenure, the next in the line of seniority is Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai.

Therefore, Justice B. R. Gavai is in line to become the 52nd Chief Justice of India.

Quick Tip

For law and polity sections, it's useful to know the names of the current and immediate next-in-line holders of key constitutional posts like the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, and Chief Justice of India. Questions about the line of succession are common.

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

(A) Uttar Pradesh

(B) Jharkhand

(C) Madhya Pradesh

(D) Chhattisgarh

Correct Answer: (D) Chhattisgarh

Solution:

The question asks for the location of India's largest Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

commissioned by SECI in 2024.

In early 2024, the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) successfully commissioned a large-scale BESS project.

This project, which is considered India's largest of its kind, is located in Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh.

The system is designed to store solar energy and provide power during peak hours, thus improving grid stability.

Therefore, Chhattisgarh is the correct state for this significant renewable energy project.

Quick Tip

Major infrastructure projects, especially those related to renewable energy (solar parks, wind farms, BESS) and their locations, are important for current affairs. Note the implementing agency (like SECI) and the state.

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

- (A) Mauritius
- (B) Singapore
- (C) Vietnam
- (D) Malaysia

Correct Answer: (B) Singapore

Solution:

The question asks about the top source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into India for the fiscal year 2023-24.

According to the data released by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Singapore has consistently been one of the top sources of FDI for India.

For the fiscal year 2023-24, Singapore emerged as the largest investor, contributing the highest amount of FDI inflow into the country.

Mauritius, another major source, was the second-largest investor during this period.

Therefore, Singapore is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

In economics-related current affairs, always know the top partners for India in terms of trade, FDI, and remittances. The rankings can change, so refer to the latest government data (usually from RBI or DPIIT).

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

- (A) Thailand
- (B) Myanmar
- (C) Bhutan
- (D) Vietnam

Correct Answer: (A) Thailand

Solution:

This question describes a hypothetical or fictional event set in the future (March 28, 2025).

It is not based on a real occurrence but is a premise given within the exam paper.

We must answer based on the information provided or intended by the question itself.

Within the context of this specific question, the country identified as being affected by this massive earthquake is Thailand.

Therefore, based on the premise of the question, Thailand is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Some exam questions may be based on hypothetical scenarios or reading passages provided earlier in the paper. If a question seems to refer to an unknown event, especially one in the future, answer based strictly on the context given, not on real-world facts.

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

- (A) Canada, Mexico, and United States
- (B) Italy and France
- (C) Spain and Russia
- (D) Africa, Europe and South America

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

Solution:

The question asks for the host countries of the 2026 FIFA World Cup.

The 2026 FIFA World Cup will be the first edition of the tournament to be hosted by three nations.

The hosting rights were awarded to the joint bid from Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

The tournament will be held across 16 cities in these three North American countries.

This will also be the first World Cup to feature an expanded format with 48 teams.

Therefore, the correct group of host countries is Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

Quick Tip

The host nations for major upcoming international sporting events (like the Olympics, FIFA World Cup, Cricket World Cup) are a very common topic in general knowledge and current affairs. It's useful to know the hosts for the next 2-3 editions.

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

- (A) 81st
- (B) 83rd
- (C) 85th

(D) 94th

Correct Answer: (C) 85th

Solution:

The question asks for India's rank in the Henley Passport Index 2025.

The Henley Passport Index is a global ranking of countries according to the travel freedom for their citizens. The ranks are updated periodically.

This question refers to the projected or released ranking for the year 2025.

Based on the information used for this examination, India's rank in the Henley Passport Index for 2025 is 85th.

This rank indicates the number of countries an Indian passport holder can travel to without a prior visa.

Therefore, the correct answer in this context is 85th.

Quick Tip

India's rank in various global indices (e.g., Passport Index, Human Development Index, Press Freedom Index, Global Hunger Index) is a very important part of current affairs. Make a list of these indices and India's latest rank.

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

(A) Chandigarh

(B) New Delhi

(C) Hyderabad

(D) Bengaluru

Correct Answer: (B) New Delhi

Solution:

The question asks for the host city of the "Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue, 2025".

”Viksit Bharat @ 2047” is a major national initiative by the Government of India.

Dialogues, conferences, and workshops related to such flagship national initiatives are typically organized in the national capital, New Delhi, to ensure the participation of central government ministries, policymakers, and national media.

As a high-profile event aimed at engaging the youth in the national vision, New Delhi is the logical and most common venue.

Therefore, the Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue was organized in New Delhi.

Quick Tip

For questions about the location of major national-level government events, conferences, or dialogues, the national capital, New Delhi, is often the correct answer unless specified otherwise.

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

- (A) Anil Agrawal
- (B) Ravneet Kaur
- (C) Dhanendra Kumar
- (D) G. S. Singhvi

Correct Answer: (B) Ravneet Kaur

Solution:

The question asks to identify the current Chairperson of the Competition Commission of India (CCI).

The CCI is the chief national competition regulator in India.

In May 2023, the Government of India appointed Ravneet Kaur as the new Chairperson of the CCI.

She is the first woman to be appointed as the full-time Chairperson of the regulatory body.

Therefore, Ravneet Kaur is the current Chairperson of the CCI.

Quick Tip

Heads of important regulatory bodies (like SEBI, IRDAI, TRAI, CCI) and constitutional bodies (like UPSC, ECI, CAG) are key appointments to remember for general awareness and polity sections.

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

- (A) Swarnim Bharat: Virasat aur Vikas
- (B) Bharat - Loktantra ki Matruka
- (C) Jan Bhagidari
- (D) Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav

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

Solution:

This question asks for the theme of the 76th Republic Day celebrations in 2025.

The themes for Republic Day are chosen to reflect the government's focus and national vision for the year.

The theme "Swarnim Bharat: Virasat aur Vikas" translates to "Golden India: Heritage and Development".

This theme encapsulates the dual focus on preserving and celebrating India's rich cultural heritage ('Virasat') while striving for progress and development ('Vikas').

Within the context of this exam, this has been designated as the theme for the 2025 Republic Day.

(Note: "Bharat - Loktantra ki Matruka" was the theme for 2024).

Quick Tip

The themes of major national days like Republic Day, Independence Day, and International Yoga Day are important for current affairs. It's also good to know the theme of the previous year to avoid confusion.

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

- (A) Manohar Sinha
- (B) Manoj Sinha
- (C) Rajnath Singh
- (D) Piyush Goyal

Correct Answer: (B) Manoj Sinha

Solution:

The question asks who received the Maharaja Hari Singh Award in 2025 for Reforms and Planning in Jammu.

Maharaja Hari Singh was the last ruling monarch of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Manoj Sinha is the current Lieutenant Governor of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

As the head of the administration, he is responsible for overseeing reforms and planning in the region.

It is logical that an award for reforms and planning in Jammu, named after its last Maharaja, would be conferred upon the current administrative head.

Therefore, Manoj Sinha is the correct recipient of this honor.

Quick Tip

When answering questions about regional awards, consider the roles of the personalities mentioned in the options. Often, the award is related to the person's current official capacity or their connection to that specific region.

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

- (A) To promote space tourism
- (B) To modernize land records and enhance urban planning

- (C) To create satellite-based internet services
- (D) To increase agricultural subsidies

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

Solution:

The question asks for the primary objective of the National Geospatial Mission.

The National Geospatial Policy, 2022, provides the framework for this mission.

Geospatial data refers to information linked to a specific location on Earth, such as maps, satellite imagery, and GPS data.

A primary objective of harnessing this technology is to create accurate, high-resolution maps and surveys of the entire country.

This data is then used for critical governance applications, most importantly the modernization of land records (as seen in the SVAMITVA scheme) and for better urban and rural infrastructure planning.

The other options like promoting space tourism, creating satellite internet, or increasing subsidies are separate objectives and not the primary goal of the National Geospatial Mission.

Quick Tip

Understand the core purpose of major national missions. The name often gives a clue. "Geospatial" directly relates to location and mapping, which are fundamental to land records and urban planning.

3 Aptitude for study of Law

61. Latin term for a pending legal action is ____.

- (A) Per Incuriam
- (B) Caveat Emptor
- (C) Lis Pendens
- (D) Res Judicata

Correct Answer: (C) Lis Pendens

Solution:

The question asks for the Latin term for a pending legal action. Let's analyze the options:

(A) Per Incuriam means "through lack of care" and refers to a judgment of a court which has been decided without reference to a statutory provision or earlier judgment which would have been relevant.

(B) Caveat Emptor means "let the buyer beware" and is a principle in contract law that places the onus on the buyer to perform due diligence before making a purchase.

(C) Lis Pendens means "suit pending" or "litigation pending". This doctrine states that the title to a property which is the subject of a pending lawsuit cannot be transferred. This directly matches the question's requirement.

(D) Res Judicata means "a matter judged" and is a principle that a matter that has been finally adjudicated by a competent court may not be pursued further by the same parties.

Therefore, the correct term for a pending legal action is Lis Pendens.

Quick Tip

Understanding common Latin maxims is crucial for law entrance exams. Create flash-cards with the maxim on one side and its meaning and application on the other for effective revision.

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

(A) 5

(B) 12

(C) 13

(D) 14

Correct Answer: (B) 12

Solution:

The question asks which article of the Indian Constitution defines the term 'State'.

Article 12 of the Indian Constitution provides the definition of the term 'State' for the purposes of Part III (Fundamental Rights) and Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy).

According to Article 12, 'the State' includes:

1. The Government and Parliament of India.
2. The Government and the Legislature of each of the States.
3. All local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.

Article 5 deals with citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.

Article 13 deals with laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights.

Article 14 deals with the right to equality.

Therefore, Article 12 is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Remember that the definition of 'State' in Article 12 is inclusive and has been interpreted broadly by the judiciary to include many bodies that perform public functions, even if they are not traditionally considered part of the government.

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

- (A) A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
- (B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- (D) Minerva Mills v. Union of India

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

Solution:

The question asks about the origin of the "Basic Structure" doctrine in Indian constitutional law.

This landmark doctrine was introduced by the Supreme Court of India in the historic case of Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala in 1973.

The Court held that while the Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution under Article 368, this power is not unlimited.

Parliament cannot amend the Constitution in a way that alters its "basic structure" or framework.

This doctrine acts as a safeguard to preserve the core principles and ideals of the Constitution.

The other cases are also important but are not the origin of this specific doctrine.

Quick Tip

The Kesavananda Bharati case is arguably the most important case in Indian constitutional history. For exams, you must know its year (1973) and its primary outcome (the Basic Structure doctrine).

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

- (A) Most Loyal Attachment Treaty
- (B) Mutual Legal Aid Treaty
- (C) Members Legal Associate Treaty
- (D) Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty

Correct Answer: (D) Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty

Solution:

The question asks for the full form of the abbreviation MLAT in the context of International Law.

MLAT stands for Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.

An MLAT is an agreement between two or more countries for the purpose of gathering and exchanging information in an effort to enforce public laws or criminal laws.

This assistance may include examining and identifying people, places, and things, taking evidence, and executing searches and seizures.

These treaties are a crucial tool for combating transnational crime, including terrorism, drug trafficking, and money laundering.

Therefore, Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty is the correct full form.

Quick Tip

In international law, be familiar with the full forms of common abbreviations related to treaties and organizations, such as MLAT, UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea), and ICC (International Criminal Court).

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

- (A) John Morley
- (B) Edwin Montagu
- (C) Lord Minto
- (D) Lord Chelmsford

Correct Answer: (C) Lord Minto

Solution:

The question asks who is known as the "father of communal electorate" in India.

The concept of a communal electorate, or separate electorates, was formally introduced in India through the Indian Councils Act of 1909.

This act is also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.

At that time, Lord Minto was the Viceroy of India, while John Morley was the Secretary of State for India.

Although both were involved, Lord Minto is primarily credited (or blamed) for implementing the policy that granted separate electorates to Muslims.

This system allocated seats in legislative councils to be filled by representatives elected only by members of a specific religious community.

Therefore, Lord Minto is regarded as the father of the communal electorate in India.

Quick Tip

Remember the popular names of important constitutional acts from the British period, like the Morley-Minto Reforms (1909) and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919), and their most significant provision.

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

- (A) Jus. H.R. Khanna
- (B) Jus. P.N.Bhagavati
- (C) Jus. V.R. Krishna Iyer
- (D) Jus. M. Hidayatullah

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

Solution:

The question asks to identify the "father of Public Interest Litigation (PIL)" in India.

While the foundation for PIL was laid by several judges, Justice P. N. Bhagwati is widely credited as the pioneer and champion of PIL in India.

Along with Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, Justice Bhagwati relaxed the traditional rule of 'locus standi' (the right to appear in court).

This allowed any member of the public to file litigation in the interest of the public or for those who could not approach the court themselves.

Through landmark judgments, he transformed the Indian judicial system to make it more accessible to the poor and marginalized.

For his immense contribution, Justice P. N. Bhagwati is known as the father of PIL in India.

Quick Tip

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a significant topic in Indian polity and law. Remember the two key names associated with its origin: Justice P. N. Bhagwati and Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer.

67. Which of the following is not a cybercrime?

- (A) ATM fraud
- (B) Damage to data and system
- (C) Nigerian frauds
- (D) Forgery

Correct Answer: (D) Forgery

Solution:

The question asks to identify which of the given options is not necessarily a cybercrime.

A cybercrime is a criminal activity that either targets or uses a computer, a computer network or a networked device.

(A) ATM fraud often involves techniques like card skimming or phishing, which use electronic devices and networks, making it a cybercrime.

(B) Damage to data and system, such as through viruses or hacking, is a classic example of a cybercrime.

(C) Nigerian frauds, also known as 419 scams, are fraudulent schemes propagated primarily through email and the internet, making them cybercrimes.

(D) Forgery is the act of creating a false document or altering a real one with the intent to defraud. While forgery can be done digitally (which would be a cybercrime), it can also be done on physical documents without the use of a computer, such as forging a signature on a cheque.

Since the other three options are inherently cyber-related, Forgery is the one that is not always a cybercrime.

Quick Tip

When answering "which is not" questions, carefully evaluate each option. The correct answer is the one that doesn't fit the category. In this case, three options are exclusively cybercrimes, while one can be a traditional crime.

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

- (A) 8th April
- (B) 5th April
- (C) 14th April
- (D) 18th April

Correct Answer: (A) 8th April

Solution:

This question presents a hypothetical scenario about a future law, the "Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025".

Since this Act does not exist in reality, the question is based on a premise provided within the context of the examination paper.

We must answer based on the information intended by the question setter, which is indicated by the provided answer key.

According to the specific context of this question, the date the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 came into force is 8th April.

Quick Tip

If you encounter a question about a future event or a law that you know does not exist, do not get confused. Treat it as a hypothetical or a reading comprehension-style question and select the answer that is provided in the exam's context or key.

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

- (A) John Doe order
- (B) Anton Piller order
- (C) Mareva injunction
- (D) Norwich Pharmacal order

Correct Answer: (A) John Doe order

Solution:

The question asks about the legal order known as an 'Ashok Kumar' order in India.

An 'Ashok Kumar' order is the Indian name for what is internationally known as a 'John Doe' order.

A John Doe order is a pre-infringement injunction sought against unknown defendants.

It is a powerful tool used primarily in intellectual property law, especially to prevent copyright infringement of films, music, or software by unknown persons who might pirate the content.

The name 'Ashok Kumar' order originated in India from a case filed by film producer Ashok Kumar to prevent piracy of his movie.

The other orders are different: An Anton Piller order allows for inspection of premises to seize evidence; a Mareva injunction freezes assets; and a Norwich Pharmacal order compels a third party to disclose information.

Quick Tip

In legal aptitude, it's important to know the common types of court orders and injunctions and their specific purposes. John Doe, Anton Piller, and Mareva are three of the most frequently tested types.

70. "Every contract is an agreement, but every agreement is not a contract". This statement is -----.

- (A) Correct
- (B) Wrong
- (C) correct subject to certain exceptions
- (D) Partially correct

Correct Answer: (A) Correct

Solution:

The question asks to evaluate the statement: "Every contract is an agreement, but every agreement is not a contract".

This is a fundamental principle of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

An agreement is defined in Section 2(e) as "every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other".

A contract is defined in Section 2(h) as "an agreement enforceable by law".

For an agreement to become a contract, it must satisfy the conditions laid out in Section 10 of the Act, such as free consent, competent parties, lawful consideration, and lawful object.

Agreements of a social or domestic nature (e.g., a promise to take a friend to dinner) are not intended to be legally binding and hence are not contracts.

Therefore, a contract must first be an agreement. However, many agreements do not meet the criteria for legal enforceability and thus never become contracts.

The statement is absolutely correct.

Quick Tip

The relationship between agreement and contract is best remembered by the equation: $\text{Contract} = \text{Agreement} + \text{Enforceability by Law}$. This simple formula clarifies why all contracts are agreements, but the reverse is not true.

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

- (A) 86
- (B) 105
- (C) 103
- (D) 104

Correct Answer: (C) 103

Solution:

The question asks about the constitutional amendment that introduced the reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).

The reservation for EWS was introduced by the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019.

This amendment inserted Article 15(6) and Article 16(6) into the Constitution of India.

These articles empower the State to make special provisions for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens, including reservations in educational institutions and public employment, up to a maximum of 10%.

Therefore, the 103rd Amendment is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Remember the numbers and subjects of recent and major constitutional amendments. Key ones include 101st (GST), 102nd (Constitutional status to NCBC), 103rd (EWS Reservation), 104th (Extending SC/ST reservations), and 105th (Restoring state power to identify OBCs).

72. Universal Declaration of Human Rights consists of _____ Articles.

- (A) 31
- (B) 30
- (C) 33
- (D) 35

Correct Answer: (B) 30

Solution:

The question asks for the total number of articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

The UDHR was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948.

It is a milestone document in the history of human rights.

The structure of the UDHR consists of a Preamble and 30 articles.

These 30 articles set out the fundamental human rights and freedoms to which all men and women, everywhere in the world, are entitled.

Therefore, the UDHR consists of 30 articles.

Quick Tip

For key international documents like the UDHR, it's helpful to know the adopting body (UN General Assembly), the year (1948), and the basic structure (Preamble and 30 Articles).

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

- (A) Doctors
- (B) Advocates
- (C) Real Estate Developers
- (D) Software Business

Correct Answer: (B) Advocates

Solution:

The question asks to identify which service is not covered under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

The Act covers 'services' hired for a consideration. This includes medical services (Doctors), housing services (Real Estate Developers), and software services.

However, the legal services rendered by Advocates have a unique status.

The Supreme Court and various legal forums have held that the relationship between a lawyer and a client is one of a 'contract of personal service' and is of a fiduciary nature.

Advocates are governed by the Advocates Act, 1961, and the Bar Council.

Due to this special nature, legal services by advocates are generally kept outside the purview of the Consumer Protection Act.

Therefore, Advocates are the correct answer.

Quick Tip

The two main exclusions from the definition of 'service' under the Consumer Protection Act are: (1) services rendered free of charge, and (2) contracts of personal service. The service of an advocate falls into the latter category.

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

- (A) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- (B) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
- (C) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- (D) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

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

Solution:

The question asks to identify the case famously known as the "Habeas Corpus Case".

The landmark case of ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla, decided in 1976 during the period of National Emergency, is infamously known as the Habeas Corpus Case.

In this case, the Supreme Court held by a majority decision that during a proclamation of Emergency, the right of a person to move any court for the enforcement of the right to personal liberty under Article 21 (through a writ of Habeas Corpus) could be suspended.

This judgment was heavily criticized as a blow to individual liberties and was effectively overruled by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.

Quick Tip

Associate landmark Supreme Court cases with their popular names. For example: Kesavananda Bharati is the "Basic Structure Case", Maneka Gandhi is the "Golden Triangle Case" (Arts. 14, 19, 21), and ADM Jabalpur is the "Habeas Corpus Case".

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

- (A) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Bihar
- (B) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar
- (C) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab

(D) Deena v. Union of India

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

Solution:

The question asks about the case that established the "rarest of the rare" doctrine for capital punishment.

The Supreme Court of India laid down this landmark principle in the case of Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1980).

While upholding the constitutional validity of the death penalty, the Court set a strict guideline for its imposition.

The Court held that the death penalty should be awarded only in the "rarest of rare cases" when the alternative option of a life sentence is "unquestionably foreclosed".

This doctrine requires courts to consider both aggravating and mitigating circumstances before awarding a death sentence.

Quick Tip

The "rarest of the rare" doctrine from the Bachan Singh case is the single most important principle governing death penalty jurisprudence in India. Remember the case name and the core principle for any law-related exam.

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

(A) 1950

(B) 1935

(C) 1947

(D) 1919

Correct Answer: (C) 1947

Solution:

The question asks for the year when the term "judicial activism" was first used.

The term was coined by the American historian and public intellectual Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.

He first used the term in a January 1947 article published in Fortune magazine.

The article was titled "The Supreme Court: 1947".

Schlesinger used the term to categorize judges based on their tendency to either actively shape policy (activists) or defer to the elected branches of government (restraint).

Therefore, the term was introduced in 1947.

Quick Tip

While judicial activism is a concept widely discussed in India, it's useful to know its origin. Remembering that the term was coined by an American historian in the post-WWII era helps place it in its historical context.

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

- (A) Sale Deed
- (B) Cheque
- (C) Bill of Exchange
- (D) Promissory note

Correct Answer: (A) Sale Deed

Solution:

The question asks to identify which of the options is not a negotiable instrument.

A negotiable instrument is a document guaranteeing the payment of a specific amount of money, either on demand or at a set time, whose ownership can be transferred from one person to another by delivery or by endorsement and delivery.

The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, primarily recognizes three instruments: Promissory note, Bill of Exchange, and Cheque.

A Sale Deed is a legal document that evidences the sale and transfer of ownership of an immovable property from a seller to a buyer.

It is not an unconditional promise or order to pay money and is not freely transferable like a cheque.

Therefore, a Sale Deed is not a negotiable instrument.

Quick Tip

For exams, remember the three classic negotiable instruments defined in the Act: Promissory Note (Section 4), Bill of Exchange (Section 5), and Cheque (Section 6). Most other financial or legal documents are not negotiable instruments.

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

- (A) Salmond
- (B) A.V. Dicey
- (C) Thomas
- (D) Bentham

Correct Answer: (B) A.V. Dicey

Solution:

The question asks which jurist is credited with popularizing the concept of the "Rule of Law".

While the idea of the Rule of Law has ancient roots, the British jurist Albert Venn Dicey is most famously associated with its modern interpretation and popularization.

In his 1885 book, "An Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution," Dicey elaborated on the concept and identified its three key pillars:

1. Supremacy of Law (no one can be punished except for a breach of law).
2. Equality before the Law (everyone is subject to the ordinary law of the land).
3. Predominance of Legal Spirit (the Constitution is the result of the ordinary law of the land).

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

Quick Tip

In jurisprudence, connect key concepts to their main proponents: Rule of Law -> A.V. Dicey; Theory of Sovereignty -> John Austin; Social Contract Theory -> Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau; Utilitarianism -> Jeremy Bentham.

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

- (A) Criminal laws
- (B) Environmental laws
- (C) Journalism laws
- (D) Trademarks laws

Correct Answer: (B) Environmental laws

Solution:

The question asks about the primary area of law related to the 'Public Trust' doctrine.

The Public Trust Doctrine is a legal principle which posits that certain natural resources, such as rivers, lakes, forests, and the air, are held by the government in trust for the free and unimpeded use of the public.

The state, as a trustee, is under a legal duty to protect and preserve these resources for public use.

This doctrine has been invoked extensively by courts in India and worldwide to prevent environmental degradation and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.

Therefore, it is a principle primarily relating to Environmental laws.

Quick Tip

The Public Trust Doctrine is one of the foundational principles of environmental law, alongside the Precautionary Principle and the Polluter Pays Principle. Remember these three key doctrines.

80. American Constitution is ----- in character.

- (A) Federal
- (B) Unitary
- (C) Confederal

(D) Quasi-Federal

Correct Answer: (A) Federal

Solution:

The question asks to describe the character of the American Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States of America establishes a federal system of government.

This means that governmental power is divided between a national (federal) government and individual state governments.

Key features of this federal character include a written constitution, a clear division of powers between the center and states, the supremacy of the Constitution, and a bicameral legislature.

This model is often considered the archetypal example of a federal state.

A unitary system (like the UK) centralizes power. A confederal system has a very weak central authority. Quasi-federal is a term often used for India, which has federal features but with a strong central bias.

Therefore, the American Constitution is federal in character.

Quick Tip

When studying constitutional law, understand the key differences between federal, unitary, and quasi-federal systems. Use countries as examples: USA (Federal), UK (Unitary), India (Quasi-Federal).

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

(A) 2000

(B) 2010

(C) 2023

(D) 2015

Correct Answer: (C) 2023

Solution:

The question asks for the enactment year of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act.

The Parliament of India passed the Digital Personal Data Protection Bill in August 2023.

It received the assent of the President of India on 11th August 2023, thereby becoming an Act.

This Act is a landmark legislation that establishes a comprehensive framework for the protection of personal digital data in India.

It replaced the earlier Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011.

Therefore, the Act was enacted in the year 2023.

Quick Tip

Recent landmark legislations, especially those related to technology, economy, and social reforms, are very important for the current affairs and legal aptitude sections. Know the full title of the Act and its year of enactment.

82. Indian Constitution originally contained how many Schedules?

- (A) 8
- (B) 10
- (C) 12
- (D) 14

Correct Answer: (A) 8

Solution:

The question asks for the number of Schedules in the Indian Constitution as it was originally adopted.

The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th November 1949 and came into force on 26th January 1950.

At that time, the Constitution had a Preamble, 395 Articles divided into 22 Parts, and 8 Schedules.

Over the years, through various amendments, four more Schedules were added, bringing the current total to 12.

The 9th Schedule was added by the 1st Amendment (1951), the 10th by the 52nd Amendment (1985), the 11th by the 73rd Amendment (1992), and the 12th by the 74th Amendment (1992).

Since the question specifically asks for the original number, the correct answer is 8.

Quick Tip

For polity, it is essential to know the original and present structure of the Constitution: Preamble, number of Articles, Parts, and Schedules. Pay special attention to the amendments that added the last four schedules and their subject matter.

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

- (A) The thing speaks for itself
- (B) Beyond a reasonable doubt
- (C) A matter already decided
- (D) No one can be a judge in his own case

Correct Answer: (A) The thing speaks for itself

Solution:

The question asks for the meaning of the Latin maxim "Res Ipsa Loquitur" in the context of tort law.

"Res Ipsa Loquitur" literally translates to "the thing speaks for itself".

It is a doctrine of evidence in the law of torts (specifically, negligence) where the mere occurrence of an accident implies negligence.

For this doctrine to apply, the plaintiff must prove that the event would not normally have occurred without negligence, the defendant had exclusive control over the instrumentality causing the injury, and the plaintiff did not contribute to the injury.

When these conditions are met, the burden of proof shifts to the defendant to prove they were not negligent.

The other options are different legal principles: (B) is the standard of proof in criminal cases, (C) is Res Judicata, and (D) is Nemo judex in causa sua.

Quick Tip

Res Ipsa Loquitur is a key concept in the law of negligence. Remember its literal meaning ("the thing speaks for itself") and its legal effect (shifting the burden of proof to the defendant).

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

- (A) Nuisance
- (B) Culpable Homicide
- (C) Defamation
- (D) Negligence

Correct Answer: (B) Culpable Homicide

Solution:

The question asks to find the act that is only a crime and not a tort from a list of acts that can be both.

Many wrongful acts can be both a tort (a civil wrong) and a crime (a public wrong). These are called felonious torts.

- (A) Nuisance can be a public nuisance (crime) and a private nuisance (tort).
- (C) Defamation can be a crime (under Section 499 IPC) and a tort.
- (D) Negligence can be a crime (e.g., causing death by negligence under Section 304A IPC) and is a primary head of tort.

(B) Culpable Homicide is the act of causing death with a certain intention or knowledge. It is a grave crime defined in the Indian Penal Code (Section 299). It is considered a public wrong of such a serious nature that it is exclusively dealt with under criminal law. There is no civil action for 'culpable homicide' in tort law.

Therefore, Culpable Homicide is the odd one out as it is purely a crime.

Quick Tip

Understand the distinction between a crime and a tort. A crime is a wrong against the state, leading to punishment. A tort is a wrong against an individual, leading to a claim for damages. Some acts, like assault or defamation, can be both.

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

- (A) Article 71
- (B) Article 74
- (C) Article 72
- (D) Article 76

Correct Answer: (C) Article 72

Solution:

The question asks about the constitutional article that grants the President of India the power to pardon a death sentence.

Article 72 of the Indian Constitution deals with the pardoning power of the President.

This article empowers the President to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit, or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offense.

This power applies in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial, where the punishment is for an offense against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends, and specifically, in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.

Therefore, Article 72 is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

The pardoning powers of the President (Article 72) and the Governor (Article 161) are important and frequently compared. Remember that the power to pardon a death sentence rests exclusively with the President, not the Governor.

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

- (A) District Courts and High Courts
- (B) Prime Minister and President
- (C) Supreme Court and District Courts
- (D) Supreme Court and High Court

Correct Answer: (D) Supreme Court and High Court

Solution:

The question asks which courts are empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

The Constitution of India confers the power to issue writs on the higher judiciary.

Article 32 of the Constitution grants the Supreme Court the power to issue writs for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III (Fundamental Rights). This right to move the Supreme Court is itself a Fundamental Right.

Article 226 of the Constitution grants every High Court the power to issue writs, not only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights but also for any other purpose.

District Courts (subordinate judiciary) do not have the power to issue writs. The executive (Prime Minister and President) cannot issue judicial writs.

Therefore, the power is vested in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Quick Tip

A key difference between the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Art 32) and High Courts (Art 226) is that the SC can issue writs only for Fundamental Rights, while HCs can issue them for Fundamental Rights and other legal rights, giving HCs a wider writ jurisdiction.

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

- (A) 1 hour
- (B) 30 minutes

(C) unlimited

(D) 2 hours

Correct Answer: (B) 30 minutes

Solution:

The question asks for the maximum duration of the 'Zero Hour' in the Lok Sabha.

Zero Hour is an Indian parliamentary innovation. It is the time gap between the end of the Question Hour and the beginning of the regular business of the House.

It is not formally mentioned in the Rules of Procedure.

While in the past, Zero Hour could extend for a longer duration, practices have been streamlined.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has sought to regulate the proceedings during Zero Hour and has generally limited its duration.

Currently, the convention is that matters are taken up from 12:00 noon and the entire process is usually completed within half an hour, by 12:30 p.m.

Therefore, the effective maximum time, as per convention, is 30 minutes.

Quick Tip

For parliamentary proceedings, know the difference between Question Hour (the first hour, formal) and Zero Hour (follows Question Hour, informal device). Remember that Zero Hour is a uniquely Indian concept.

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

(A) Absolute Liability

(B) Vicarious Liability

(C) Criminal Liability

(D) Strict Liability

Correct Answer: (B) Vicarious Liability

Solution:

The question describes a situation where a master is held liable for the wrongful acts of their servant. This is a specific type of liability in tort law.

This principle is known as Vicarious Liability.

Vicarious Liability is a form of strict, secondary liability where one person is held responsible for the tort committed by another.

The most common example is the liability of an employer for the torts committed by their employee during the course of employment.

The rationale is based on maxims like "Qui facit per alium facit per se" (He who acts through another does the act himself).

Absolute Liability and Strict Liability are different principles where a person may be liable even without any fault. Criminal Liability pertains to crimes.

Therefore, the correct term is Vicarious Liability.

Quick Tip

Remember the key relationships where Vicarious Liability applies: Master-Servant, Principal-Agent, and Partners in a partnership firm. The wrongful act must be committed "in the course of employment" for the liability to arise.

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

- (A) Leila Seth
- (B) Fathima Beevi
- (C) B. V. Nagarathna
- (D) Hima Kohli

Correct Answer: (A) Leila Seth

Solution:

The question asks to identify the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court in India.

Justice Leila Seth holds this distinction. She was an Indian judge who served as the first woman judge on the Delhi High Court.

In 1991, she was appointed as the Chief Justice of the Himachal Pradesh High Court, becoming the first woman ever to hold the position of Chief Justice of a state High Court in India.

It is important to distinguish this from Justice Fathima Beevi (B), who was the first female judge to be appointed to the Supreme Court of India in 1989, but she was not a Chief Justice of a High Court.

Justice B.V. Nagarathna (C) and Justice Hima Kohli (D) are prominent judges who have also served as Chief Justices of High Courts but much later.

Therefore, Justice Leila Seth is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

For questions about "first women" in the judiciary, be precise: - First woman judge of SC: Fathima Beevi - First woman Chief Justice of a HC: Leila Seth - First woman judge of a HC: Anna Chandy These distinctions are often tested.

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

- (A) Malhotra Committee
- (B) Swaran Singh Committee
- (C) Raghavan Committee
- (D) Narasimhan Committee

Correct Answer: (B) Swaran Singh Committee

Solution:

The question asks which committee recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution.

The Fundamental Duties were not part of the original Constitution.

In 1976, during the Internal Emergency, the government set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about constitutional amendments.

Based on the recommendations of this committee, the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976 was passed.

This amendment added a new part to the Constitution, Part IV-A, which consists of a single article, Article 51-A, specifying the Fundamental Duties of citizens.

The other committees listed are related to other sectors (e.g., Malhotra for insurance reforms, Narasimhan for banking reforms).

Therefore, the Swaran Singh Committee is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Associate the Swaran Singh Committee with the 42nd Amendment (1976) and the introduction of Fundamental Duties. Remember that this amendment was made during the Emergency, and it is also known as the "Mini-Constitution" due to the large number of changes it introduced.

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

- (A) Foreign Marriage Act
- (B) Indian law
- (C) International Law
- (D) Foreign law

Correct Answer: (B) Indian law

Solution:

The question asks which law governs the marriage when an NRI marries a girl in India.

A fundamental principle of private international law concerning marriages is *lex loci celebrationis*.

This Latin maxim means that the validity of a marriage ceremony is governed by the law of the place where it was celebrated.

Since the marriage in the question is solemnized in India, the laws of India will apply.

This would be the relevant personal law (e.g., Hindu Marriage Act, 1955) or the secular law (Special Marriage Act, 1954), which are collectively referred to as "Indian law".

The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969, applies to marriages of Indian citizens solemnized outside India, so it is not applicable here.

Quick Tip

Remember the principle of *lex loci celebrationis*: the law of the place where the marriage is celebrated determines the formal validity of the marriage. This is a fundamental concept in private international law (conflict of laws).

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

- (A) Article 13
- (B) Article 31
- (C) Article 17
- (D) Article 22

Correct Answer: (B) Article 31

Solution:

The question asks which article was removed by the Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1978.

One of the most significant changes made by this amendment was the abolition of the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right.

The Right to Property was originally guaranteed under two articles in Part III: Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31.

The 44th Amendment Act repealed both Article 19(1)(f) and the entirety of Article 31.

It then moved the Right to Property out of the Fundamental Rights section and placed it as a constitutional right under a new article, Article 300-A.

Therefore, Article 31 was removed from the Constitution.

Quick Tip

The 44th Amendment (1978) is crucial. It was enacted to reverse many of the changes made by the 42nd Amendment during the Emergency. Its most famous provision is the removal of the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right.

93. Providing shelter to an offender knowingly is called as -----.

- (A) Harboring
- (B) Abetting
- (C) Conspiracy
- (D) Attempting

Correct Answer: (A) Harboring

Solution:

The question asks for the legal term for knowingly providing shelter to an offender to help them evade justice.

In criminal law, this act is specifically defined as "harboring" an offender.

Section 52A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) defines "harbour" to include supplying a person with shelter, food, money, or any other assistance to prevent their apprehension.

Abetting is instigating or aiding the commission of the crime itself.

Conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime.

Attempt is the act of trying to commit a crime.

Providing help after the crime is completed is distinct and is correctly termed Harboring.

Quick Tip

In criminal law, understand the difference between participating in the main crime (abetment, conspiracy) and helping the offender after the fact (harboring). They are separate offenses with different legal implications.

94. Punishment for defamation under BNS is -----.

- (A) Imprisonment or Fine or Community Service
- (B) Only Fine
- (C) Only Imprisonment
- (D) Imprisonment or Fine

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

Solution:

The question asks for the punishment for the offense of defamation under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023.

The offense of defamation is laid down in Section 356 of the BNS.

The punishment for defamation is specified in Section 356(2).

It states that the offender "shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both, or with community service."

The introduction of "community service" as an alternative punishment is a new feature of the BNS compared to the old IPC.

Therefore, the correct option is the one that includes all three possibilities: Imprisonment or Fine or Community Service.

Quick Tip

When studying the new criminal laws (BNS, BNSS, BSA), pay close attention to the changes introduced, such as the addition of new offenses or new forms of punishment like community service. This is a high-yield area for questions.

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

- (A) 25.12.2024
- (B) 25.12.2023
- (C) 1.7.2023

(D) 1.7.2024

Correct Answer: (D) 1.7.2024

Solution:

The question asks for the date on which the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, came into force.

The BNS and the other two new criminal laws received the assent of the President in December 2023. This is the date of enactment.

However, the laws did not come into force immediately. The Central Government was empowered to notify the date of enforcement.

Through a notification, the Central Government appointed the 1st day of July, 2024, as the date on which the provisions of the BNS would come into effect.

Therefore, the correct date is 1.7.2024.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between the date of enactment (when a bill gets presidential assent and becomes an Act) and the date of enforcement/commencement (when the provisions of the Act become legally effective). They are often different.

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

- (A) High Court Judge
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Chief Justice of India
- (D) IAS officer

Correct Answer: (A) High Court Judge

Solution:

The question asks which official is appointed by the President under Article 217.

Article 217 of the Constitution of India deals with the "Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court".

Clause (1) of Article 217 begins with the words: "Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal...".

The Prime Minister is appointed by the President under Article 75.

The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President under Article 124.

An IAS officer is appointed by the President but their appointment is governed by Article 311 and related service rules, not Article 217.

Therefore, Article 217 specifically refers to the appointment of a High Court Judge.

Quick Tip

Memorize the key articles related to the appointment of high constitutional functionaries: President (Art 52), PM (Art 75), Supreme Court Judges (Art 124), and High Court Judges (Art 217).

97. Trespass ab initio means ____?

- (A) Trespass at the entry
- (B) Trespass during night
- (C) Trespass from the beginning
- (D) Trespass after entering

Correct Answer: (C) Trespass from the beginning

Solution:

The question asks for the meaning of the Latin maxim "Trespass ab initio".

The Latin term ab initio means "from the beginning".

The doctrine of trespass ab initio is a legal principle in tort law.

It applies when a person lawfully enters a property (under the authority of law, not by invitation) but subsequently commits a wrongful act (misfeasance) while on the property.

In such a case, the law treats the person as if they were a trespasser from the very moment they entered. Their initial lawful entry is nullified.

Therefore, the literal and legal meaning is "Trespass from the beginning".

Quick Tip

Trespass ab initio applies only when the initial entry is by authority of law (e.g., a police officer) and not by personal permission. Also, it requires a positive wrongful act (misfeasance), not just an omission to act (non-feasance).

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

- (A) Constitutional Law
- (B) Jurisprudence
- (C) Criminal Law
- (D) Administrative Law

Correct Answer: (B) Jurisprudence

Solution:

The question asks for the name of the study that deals with the fundamental principles of law.

Jurisprudence is the theory and philosophy of law.

It involves the study of the nature of law, legal reasoning, legal systems, and legal institutions.

It seeks to understand the origin, nature, and purpose of law, and concepts like rights, duties, and justice.

Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, and Administrative Law are specific branches of law that apply these fundamental principles to particular areas. They are the 'what' of the law, whereas jurisprudence is the 'why' and 'how'.

Therefore, jurisprudence is the study of the fundamental principles of law.

Quick Tip

Think of Jurisprudence as the "science of law" or the "philosophy of law". It's the theoretical foundation upon which other specific branches of law are built.

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

- (A) Sunil Arora
- (B) Gyanesh Kumar
- (C) Sushil Chandra
- (D) Nasim Zaidi

Correct Answer: (B) Gyanesh Kumar

Solution:

The question asks to identify the Chief Election Commissioner of India.

There were significant appointments to the Election Commission of India in March 2024.

Following a retirement, two new Election Commissioners were appointed to the three-member body.

One of the newly appointed Election Commissioners was Shri Gyanesh Kumar, a retired senior IAS officer.

While the post of Chief Election Commissioner is distinct, this question, in the context of the exam, likely refers to this recent high-profile appointment to the Election Commission.

Given the options, and acknowledging the importance of his recent appointment, Gyanesh Kumar is the intended answer for this question. Sunil Arora, Sushil Chandra, and Nasim Zaidi are former Chief Election Commissioners.

Quick Tip

For questions on appointments, always be aware of the most recent changes in key constitutional bodies like the Election Commission of India. Sometimes questions might have slight inaccuracies, and knowing the context of recent events helps in choosing the most plausible answer.

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

- (A) 7
- (B) 10
- (C) 5
- (D) 100

Correct Answer: (A) 7

Solution:

The question asks for the minimum number of members required for a registered trade union.

The governing law for this is the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Section 4 of the Act, which deals with the 'Mode of registration', lays down the conditions for registering a trade union.

It explicitly states that "Any seven or more members of a trade union may... apply for registration of the trade union under this Act."

Therefore, the minimum number of members required to apply for the registration of a trade union is 7.

Quick Tip

Remember the key numerical requirements from important legislations. For the Trade Unions Act, 1926, the number '7' is the minimum required for registration. For the Companies Act, 2013, the minimum is 7 for a public company and 2 for a private company.

101. Where is the International Criminal Court situated?

- (A) Rome
- (B) The Hague
- (C) Zurich
- (D) Vienna

Correct Answer: (B) The Hague

Solution:

The question asks for the location of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

The ICC is an intergovernmental organization and international tribunal that sits at The Hague in the Netherlands.

It has the jurisdiction to prosecute individuals for the international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression.

It should not be confused with the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and also located in The Hague. The ICJ settles disputes between states, whereas the ICC prosecutes individuals.

Therefore, the correct location is The Hague.

Quick Tip

Remember the distinction between the two major international courts in The Hague: the International Court of Justice (ICJ) deals with disputes between states, while the International Criminal Court (ICC) prosecutes individuals.

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

(A) 1997

(B) 1995

(C) 1999

(D) 2001

Correct Answer: (A) 1997

Solution:

The question asks for the year the Supreme Court laid down the Vishaka Guidelines.

The Supreme Court of India, in the landmark case of Vishaka and others v. State of Rajasthan, delivered its judgment in 1997.

In this judgment, the Court recognized the issue of sexual harassment at the workplace as a violation of fundamental rights, particularly the right to equality, life, and liberty.

Since there was no specific law on the subject at the time, the Court laid down a set of guidelines, known as the "Vishaka Guidelines," for employers to follow to prevent and address sexual harassment.

These guidelines were legally binding until the Parliament enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act in 2013.

Therefore, the correct year is 1997.

Quick Tip

Associate landmark Supreme Court judgments with their year and the main legal principle established. The Vishaka case (1997) is crucial for its role in establishing the law on sexual harassment at the workplace.

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

- (A) Rs. 300 crores or more
- (B) Rs. 50 crores or more
- (C) Rs. 100 crores or more
- (D) Rs. 500 crores or more

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

Solution:

The question asks for the paid-up share capital threshold for a public company to mandatorily appoint a woman director.

This requirement is specified under the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder.

According to the second proviso to Section 149(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the following classes of companies must appoint at least one woman director:

- (i) every listed company.
- (ii) every other public company having a paid-up share capital of one hundred crore rupees or more.

(iii) every other public company having a turnover of three hundred crore rupees or more.

Since the question specifically asks about the paid-up share capital threshold, the correct value is Rs. 100 crores or more.

Quick Tip

For company law, it is important to remember the specific monetary thresholds for various compliances. Note the distinction between paid-up share capital and turnover, as different requirements are often based on one or the other.

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

- (A) 1956
- (B) 2003
- (C) 1973
- (D) 2007

Correct Answer: (D) 2007

Solution:

The question asks for the enactment year of the specific law dealing with the welfare and maintenance of parents.

The Parliament of India enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act to provide for more effective provisions for the maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens.

This Act makes it a legal obligation for children and heirs to provide maintenance to senior citizens and parents.

This important piece of social legislation was enacted in the year 2007.

Therefore, 2007 is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

When studying social legislations, it is useful to know the full name of the Act and the year it was enacted. For example, the Domestic Violence Act (2005), the Right to Information Act (2005), and the Senior Citizens Act (2007).

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

- (A) 1952
- (B) 1949
- (C) 1950
- (D) 1947

Correct Answer: (A) 1952

Solution:

The question asks for the year when the first Lok Sabha was constituted.

After India became a republic in 1950, the first general elections were held to elect members to the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

These elections were conducted between October 1951 and February 1952.

Following the successful completion of the elections, the first Lok Sabha was duly constituted on 17th April 1952.

Its first session commenced on 13th May 1952.

Therefore, the correct year of constitution is 1952.

Quick Tip

Remember the key milestones of Indian democracy: Constitution comes into force (Jan 1950), First General Elections (1951-52), First Lok Sabha constituted (April 1952). This sequence is often tested.

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

- (A) Glasgow, United Kingdom
- (B) Katowice, Poland
- (C) Stockholm, Sweden
- (D) Paris, France

Correct Answer: (C) Stockholm, Sweden

Solution:

The question asks for the location of the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

This conference was a landmark event that marked the beginning of global cooperation on environmental issues.

It was held in Stockholm, Sweden, from June 5 to June 16, 1972.

It is often referred to as the Stockholm Conference.

One of its major outcomes was the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The other cities listed have hosted more recent climate change conferences (COPs), but Stockholm was the site of the very first one.

Quick Tip

The Stockholm Conference (1972) is considered the starting point of modern environmental diplomacy. For exams, remember its location (Stockholm), year (1972), and its major outcome (the creation of UNEP).

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

- (A) 5
- (B) 9
- (C) 13

(D) 7

Correct Answer: (A) 5

Solution:

The question asks for the minimum number of judges required to form a Constitutional Bench in the Supreme Court of India.

This number is specified in the Constitution itself.

Article 145(3) of the Constitution of India states that "The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 shall be five".

Therefore, a bench consisting of five or more judges is referred to as a Constitutional Bench.

The correct minimum number is 5.

Quick Tip

Remember the constitutional basis for a Constitutional Bench: Article 145(3), minimum of 5 judges. These benches are set up to decide cases involving "a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution".

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

(A) Article 19

(B) Article 21

(C) Article 23

(D) Article 24

Correct Answer: (D) Article 24

Solution:

The question asks for the specific constitutional provision that prohibits child labour in factories.

The relevant Fundamental Right is contained in the section 'Right against Exploitation' (Articles 23 and 24).

Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour in general.

Article 24 provides a specific prohibition against child labour. It states: "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment."

This article directly addresses the situation described in the question.

Therefore, Article 24 is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Clearly distinguish between the scope of Article 23 and Article 24. Article 23 is about forced labour and human trafficking (for all persons), while Article 24 is specifically about prohibiting labour for children under 14 in hazardous jobs.

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

- (A) Article 60
- (B) Article 61
- (C) Article 62
- (D) Article 63

Correct Answer: (B) Article 61

Solution:

The question asks to identify the article of the Constitution that deals with the impeachment procedure for the President of India.

Let's look at the relevant articles:

Article 60 deals with the Oath or affirmation by the President.

Article 61 is titled "Procedure for impeachment of the President" and lays down the detailed quasi-judicial process for removing the President from office for 'violation of the Constitution'.

Article 62 deals with filling the vacancy in the office of the President.

Article 63 states that there shall be a Vice-President of India.

Therefore, the specific procedure for impeachment is detailed in Article 61.

Quick Tip

Memorize the key articles related to the President of India (Articles 52 to 62). Pay special attention to Article 52 (The office of President), Article 60 (Oath), and Article 61 (Impeachment).

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

- (A) 5
- (B) 2
- (C) 1
- (D) 7

Correct Answer: (C) 1

Solution:

The question asks for the minimum number of members required to incorporate "a company" under the Companies Act, 2013. The question is general and does not specify the type of company.

The Companies Act, 2013, provides for the incorporation of different types of companies with different minimum membership requirements:

- For a Public Company, a minimum of 7 members are required.
- For a Private Company, a minimum of 2 members are required.
- For a One Person Company (OPC), a minimum of 1 member is required.

Since a One Person Company is a valid type of company that can be incorporated under the Act, the absolute minimum number of members required to form "a company" is one.

Given the options, '1' is the lowest possible number and a valid requirement for an OPC.

Therefore, this is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

The concept of a One Person Company (OPC) was a major innovation of the Companies Act, 2013. Remember the minimum member requirements for all three main types of companies: Public (7), Private (2), and OPC (1).

COMPREHENSION Sub Question Shuffling Allowed : No Group Comprehension Questions : No Question Pattern Type : NonMatrix Question Numbers : (111 to 115)

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

While quasi contractual liability is strict and non-volitional, it is not punitive. The underlying aim is to achieve equitable realignment of benefits where conventional legal remedies may falter. These principles underscore the idea that law must not merely follow rigid formalism but must reflect evolving moral imperatives. In this light, quasi contracts act as instruments for ensuring that fairness prevails where technical legal constructs fall short. The Indian legal system, in particular, has robustly incorporated these equitable principles, affirming that legal rights are not solely derivative of formal assent, but also from ethical imperatives.

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

- (A) No person should suffer loss out of the loss of another
- (B) No person should agree to the same thing in the same sense
- (C) No one should grow rich out of one's own loss
- (D) No one should be enriched at the expense of another

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

Solution:

This question is based on the provided reading passage about quasi-contracts. The passage states that this maxim is the "jurisprudential bedrock" of the doctrine of quasi-contract.

The maxim *nemo debet locupletari ex aliena jactura* is a Latin legal principle.

Let's break down the translation:

- *nemo debet* = no one should
- *locupletari* = be enriched
- *ex aliena jactura* = at another's expense (or from another's loss).

Combining these parts, the full meaning is "No one should be enriched at the expense of another."

This principle forms the basis for the law of unjust enrichment and quasi-contracts, where the law compels a person who has received a benefit at another's expense without a legal basis to restore it.

Quick Tip

When a question in a reading comprehension section asks for the meaning of a specific term or maxim mentioned in the passage, the answer is almost always directly stated or strongly implied within the text itself. Locate the term in the passage and read the surrounding sentences for context.

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

- (A) Section 68
- (B) Section 69
- (C) Section 72
- (D) Section 70

Correct Answer: (D) Section 70

Solution:

This question is based on the reading passage, which discusses quasi-contracts and specifically

mentions Sections 68 to 72.

The passage states: "For instance, under Section 70, a person who lawfully does something for another without intending it as a gift, and the other person enjoys the benefit, is entitled to compensation."

A "non-gratuitous act" is an act done not for free or as a gift, but with the expectation of being paid for it.

This exactly matches the situation described under Section 70 in the passage.

Section 70 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, deals with the "Obligation of person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act".

Therefore, Section 70 is the correct provision.

Quick Tip

The sections dealing with quasi-contracts (Sections 68-72 of the Indian Contract Act) are important. Associate each section with its key purpose: Sec 68 (Necessaries), Sec 69 (Payment by interested person), Sec 70 (Non-gratuitous act), Sec 71 (Finder of goods), Sec 72 (Payment by mistake or coercion).

113. Quasi contracts -----.

- (A) Are formed by verbal agreement
- (B) Rely on offer and acceptance of the parties
- (C) Arise from judicial intervention absent consent
- (D) Develop from formal written agreement

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

Solution:

This question asks about the nature of quasi-contracts, based on the provided passage.

The passage states, "quasi contracts emerge not from consensus ad idem (meeting of minds), but as legal fictions to prevent unjust enrichment."

It further explains, "Unlike express or implied contracts, quasi contracts do not stem from actual agreement but are enforced on the basis of constructive obligations."

This means they are not formed by verbal agreement (A), offer and acceptance (B), or formal written agreement (D).

Instead, they are obligations imposed by law (through judicial intervention) in the absence of any actual agreement or consent between the parties, to ensure fairness and prevent one party from being unjustly enriched.

Therefore, they arise from judicial intervention absent consent.

Quick Tip

The key feature of a quasi-contract is the absence of a real contract. It's an obligation imposed by law to achieve justice, not an agreement made by parties.

114. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (A) Law shall follow rigid formalism and technical legal constructs
- (B) restitution for payments made under mistake is not permissible
- (C) quasi contract is an exception to traditional contractual frameworks
- (D) quasi contract is based on the principle of consensus ad idem

Correct Answer: (D) quasi contract is based on the principle of consensus ad idem

Solution:

This question, based on the passage, asks to identify the false statement. However, there seem to be multiple incorrect statements among the options according to the passage. Let's analyze them based on the text.

The passage states, "quasi contracts emerge not from consensus ad idem". This directly contradicts option (D). Therefore, statement (D) is definitively not true.

Let's check the others against the passage:

- (A) The passage says law must "not merely follow rigid formalism". So, statement (A) is not true.
- (B) The passage says "Section 72 contemplates restitution for payments made under mistake". So, statement (B) is not true.

(C) The passage says quasi-contracts are "sui generis, standing apart from traditional contractual frameworks". This means statement (C) is true.

The question has multiple incorrect options (A, B, D). However, the most fundamental contradiction with the core idea of a quasi-contract presented in the first line of the passage is option (D). Quasi-contracts are defined by the very absence of consensus ad idem. Thus, this is the most incorrect statement and the intended answer.

Quick Tip

In a "which is not true" question with multiple technically false options, choose the one that represents the most direct and fundamental contradiction to the main idea presented in the passage. The core definition is usually the most important point.

115. What is the meaning of volition?

- (A) A choice determined and imposed by law
- (B) Power to decide using violence
- (D) Power to choose something freely

Correct Answer: (D) Power to choose something freely

Solution:

This question asks for the meaning of the word "volition", which appears in the passage.

The passage states, "While quasi contractual liability is strict and non-volitional, it is not punitive."

In this context, "non-volitional" means the liability arises without the person's will, choice, or consent.

Therefore, "volition" must mean the opposite - the faculty or power of using one's will; the act of making a choice or decision.

Let's look at the options:

- (A) and (C) describe a choice imposed by an external authority (law or court), which is the opposite of free choice.
- (B) is incorrect; volition is about choice, not violence.
- (D) "Power to choose something freely" correctly captures the essence of volition, which is exercising one's own free will.

Quick Tip

When asked for the meaning of a word from a passage, use the context in which it appears to deduce its meaning. Look for clues like antonyms (as in "non-volitional") or synonyms in the surrounding text.

COMPREHENSION Sub Question Shuffling Allowed : No Group Comprehension Questions : No Question Pattern Type : NonMatrix Question Numbers : (116 to 120)

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

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

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

- (A) Injustice shall not be allowed at any cost
- (B) Justice shall be the yardstick for administrative action
- (C) Let justice be done though the heavens fall
- (D) Justice and injustice are two sides of the coin

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

Solution:

This question, based on the second reading passage, asks for the meaning of a Latin maxim.

The passage states, "The foundational maxim fiat justitia ruat caelum resonates strongly, where courts scrutinize administrative decisions for legality, reasonableness and procedural propriety."

The maxim Fiat justitia ruat caelum is a famous Latin legal phrase.

Let's break down the translation:

- Fiat justitia = Let justice be done
- ruat caelum = though the heavens may fall

Combining them gives the literal and well-known meaning: "Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

This maxim signifies the belief that justice must be realized regardless of the consequences.

Quick Tip

Legal maxims often have powerful, literal translations that capture their meaning well. Learning the direct translation of famous maxims like this one is an effective way to remember their legal significance.

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

- (A) Doctrine of legitimate expectation
- (B) Doctrine of proportionality
- (C) Doctrine of excessive delegation
- (D) Doctrine of functional necessity

Correct Answer: (B) Doctrine of proportionality

Solution:

This question asks to identify a doctrine that checks arbitrary executive action, based on the second passage.

The passage explicitly states: "The doctrine of proportionality, increasingly recognized in Indian administrative jurisprudence, acts as a check on arbitrary executive action, balancing means with legitimate ends."

This sentence directly answers the question. The doctrine of proportionality ensures that an administrative action is not excessive or disproportionate to the objective it seeks to achieve.

While other doctrines mentioned (like legitimate expectation) also place some limits on executive power, the passage specifically links proportionality to acting as a "check on arbitrary executive action".

Quick Tip

In reading comprehension, look for direct statements that answer the question. The passage often provides a clear definition or function for the legal doctrines it mentions.

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

- (A) Administrative law is supreme law of people
- (B) Welfare of the people is the supreme law
- (D) Law should be popular and supreme

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

Solution:

This question, based on the second passage, asks for the meaning of the Latin maxim *salus populi suprema lex*.

The maxim appears at the very end of the passage.

Let's translate the Latin words:

- *salus* = welfare, safety, health
- *populi* = of the people
- *suprema lex* = is the supreme law

Combining these, the maxim means "The welfare of the people is the supreme law."

This principle holds that the ultimate objective of all law and governance should be the well-being of the community. The passage echoes this by stating that administrative power should be an instrument of service.

Quick Tip

Salus populi suprema lex is a foundational maxim of governance and law. It justifies actions taken by the state for the public good, such as in times of emergency or for public health measures.

119. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Administrative law is a branch of private law
- (B) Administrative law subverts the rule of law
- (C) Administrative law operates as a constitutional sentry
- (D) Administrative law overrides public interest

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

Solution:

The question asks to identify the true statement about administrative law, based on the second passage.

Let's evaluate each option against the information in the passage:

- (A) The passage begins by stating, "Administrative law, as a distinct and evolving branch of public law...". This contradicts option (A).
- (B) The passage says administrative law is a "vital mechanism for ensuring ultra vires actions do not subvert the rule of law". This contradicts option (B).
- (C) The passage explicitly states, "Thus, administrative law operates as a constitutional sentry, safeguarding individuals from administrative overreach." This directly matches option (C).
- (D) The passage mentions that administrative bodies must honor representations "unless overriding public interest dictates otherwise," implying that public interest is paramount, not overridden. This contradicts option (D).

Therefore, the only true statement is (C).

Quick Tip

When answering "which is true/false" questions based on a passage, systematically check each option against the text. Often, the exact phrasing or a very close paraphrase of the correct answer will be present in the passage.

120. Delegated legislation is valid only if -----.

- (A) It is passed by Parliament
- (B) It is against the enabling enactment
- (D) It is free from public scrutiny

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

Solution:

This question asks about the condition for the validity of delegated legislation, based on the second passage. There seems to be a slight mismatch between the provided answer and the logical interpretation of the passage, which needs careful handling.

The passage states, "While delegated legislation is a functional necessity, its legitimacy is constantly tested against the doctrine of excessive delegation." This means that for delegated legislation to be legitimate (valid), it must NOT violate the doctrine of excessive delegation. The doctrine of excessive delegation prohibits the legislature from delegating its essential legislative functions.

Let's analyze the options:

(A) Delegated legislation is made by the executive, not passed by Parliament (Parliament passes the parent Act).

So, (A) is incorrect.

(B) It must be within the powers of the enabling Act, not against it. So, (B) is incorrect.

(C) This option says it is valid if it "satisfies the doctrine of excessive delegation". This phrasing is awkward.

A law is valid if it does not violate the doctrine. However, within a multiple-choice context, this option is likely intended to mean "it passes the test of (i.e., is not struck down by) the doctrine of excessive delegation."

Compared to the other clearly incorrect options, this is the most plausible intended answer.

(D) Delegated legislation is subject to public and parliamentary scrutiny. So, (D) is incorrect.

Given the flawed phrasing, option (C) is the only one that relates correctly to the concept of excessive delegation as a test for validity, as mentioned in the passage.

Quick Tip

Delegated legislation is valid only if it is within the powers granted by the parent Act (intra vires) and does not involve the delegation of essential legislative functions (i.e., it does not violate the doctrine of excessive delegation).
