

PU LLB 3 Years 2026

Question Paper with Solutions

Conducted by Punjab University (PU)



General Instructions

- (i) The test is of 1 hour 30 minutes duration.
- (ii) This test paper consists of 100 questions. The exam is worth 100 marks.
- (iii) Aptitude, English, Logical Reasoning, General Knowledge.
- (iv) Each question carries +1 marks for correct answer.

CURRENT AFFAIRS AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. Uttarakhand in India has topped in implementing the ICJS i.e. One Data One Entry 2.0 up to January 2026. The expression ICJS meant:

- (A) Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System
- (B) Integrated Criminal Justice System
- (C) Integrated Computerised Justice System
- (D) Interlinked Criminal Justice System

Correct Answer: (A) Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System

Solution:

Concept: The Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is a strategic initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to enable a seamless transfer of data and information between the different pillars of the criminal justice system. Key properties used here:

- **The Five Pillars:** It integrates Police (via CCTNS), e-Forensics, e-Courts, e-Prosecution, and e-Prisons.
- **One Data One Entry:** This principle ensures that data entered by one pillar (e.g., the Police during FIR registration) is available to all other pillars (e.g., Courts or Prisons)

without needing re-entry.

- **ICJS 2.0:** The second phase focuses on a "cloud-native" architecture and data analytics to improve the speed and transparency of justice delivery.

Step 1: Understanding the Acronym and Purpose.

ICJS stands for ****Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System****. In the traditional model, each department (Police, Judiciary, Jails) worked in silos with manual paper trails. Inter-operability allows these distinct IT systems to "talk" to each other. For example, when a judge issues a warrant in e-Courts, it becomes immediately visible to the Police in the CCTNS system.

Step 2: Analyzing Uttarakhand's Achievement.

As of the 2025-2026 reporting period, Uttarakhand achieved the highest percentage of successful electronic data exchanges between its state police and the judiciary. By adopting the "One Data One Entry 2.0" protocol, the state minimized judicial delays caused by missing physical records or manual entry errors.

Quick Tip: To remember this, focus on the word "Inter-operable." In IT and law, inter-operability is the ability of different systems to exchange information. Since this system connects five different "pillars," it must be inter-operable.

2. Which country is set to host the opening match of the FIFA World Cup 2026?

- (A) Canada
- (B) United States
- (C) Mexico
- (D) Brazil

Correct Answer: (C) Mexico

Solution:

Concept: The 2026 FIFA World Cup is a landmark event as it is the first tournament to be hosted by three nations (USA, Canada, and Mexico) and the first to feature an expanded format of 48 teams.

Step 1: Identifying the Opening Venue.

FIFA officially designated the ****Estadio Azteca**** in Mexico City as the venue for the opening

match, scheduled for June 11, 2026. While the United States will host the majority of the matches (including the final in New Jersey), the ceremonial start of the tournament was awarded to Mexico to honor its footballing heritage.

Step 2: Historical Significance of the Choice.

By hosting the 2026 opener, Mexico's Estadio Azteca makes history as the first stadium ever to host matches in three different editions of the FIFA World Cup (1970, 1986, and 2026). It was the site of Pelé's 1970 final victory and Maradona's "Hand of God" goal in 1986.

Quick Tip: Think of the "Triple Crown": Mexico hosted in '70, '86, and now 2026. Even though the USA is the "lead" host for the 2026 final, Mexico holds the "opening" historical record.

3. What is the Codename for the joint US-Israeli military operation against Iran, launched in February 2026?

- (A) Operation Roaring Fury/Epic Lion
- (B) Operation Iron Shield/Iron Lion
- (C) Operation Epic Fury/Roaring Lion
- (D) Operation Lion's Roar/Roaring Fury

Correct Answer: (C) Operation Epic Fury/Roaring Lion

Solution:

Concept: In international military cooperation, joint operations often utilize combined code-names where each word represents a specific partner's contribution or their specific internal designation for the mission.

Step 1: Contextualizing the 2026 Scenario.

According to the geopolitical context provided in this examination paper, a significant escalation occurred in the Middle East in early 2026. The United States and Israel launched a coordinated series of strikes against Iranian nuclear and drone facilities.

Step 2: Deconstructing the Codename.

The operation was dual-named:

- ****Epic Fury:**** The designation used by the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM).
- ****Roaring Lion:**** The designation used by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF).

When referred to as a single joint entity in international defense journals and the news, it is combined as ****Operation Epic Fury/Roaring Lion****.

Quick Tip: The U.S. often uses evocative, aggressive adjectives (Epic, Fury, Noble), while Israel frequently uses animal imagery (Lion, Eagle) or protective terms (Shield, Wall). Combining these two patterns leads you to option (C).

4. Following the death of Ayatollah Ali Khamenei in March 2026, who was considered the new supreme leader?

- (A) Ruhollah Khomeini
- (B) Mohammad Bagher Zolghadr
- (C) Mojtaba Khamenei
- (D) Hassan Khomeini

Correct Answer: (C) Mojtaba Khamenei

Solution:

Concept: The Supreme Leader (Rahbar) of Iran is the highest-ranking political and religious authority in the nation. The position is for life, and the successor is chosen by the ****Assembly of Experts****, a body of 88 clerics.

Step 1: Analyzing the Transition of Power.

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei had served as Supreme Leader since 1989. Upon his passing in March 2026 (as per the exam's timeline), the succession became a matter of intense internal deliberation.

Step 2: Identifying the Successor.

****Mojtaba Khamenei****, the second son of Ali Khamenei, emerged as the successor. Although the position is not officially hereditary, Mojtaba had gained significant influence over the years, controlling the ***Bait-e Rahbari*** (the Leader's Office) and maintaining strong ties with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). His appointment represents a continuation of the hardline clerical establishment.

Quick Tip: Avoid historical distractors: Ruhollah Khomeini was the *founder* of the Islamic Republic. Hassan Khomeini is his grandson but represents a more reformist faction and was unlikely to be selected by the conservative Assembly of Experts.

5. What does the 'Namo Drone Didi Yojna' training initiative primarily consist of?

- (A) Drone maintenance and repairs
- (B) Drone pilot training and application of agricultural inputs
- (C) High-altitude reconnaissance and surveillance training via Drones
- (D) To build drone manufacturing factories in rural areas

Correct Answer: (B) Drone pilot training and application of agricultural inputs

Solution:

Concept: The **Namo Drone Didi Scheme** is a central sector initiative launched to empower Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) by integrating modern technology into the agricultural sector.

Step 1: Defining the Scope of the Scheme.

The government aims to provide 15,000 drones to selected Women SHGs between 2023-24 and 2025-26. The drones are intended to be used for providing rental services to farmers, thereby creating a new revenue stream for rural women.

Step 2: Detailing the Training Curriculum.

The "Drone Didi" training is intensive and twofold:

- **Pilot Training:** A 15-day training program where women are taught the technical skills of flying drones, navigating GPS, and managing flight battery/weather conditions.
- **Agricultural Application:** Training on how to use drones for the "precision application" of agricultural inputs, such as spraying liquid fertilizers (like Nano Urea) and pesticides uniformly across crops. This reduces water usage and exposure to harmful chemicals.

Quick Tip: "Didi" in Indian government schemes (like Lakhpati Didi or Drone Didi) almost always points to Women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Associate "Drone" with "Modern Agriculture" to identify the correct pilot/input application training.

6. Which state hosted the National Conference of Women Thinkers on the theme "Bharti-Nari

Se Narayani” in 2026?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Uttarakhand
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) New Delhi

Correct Answer: (B) Uttarakhand

Solution:

Concept: National conferences on women’s empowerment often focus on integrating traditional values with modern leadership. The theme "Bharti-Nari Se Narayani" emphasizes the divine and powerful role of Indian women in nation-building. Key properties used here:

- **Nari Shakti:** The conference aims to create a roadmap for women’s participation in the "Viksit Bharat @ 2047" vision.
- **Intellectual Discourse:** Unlike standard welfare meetings, this conference specifically invites "Thinkers" (scholars, entrepreneurs, and social leaders) to deliberate on policy.

Step 1: Identifying the Theme and Event.

The "Bharti-Nari Se Narayani" conference was organized as a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Women and Child Development and state governments. The theme is derived from the "Narayani Namostute" philosophy, highlighting the transition of women from domestic roles to leadership positions in the economy and society.

Step 2: Recognizing the Host State.

In early 2026, **Uttarakhand** was chosen as the host state for this national event. The conference was held in Dehradun, bringing together over 500 women intellectuals from across India. The choice of Uttarakhand was significant given the state’s recent success in implementing the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) and other women-centric reforms like the "Ghasyari Kalyan Yojana."

Quick Tip: When questions refer to "National Conferences" in recent competitive exams, look for states that have recently passed landmark social legislation. Uttarakhand has been a frequent host for such summits following its lead in implementing the UCC.

7. Which of the following statements is true regarding India’s stance on the BRICS Plus naval

exercise “Will for Peace 2026”?

- (A) India hosted the exercise.
- (B) India participated as a lead observer.
- (C) India skipped the exercise, citing it as an ad-hoc initiative rather than an institutionalized activity.
- (D) India sent its newest aircraft carrier to participate.

Correct Answer: (C) India skipped the exercise, citing it as an ad-hoc initiative rather than an institutionalized activity.

Solution:

Concept: India’s foreign policy, particularly within the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) framework, maintains a balance between "Strategic Autonomy" and its commitments to the Quad (USA, Japan, Australia, India).

Step 1: Understanding the Context of the Exercise.

The "Will for Peace 2026" was a naval exercise proposed under the "BRICS Plus" format, largely pushed by China and Russia to increase military cooperation among member nations and the newly joined countries.

Step 2: Analyzing India’s Strategic Decision.

India decided to **skip the exercise**. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) clarified that while India remains a committed member of BRICS for economic and developmental cooperation, it views military exercises within the group cautiously. India argued that such naval drills were "ad-hoc" and not part of the established, institutionalized charter of BRICS. This stance was taken to avoid the perception of joining a China-led military bloc, which could complicate India’s maritime relations in the Indo-Pacific.

Quick Tip: India generally avoids military exercises that lack a formal institutional framework within "political" groups like BRICS or SCO to maintain its non-aligned/multi-aligned status. If an exercise seems dominated by China’s "expansionist" agenda, India often opts out or stays as an observer.

8. SPREE 2025 (Scheme for Promotion of Registration of Employers and Employees) was launched by which organization?

- (A) Employees’ State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)
- (B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (C) National Institution for Transforming India Aayog (NITI Aayog)

(D) Security Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

Correct Answer: (A) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

Solution:

Concept: Social security in India is primarily managed through statutory bodies under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. formalizing the workforce requires the registration of both the employer and the employee to ensure benefits like medical insurance and pensions reach the workers.

Step 1: Identifying the Purpose of SPREE.

The ****SPREE**** initiative (Scheme for Promotion of Registration of Employers and Employees) was designed to bring workers from the unorganized sector into the formal fold. By encouraging registration, the scheme ensures that workers are eligible for social security benefits under the ESI Act.

Step 2: Identifying the Implementing Agency.

The ****Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)**** launched this scheme. The primary objective was to provide an incentive-based window for employers to register their employees who had previously been left out of the system. This allows the workforce to access the massive network of ESIC hospitals and dispensaries, providing a safety net for low-wage earners.

Quick Tip: Focus on the acronym: "Employers and Employees" registration is the core function of ESIC and EPFO. Since ESIC deals with health and social security registration, it is the logical answer for a registration-based promotion scheme.

9. What is the name of the operation under which Delhi Police traced 1,303 missing persons in the southwest district in 2025?

- (A) Operation Milan
- (B) Operation Suraksha
- (C) Operation Milap
- (D) Operation Raksha

Correct Answer: (C) Operation Milap

Solution:

Concept: The Delhi Police conducts specialized "drives" or "operations" to address specific social issues like human trafficking, child labor, and missing persons.

Step 1: Defining Operation Milap.

****Operation Milap**** is a long-standing initiative of the Delhi Police's Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). The word "Milap" means "reunion." The primary goal of this operation is to rescue kidnapped or missing children and persons and reunite them with their families.

Step 2: Analyzing the 2025 Achievement.

In a massive drive conducted in the southwest district throughout 2025, the Delhi Police successfully traced ****1,303 missing persons****. This was achieved through the scrutiny of data on the "TrackChild" portal, coordination with shelter homes, and physical verification of residents in various NGOs across the NCR. This specific district-level success became a benchmark for urban policing in India.

Quick Tip: "Milap" means reunion. Whenever you see a question about "tracing missing persons" or "rescuing children" specifically by the Delhi Police, "Operation Milap" is almost always the correct answer.

10. Where were the Unmanned Systems Exhibition (UMEX) and Simulation and Training Exhibition (Sim TEX) held in January 2026?

- (A) ADNEC Centre, Abu Dhabi
- (B) Qatar National Convention Centre, Doha
- (C) King Abdulaziz International Conference Centre, Riyadh
- (D) Dubai World Trade Centre, Dubai

Correct Answer: (A) ADNEC Centre, Abu Dhabi

Solution:

Concept: The Middle East has become a global hub for defense technology, particularly in "Unmanned Systems" (drones, robotics, and AI-driven defense). UMEX and SimTEX are the premier exhibitions for these technologies.

Step 1: Understanding the Importance of UMEX.

****UMEX**** (Unmanned Systems Exhibition) and ****SimTEX**** (Simulation and Training Exhibi-

tion) are specialized events that showcase the latest innovations in the unmanned, robotic, and simulation sectors. These events attract major global defense contractors from the US, Europe, and Asia.

Step 2: Identifying the Host Location.

The exhibitions are traditionally held in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). In January 2026, the event took place at the **ADNEC Centre (Abu Dhabi National Exhibition Centre)** in Abu Dhabi. The event was held under the patronage of the UAE leadership and focused heavily on the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in autonomous military systems.

Quick Tip: Abu Dhabi is the "defense capital" of the UAE (hosting IDEX and UMEX), while Dubai is the "commercial/aviation capital" (hosting the Dubai Airshow). For high-end military/unmanned systems, ADNEC in Abu Dhabi is the standard venue.

11. What is the theme of World Homeopathy Day 2026 to commemorate the birth anniversary of Dr. Sammel Hahnemann which is observed every year on 10th April?

- (A) Homeopathy for Sustainable Health
- (B) Homeopathy for Community Wellness
- (C) Homeopathy for Universal Health
- (D) Homeopathy for Holistic Health

Correct Answer: (D) Homeopathy for Holistic Health

Solution:

Concept: World Homeopathy Day is celebrated annually on April 10th to honor the memory of Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann.

- **The Founder:** Dr. Hahnemann was a German physician who founded the system of alternative medicine called Homeopathy.
- **The Purpose:** The day aims to raise awareness about the benefits of homeopathic treatment and its integration into public health.

Step 1: Understanding the Significance of the Date.

The year 2026 marks the 271st birth anniversary of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann.

Homeopathy is based on the principle of "Similia Similibus Curentur," which translates to "like cures like." It remains one of the most popular alternative medicine systems in India.

Step 2: Identifying the 2026 Theme.

The theme for the year 2026 is "**Homeopathy for Holistic Health.**"

This theme emphasizes that homeopathy does not just treat the symptoms of a disease but focuses on the overall well-being of the individual, including physical, mental, and emotional health.

Quick Tip: To remember themes, look for keywords like "Holistic" or "Universal" in health-related days. Homeopathy always stresses on "Individualized" and "Holistic" treatment.

12. Which organisation launched a new Virtual Museum of Stolen Cultural Objects during MONDIACULT 2025?

- (A) UNESCO
- (B) IUCN
- (C) WTO
- (D) UNICEF

Correct Answer: (A) UNESCO

Solution:

Concept: Cultural heritage is often subject to illegal trafficking and theft. Global organizations work to track and recover these artifacts.

- **MONDIACULT:** It is the World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development.
- **Technological Integration:** Using VR and Digital Archiving to fight cultural crimes.

Step 1: Defining the MONDIACULT Context.

MONDIACULT 2025 was a major global summit hosted by **UNESCO**.

During this conference, member states discussed the "global public good" of culture and the need to protect heritage in conflict zones and from organized crime.

Step 2: The Launch of the Virtual Museum.

UNESCO partnered with INTERPOL to launch the **Virtual Museum of Stolen Cultural Objects**.

This digital platform allows the public and collectors to see 3D images of stolen artifacts. It serves as an educational tool and a "watch-list" to prevent the illegal sale of stolen global treasures.

Quick Tip: Whenever a question mentions "Cultural Objects," "World Heritage," or "Museums" at a global level, UNESCO is almost always the governing body involved.

13. The primary objective of PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana is to:

- (A) Provide subsidised solar pumps to farmers for irrigation
- (B) Provide free electricity through a rooftop Solar System
- (C) Installing solar panels on all government buildings by 2030
- (D) Promote solar-based EV charging stations in urban areas

Correct Answer: (B) Provide free electricity through a rooftop Solar System

Solution:

Concept: The Indian government is pushing for renewable energy to reduce carbon footprints and lower electricity costs for the common citizen.

- **Target:** To light up 1 crore (10 million) households.
- **Financial Aid:** Providing substantial subsidies for installation.

Step 1: Analyzing the Scheme Name.

"Surya Ghar" means Sun-House and "Muft Bijli" means Free Electricity.

The name itself reveals that the focus is on residential buildings (houses) using solar energy to achieve zero or negative electricity bills.

Step 2: Identifying the core objective.

The primary goal is to provide up to **300 units of free electricity** every month.

This is achieved by installing rooftop solar panels. Households can use the energy generated and sell the "surplus" power back to the grid, creating an additional income of Rs. 15,000 to 18,000 per year.

Quick Tip: Don't confuse this with "PM-KUSUM." PM-KUSUM is for solar pumps (farmers), while PM Surya Ghar is for rooftop solar (households).

14. Who is the current Chief of the Army Staff (COAS) in India as of February 2026?

- (A) General Upendra Dwivedi
- (B) General Manoj Pande
- (C) General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw
- (D) General Bipin Rawat

Correct Answer: (A) General Upendra Dwivedi

Solution:

Concept: The Chief of the Army Staff (COAS) is the highest-ranking officer of the Indian Army. The appointment is usually for a tenure of 3 years or until the age of 62.

Step 1: Evaluating the Timeline.

General Manoj Pande retired in June 2024.

Following his retirement, the government appointed the next senior-most officer to lead the 1.2 million-strong force.

Step 2: Identifying the current Chief.

General Upendra Dwivedi assumed office as the 30th COAS.

As of February 2026, he remains the serving Chief. He previously served as the Vice Chief of Army Staff and the Northern Army Commander, bringing extensive experience in counter-terrorism and LAC operations.

Quick Tip: Always check the "as of" date in the question. Historical figures like Manekshaw (first Field Marshal) or Bipin Rawat (first CDS) are common distractor options in defense exams.

15. Which Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) mission involves uncrewed test flights planned for 2026 to validate critical systems, including the humanoid robot Vyom Mitra, ahead of its first human spaceflight?

- (A) Chandrayaan-4 Mission
- (B) Mangalyaan-2 Mission
- (C) Gaganyaan-1 Mission
- (D) Venus Orbiter Mission

Correct Answer: (C) Gaganyaan-1 Mission

Solution:

Concept: ISRO's Gaganyaan project aims to demonstrate India's human spaceflight capability by launching a crew of 3 members to an orbit of 400 km for a 3-day mission.

Step 1: Identifying the Humanoid Robot.

Vyom Mitra is a "half-humanoid" female robot developed by ISRO.

She is designed to simulate human functions in the space environment and interact with the life support system to ensure the safety of future human astronauts.

Step 2: Connecting to the specific mission.

Vyom Mitra is part of the **Gaganyaan-1 (G1)** uncrewed test flight.

The mission involves a series of test flights (G1, G2, G3). The first uncrewed mission, specifically

utilizing the humanoid to validate safety parameters before a manned launch, is designated as part of the broader **Gaganyaan-1 Mission** phase planned for 2025-2026.

Quick Tip: "Gagan" means sky/space and "Yaan" means vehicle. "Vyom" means space and "Mitra" means friend. Therefore, the "Space-Friend" robot (Vyom Mitra) belongs to the "Space-Vehicle" mission (Gaganyaan).

16. The Strait of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf with the ____.

- (A) Red Sea
- (B) Gulf of Oman
- (C) Arabian Sea
- (D) Mediterranean Sea

Correct Answer: (B) Gulf of Oman

Solution:

Concept: A strait is a naturally formed, narrow waterway that connects two larger bodies of water.

- **Strategic Importance:** The Strait of Hormuz is the world's most important oil transit chokepoint.
- **Location:** It lies between Oman and Iran.

Step 1: Identifying the Geographical Link.

On the north coast is Iran, and on the south coast is the Musandam peninsula of Oman.

The strait provides the only sea passage from the Persian Gulf to the open ocean.

Step 2: Connecting the Water Bodies.

The Strait of Hormuz specifically connects the Persian Gulf to the **Gulf of Oman**.

From the Gulf of Oman, ships then proceed into the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Quick Tip: To remember this, trace the map from west to east: Persian Gulf → Strait of Hormuz → Gulf of Oman → Arabian Sea.

17. In which of the following Olympics did India win the highest number of medals?

- (A) London 2012 Olympics
- (B) Rio 2016 Olympics
- (C) Tokyo 2020 Olympics
- (D) Paris 2024 Olympics

Correct Answer: (C) Tokyo 2020 Olympics

Solution:

Concept: India's performance at the Summer Olympics has improved significantly in the 21st century.

- **Medal Tally Factors:** The total number includes Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals.
- **Tokyo 2020:** This event was held in 2021 due to the pandemic.

Step 1: Comparing Historical Medal Counts.

London 2012: 6 Medals | Rio 2016: 2 Medals

In London, India won 2 Silver and 4 Bronze. In Rio, India won 1 Silver and 1 Bronze.

Step 2: Analyzing Recent Performances.

Tokyo 2020: 7 Medals | Paris 2024: 6 Medals

In Tokyo, India secured its best-ever haul with 1 Gold (Neeraj Chopra), 2 Silver, and 4 Bronze. In Paris 2024, India won 1 Silver and 5 Bronze (Total 6).

Quick Tip: Remember "Tokyo-7". Even though Paris 2024 was highly anticipated, Tokyo remains the peak for India in terms of the total quantity of medals (7).

18. Which of the following is not a full-time member of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)?

- (A) Myanmar
- (B) Maldives
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Bhutan

Correct Answer: (A) Myanmar

Solution:

Concept: SAARC is a regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia.

- **Established:** 1985 in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- **Headquarters:** Kathmandu, Nepal.

Step 1: Listing the Full-Time Members.

There are exactly 8 full-time members in SAARC.

The members are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Step 2: Identifying the Non-Member.

Myanmar holds "Observer" status, not full-time membership.

While Myanmar is a neighbor and part of BIMSTEC and ASEAN, it is not a member of SAARC.

Quick Tip: Use the acronym **MBBS PAIN**: Maldives, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Nepal. Note that "M" is Maldives, not Myanmar!

19. The Komagata Maru incident took place in which year?

- (A) 1905
- (B) 1914
- (C) 1919
- (D) 1930

Correct Answer: (B) 1914

Solution:

Concept: The Komagata Maru incident involved the Japanese steamship *Komagata Maru* on which a group of people from British India attempted to emigrate to Canada.

- **The Passengers:** Mostly Punjabi Sikhs, Muslims, and Hindus.
- **The Conflict:** They were denied entry into Canada due to exclusionary immigration laws.

Step 1: Timeline of the Voyage.

The ship arrived in Vancouver on May 23, **1914**.

After a two-month standoff, the ship was forced to return to India, arriving at Budge Budge, Calcutta.

Step 2: Historical Impact.

The incident led to a violent clash with British police, killing 20 passengers.

This event became a rallying cry for the Ghadar Party and fueled the Indian independence movement by exposing British racial prejudice.

Quick Tip: Associate the Komagata Maru incident with the start of **World War I (1914)**. Both events happened in the same year.

20. Which Five-Year Plan in India was based on the Harrod-Domar Model?

- (A) First Five-Year Plan

- (B) Second Five-Year Plan
- (C) Third Five-Year Plan
- (D) Fourth Five-Year Plan

Correct Answer: (A) First Five-Year Plan

Solution:

Concept: The Five-Year Plans (FYPs) were centralized and integrated national economic programs in India.

- **Harrod-Domar Model:** Suggests that economic growth rate depends on the level of savings and the capital-output ratio.

Step 1: Identifying the First Plan.

The **First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956)** was based on this model.

It focused primarily on the development of the primary sector, particularly agriculture and irrigation (e.g., Bhakra Nangal Dam).

Step 2: Distinguishing other models.

The Second Five-Year Plan was based on the **Mahalanobis Model**.

While the 1st plan focused on agriculture, the 2nd plan shifted the focus to heavy industrialization.

Quick Tip: 1st Plan = **Agriculture** (Harrod-Domar).

2nd Plan = **Industry** (Mahalanobis).

Think: "First, we eat (Harrod), then we build (Mahalanobis)."

21. In the context of elections conducted by the Election Commission of India, what is the full form of SIR?

- (A) Summary Internal Register
- (B) Special Intensive Revision

- (C) Systematic Information Record
(D) State Inspection Report

Correct Answer: (B) Special Intensive Revision

Solution:

Concept: The Election Commission of India (ECI) ensures the accuracy of electoral rolls through various revision processes.

- **Electoral Roll:** The list of all citizens eligible to vote in a particular constituency.
- **Revision Types:** These include Summary Revision and Intensive Revision.

Step 1: Understanding the Revision Process.

Electoral rolls must be updated regularly to include new voters and remove deceased ones.

When the data requires a deep, house-to-house verification beyond the standard annual update, a specific "Special" drive is conducted.

Step 2: Defining the Term.

SIR stands for **Special Intensive Revision**.

During an SIR, Booth Level Officers (BLOs) perform a complete physical verification of the electors at their mentioned addresses to ensure 100% accuracy before a major election.

Quick Tip: Remember: "Intensive" in election terminology usually implies a house-to-house visit. Therefore, SIR involves a "Special" and "Intensive" look at the voters' list.

22. Which organization publishes the Economic Survey of India?

- (A) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) Ministry of Finance
(D) Planning Commission

Correct Answer: (C) Ministry of Finance

Solution:

Concept: The Economic Survey is the flagship annual document of the Government of India, reviewing the developments in the Indian economy over the past financial year.

- **Timing:** It is traditionally presented in Parliament one day before the Union Budget.
- **Authorship:** It is prepared by the Economic Division of the Department of Economic Affairs.

Step 1: Identifying the Key Architect.

The survey is prepared under the guidance of the **Chief Economic Advisor (CEA)**.

It provides a detailed analysis of various sectors like Agriculture, Industrial Production, Infrastructure, and Employment.

Step 2: Determining the Publishing Authority.

The document is officially released by the **Ministry of Finance**.

The Finance Minister presents it in the Lok Sabha, serving as a background to the Budget by highlighting the state of the nation's finances.

Quick Tip: Survey → Finance Ministry (Backwards look at the year).

Budget → Finance Ministry (Forwards look at the next year).

NITI Aayog does not publish the official annual survey!

23. Who amongst the following is known as the Father of Modern Forensic Science?

- (A) Dr. Edmond Locard
- (B) Alphonse Bertillon
- (C) Cesare Lombroso
- (D) Hans Gross

Correct Answer: (A) Dr. Edmond Locard

Solution:

Concept: Forensic science involves the application of scientific methods to criminal and civil laws.

- **Criminalistics:** The scientific study of physical evidence in a crime.
- **Pioneers:** Various scientists contributed to fingerprinting, anthropometry, and toxicology.

Step 1: Understanding Locard's Contribution.

Edmond Locard established the world's first crime laboratory in Lyon, France, in 1910.

He is most famous for **"Locard's Exchange Principle,"** which states that "Every contact leaves a trace."

Step 2: Identifying the Title.

Because of his systematic approach, he is hailed as the **Father of Modern Forensic Science.**

While Hans Gross is often called the Father of Criminalistics (the field), Locard is specifically credited with the modern "scientific" application of these techniques.

Quick Tip: Keyword association: Locard = "Exchange Principle" = "Modern Science." Bertillon is associated with "Anthropometry" (Body measurements).

24. On which date is International Human Rights Day observed every year to celebrate the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN General Assembly?

- (A) 24th October
- (B) 10th December
- (C) 10th November
- (D) 11th December

Correct Answer: (B) 10th December

Solution:

Concept: Human rights are fundamental rights that every person is entitled to, regardless of race, sex, nationality, or any other status.

- **UDHR:** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was a milestone document in UN history.
- **Adopted:** 1948 in Paris.

Step 1: Connecting the Event to the Date.

The UN General Assembly adopted the UDHR on **December 10, 1948**.

The document proclaims the inalienable rights which everyone is entitled to as a human being.

Step 2: Annual Observance.

This date was officially designated as **Human Rights Day** in 1950.

It is celebrated globally to empower people to stand up for their own rights and the rights of others.

Quick Tip: October 24 is UN Day. December 10 is Human Rights Day. Note that Human Rights Day always comes exactly two weeks before Christmas.

25. Which of the following present-day countries did not emerge from the breakup of the USSR?

- (A) Russia
- (B) Ukraine
- (C) Poland
- (D) Kazakhstan

Correct Answer: (C) Poland

Solution:

Concept: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was a federal socialist state that existed from 1922 to 1991.

- **Breakup:** In December 1991, the USSR dissolved into 15 independent sovereign states.
- **The Republics:** These included the Baltic states, Central Asian states, and Eastern European states like Belarus.

Step 1: Listing the Post-Soviet States.

The 15 states included Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and others.

These countries were actual "Republics" within the Soviet Union's internal structure.

Step 2: Evaluating Poland's Status.

Poland was never a part of the USSR.

While Poland was a "satellite state" and part of the Soviet-led ****Warsaw Pact****, it remained a separate sovereign nation (People's Republic of Poland) and was not one of the 15 republics that formed the USSR.

Quick Tip: Post-Soviet states are often grouped: Baltic (3), Caucasus (3), Central Asia (5), and Eastern Europe/Eurasia (4). Poland is purely Central European and was only an "Ally," not a "Republic."

26. The Book titled 'Letters to a Law Student' is written by:

- (A) Lord Denning
- (B) Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer
- (C) Nani Palkhivala
- (D) Nicholas J. McBride

Correct Answer: (D) Nicholas J. McBride

Solution:

Concept: Legal literature includes introductory guides that help students transition into the study of law.

- **Target Audience:** Prospective and first-year law students.
- **Content:** It offers advice on reading cases, writing essays, and preparing for exams.

Step 1: Understanding the nature of the book.

The book is structured as a series of letters to a fictional student named 'Sam'.

It is widely regarded as an essential preparatory text for law school, particularly in the UK and common law jurisdictions.

Step 2: Identifying the Author.

The author is **Nicholas J. McBride**, a Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Unlike the other options, who were famous judges or practitioners, McBride is a prominent academic legal writer known for his focus on tort law and legal education.

Quick Tip: Associate this book with "Legal Academic Writing." While Denning and Palkhivala are famous in courtrooms, McBride is the name to remember for student guides.

27. The characteristic smell of LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) is due to the addition of which of the following compounds?

- (A) Hydrogen sulphide
- (B) Sulphur dioxide
- (C) Ethyl mercaptan
- (D) Methanethiol

Correct Answer: (C) Ethyl mercaptan

Solution:

Concept: LPG is a flammable mixture of hydrocarbon gases, primarily propane and butane, used as fuel in heating and cooking.

- **Natural State:** LPG is naturally colorless and completely odorless.
- **Safety Protocol:** An odorant is added to detect leaks and prevent fire hazards.

Step 1: Identifying the safety requirement.

Because gas leaks are dangerous, the human nose needs a way to detect them.

If LPG were sold in its pure form, a leak could go unnoticed until an explosion or fire occurs.

Step 2: Selecting the chemical compound.

The chemical **Ethyl mercaptan** (Ethanethiol) is added for its pungent smell.

It has a strong, repulsive odor similar to rotten cabbage or eggs. Even a very small concentration of this gas is enough to be detected by humans instantly.

Quick Tip: Think of "Mercaptan" as the "Scent of Safety." It contains sulphur, which is why it has that characteristic foul smell.

28. Vantara, a major wildlife rescue and rehabilitation initiative, is located in:

- (A) Jaipur
- (B) Jamnagar
- (C) Hyderabad
- (D) Bhopal

Correct Answer: (B) Jamnagar

Solution:

Concept: Vantara (meaning "Star of the Forest") is a comprehensive animal conservation and

healthcare project.

- **Backing:** Launched by Reliance Industries and Reliance Foundation.
- **Vision:** Spearheaded by Anant Ambani to create a global standard for animal welfare.

Step 1: Analyzing the scope of the project.

It spans over 3,000 acres and focuses on rescuing injured or endangered species.

It includes state-of-the-art hospitals, research centers, and a dedicated elephant rescue center that houses over 200 elephants.

Step 2: Determining the Geographic Location.

Vantara is located within the **Jamnagar** Refinery Complex in Gujarat.

It was officially unveiled in early 2024 as one of the world's largest initiatives for the rehabilitation and conservation of diverse animal species.

Quick Tip: Jamnagar is the industrial hub of Reliance Industries. Therefore, any major Reliance-backed environmental or CSR project like Vantara is likely to be situated there.

29. The terms Maharatna, Navratna, and Miniratna are associated with:

- (A) Public sector banks classification
- (B) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSUs)
- (C) State-wise economic ranking
- (D) Types of financial institutions

Correct Answer: (B) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSUs)

Solution:

Concept: The Department of Public Enterprises grants specific statuses to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

- **Purpose:** To provide greater financial and operational autonomy.
- **Criteria:** Status is based on net profit, net worth, and turnover over a period of time.

Step 1: Understanding the Classification Hierarchy.

Maharatna is the highest category, followed by Navratna and Miniratna.

Companies like ONGC, NTPC, and SAIL hold Maharatna status, allowing them to invest up to Rs. 5,000 crore in a single project without government approval.

Step 2: Identifying the associated entities.

These terms apply to **Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSUs)**.

They are state-owned enterprises where the government holds a majority stake. This categorization helps these companies compete globally by reducing bureaucratic delays.

Quick Tip: "Ratna" means "Jewel." These categories represent the "Jewels" of the Indian government's industrial assets (PSUs).

30. The High-Level Committee constituted by the Government of India to examine the feasibility of "One Nation, One Election" is chaired by:

- (A) Justice Ranjan Gogoi
- (B) Shri Ram Nath Kovind
- (C) Justice N. V. Ramana
- (D) Shri Amit Shah

Correct Answer: (B) Shri Ram Nath Kovind

Solution:

Concept: "One Nation, One Election" refers to the idea of holding simultaneous elections for the Lok Sabha and all State Legislative Assemblies.

- **Goal:** To reduce election expenditure and prevent the disruption of governance due to the frequent Model Code of Conduct.
- **Committee Task:** To suggest constitutional amendments required for synchronization.

Step 1: Identifying the Committee Formation.

The Ministry of Law and Justice notified the committee in September 2023.

The committee consisted of members like Amit Shah and Ghulam Nabi Azad, but was led by a neutral high-ranking former constitutional head.

Step 2: Identifying the Chairperson.

The committee was chaired by the former President of India, **Shri Ram Nath Kovind**.

The committee submitted its comprehensive report in March 2024 to President Droupadi Murmu, recommending a two-step approach to implementing simultaneous polls.

Quick Tip: Major constitutional committees are often chaired by retired Chief Justices or former Presidents. For "One Nation, One Election," specifically remember the name of India's 14th President, Ram Nath Kovind.

LEGAL APTITUDE

31. Consider the following statements and mark the correct option:

1. Precedents help in the progressive development of law.
2. Copyright is a corporeal right.
3. In the process of interpretation, judges do make the law.

- (A) All are correct
(B) 1 and 2 are correct
(C) 1 and 3 are correct
(D) Only 1 is correct

Correct Answer: (C) 1 and 3 are correct

Solution:

Concept: The classification of rights and the role of the judiciary are fundamental in Jurisprudence.

- **Precedent:** A previous court decision that serves as an authority for deciding subsequent cases.
- **Corporeal vs Incorporeal:** Corporeal rights relate to material objects (tangible).
- **Incorporeal rights:** These relate to intangible things like Intellectual Property.

Step 1: Evaluating Statements 1 and 3.

Judicial precedents ensure that law evolves with changing societal needs.

While judges "interpret" law, their interpretations often create binding new rules.

Thus, statement 1 and 3 are legally recognized as correct.

Step 2: Evaluating Statement 2.

Copyright is an **Incorporeal Right**, not a corporeal one.

It is a right over an intangible creation of the human mind.

Because statement 2 is false, only (C) satisfies the conditions.

Quick Tip: Remember: **Corporeal = Physical** (land, car). **Incorporeal = Abstract** (Copyright, Patent, Reputation). This distinction is a frequent examiner favorite.

32. Right in rem is right available against which one of the following?

(A) A specific class or community of persons

- (B) An individual or ascertained person
- (C) The whole world at large
- (D) The state/government only

Correct Answer: (C) The whole world at large

Solution:

Concept: Jurisprudence classifies rights based on against whom they can be exercised.

- **Right in Rem:** Available against people in general (the entire world).
- **Right in Personam:** Available only against a specific individual or party.

Step 1: Defining the nature of the right.

A "Right in Rem" protects an interest that everyone must respect.

For example, my right to my property is a right in rem.

No person in the world is allowed to interfere with that right.

Step 2: Identifying the correct option.

The term "Rem" originates from the Latin word for "Thing."

It signifies a right available against **the whole world at large**.

Quick Tip: Easy mnemonic: **Rem = Real World. Personam = Person.** If you own a house, you have a right in **Rem** (against everyone). If someone owes you money, you have a right in **Personam**.

33. The term "persona" from which the legal term "person" is derived, originally meant:

- (A) A living human
- (B) A mask

- (C) A legal entity
(D) A rights-holder

Correct Answer: (B) A mask

Solution:

Concept: Legal personality is a concept where the law treats an entity as capable of having rights and duties.

- **Etymology:** Many legal terms have roots in ancient Latin and Greek culture.
- **Legal Person:** This includes both natural humans and artificial entities (corporations).

Step 1: Tracing the Historical Origin.

In ancient Roman theater, actors wore various facial coverings.

The Latin word for such a "mask" was "**persona**".

The mask represented the "part" or "role" the actor was playing on stage.

Step 2: Evolution into Legal Language.

Just as a mask allows an actor to play a role, legal personality allows an entity to play a "role" in law.

Therefore, the original meaning of the term was a **mask**.

Quick Tip: Think of the law as a stage. "Legal Persons" are the actors. They might be humans or companies, but they all wear the "mask" of personality to participate in legal actions.

34. What is the primary source of law in modern times?

- (A) Precedent

- (B) Custom
- (C) Legislation
- (D) Equity

Correct Answer: (C) Legislation

Solution:

Concept: The sources of law are the materials from which a legal rule or standard is derived.

- **Custom:** Rules based on long-standing practices (ancient source).
- **Precedent:** Judge-made laws (common law source).
- **Legislation:** Laws enacted by a competent authority (Statutes/Acts).

Step 1: Analyzing the Modern Context.

In ancient times, Custom was the most important source of law.

However, modern states require clear, written, and structured rules.

Legislation provides a fast and efficient way to create or change laws.

Step 2: Determining the Primacy.

Legislation (Acts of Parliament) is the superior source in the modern era.

It can override both customs and judicial precedents.

Quick Tip: While all options are "sources," **Legislation** is the most prolific and powerful in contemporary legal systems (like India or the UK).

35. What is the relationship between right and duty?

- (A) Independent
- (B) Mutually exclusive
- (C) Correlative
- (D) Contradictory

Correct Answer: (C) Correlative

Solution:

Concept: Legal theorists like Salmond and Hohfeld analyzed the structural relationship between various legal concepts.

- **Jural Correlatives:** Two terms that represent the same legal relationship from two different sides.
- **Duty:** An obligation to act or refrain from acting.

Step 1: Applying the Theory.

A "Right" cannot exist in a vacuum.

If 'A' has a right to something, it means 'B' has a **duty** to respect that right.

They are two sides of the same coin.

Step 2: Concluding the Relationship.

Because they depend on each other, they are termed **correlative**.

Without a corresponding duty, a right becomes legally meaningless.

Quick Tip: "Correlative" means "having a mutual relationship." Think of them like "Student" and "Teacher" — you cannot be one without the existence of the other.

36. From which country have the provisions relating to the office of Comptroller and Auditor General been borrowed?

- (A) Russia
- (B) Canada
- (C) United States of America
- (D) Britain

Correct Answer: (D) Britain

Solution:

Concept: The Indian Constitution is often described as a "bag of borrowings" as it incorporates the best features of various world constitutions.

- **CAG Office:** Articles 148 to 151 of the Indian Constitution deal with this office.
- **The Role:** The CAG acts as the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country.

Step 1: Identifying the Source of Parliamentary Features.

India adopted the Westminster model of government.

This model was inherited from the **British (UK) system**.

Most administrative and financial oversight mechanisms in India have their roots in British colonial legislation and the UK's own parliamentary traditions.

Step 2: Connecting the CAG to Britain.

The office of the CAG was originally based on the British counterpart.

Therefore, the provision was borrowed from **Britain**.

However, unlike in Britain, the Indian CAG is not a member of the Parliament and does not have the power to stop the release of money from the treasury.

Quick Tip: To remember this, associate "Audit and Parliamentary Accountability" with Britain. Most of our parliamentary procedures and oversight offices like the CAG and the Attorney General are borrowed from the UK.

37. By which constitutional amendment were the privy purses and privileges of the former rulers of Indian states abolished?

- (A) 26th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971
- (B) 28th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1972
- (C) 31st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1973
- (D) 38th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1975

Correct Answer: (A) 26th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971

Solution:

Concept: Privy Purses were payments made to the erstwhile royal families of princely states as part of their agreements to integrate with India in 1947.

- **Articles Affected:** This amendment omitted Articles 291 and 362.
- **Objective:** To promote the concept of an egalitarian society and remove hereditary titles/privileges.

Step 1: Understanding the Geopolitical Context.

The government led by Indira Gandhi sought to end these payments.

It was argued that such privileges were inconsistent with a democratic republic.

After a legal battle and the derecognition of the rulers, the Parliament passed a landmark amendment to finalize the abolition.

Step 2: Identifying the Amendment.

The **26th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971** was passed for this purpose.

It abolished the **Privy Purses** and all special privileges of the former rulers.

This amendment also inserted Article 363A, which stated that princely titles would no longer be recognized.

Quick Tip: Mnemonic: "26 for the 26th" — The amendment happened in the 1970s (1971) to ensure "Equality," which is the 14th right, but the amendment number is **26**.

38. To whom shall the President of India communicate his resignation?

- (A) Vice-President of India
- (B) Chief Justice of India
- (C) Speaker of the House of People
- (D) Prime Minister of India

Correct Answer: (A) Vice-President of India

Solution:

Concept: The President is the head of the Indian State. Their resignation is governed by the provisions of the Constitution under Article 56.

- **Tenure:** 5 years from the date of entering the office.
- **Resignation:** Can resign at any time by writing under their hand.

Step 1: Identifying the Primary Recipient.

According to **Article 56(1)(a)**, the President addresses the resignation to the **Vice-President**.

The Vice-President is the immediate second-in-command in the warrant of precedence and acts as the President during a vacancy.

Step 2: Understanding the Communication Chain.

The resignation does not end with the Vice-President.

The VP must immediately inform the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**.

This ensures that the representatives of the people (the House) are aware of the transition in the country's highest office.

Quick Tip: It is a reciprocal relationship: The **President** resigns to the **Vice-President**, and the **Vice-President** resigns to the **President**.

39. What is the duration of the notice period required to prefer a charge for impeachment of the President of India under Article 61 of the Constitution of India?

- (A) 7 days
- (B) 14 days
- (C) 21 days
- (D) 30 days

Correct Answer: (B) 14 days

Solution:

Concept: Impeachment is a quasi-judicial procedure in the Parliament to remove the President from office.

- **Ground for Impeachment:** Only "Violation of the Constitution."
- **Initiation:** Can be initiated by either House of Parliament.

Step 1: Understanding the Resolution Process.

The charges must be signed by at least **one-fourth** of the total members of the House.

This prevents the frivolous or politically motivated use of the impeachment power.

Step 2: Identifying the Notice Requirement.

A 14 days' written notice must be given to the President.

This is a mandatory requirement under **Article 61**.

This period allows the President to prepare a defense, as they have the right to appear and be represented during the investigation of the charges.

Quick Tip: The number **14** is very common in the Indian Constitution for notice periods (e.g., removal of the Speaker, removal of the Vice-President, and Impeachment of the President).

40. In the light of Article 68 of the Constitution of India, within how much time is the vacancy in the office of the Vice President of India occurring by reason of death, resignation or removal or otherwise is required to be filled?

- (A) Within 3 months
- (B) Within 6 months
- (C) As soon as possible
- (D) At any time

Correct Answer: (C) As soon as possible

Solution:

Concept: The Constitution provides specific timelines for filling vacancies in the top offices of the country to ensure continuity of governance.

- **Article 68(1):** Deals with election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term.
- **Article 68(2):** Deals with vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal.

Step 1: Analyzing the Constitutional Language.

Unlike the President's office, no specific month-based limit is mentioned for the VP

The Constitution uses the phrase "**as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy.**"

The person elected to fill such a vacancy is entitled to hold office for the full term of five years.

Step 2: Contrasting with the President's Office.

For the **President**, a vacancy must be filled within **6 months**.

For the **Vice-President**, it is simply **as soon as possible**.

This is a common point of confusion in competitive exams, as students often assume the "6 months" rule applies to both.

Quick Tip: Remember: **President = 6 Months. Vice-President = ASAP.** The Vice-President's role is primarily to act in the absence of the President, so the timeline is flexible but urgent.

41. As per the mandate of Article 80 of the Constitution of India, 1/ 3rd members of the Council of State shall retire every _____ years?

- (A) 2 years
- (B) 3 years
- (C) 4 years
- (D) 5 years

Correct Answer: (A) 2 years

Solution:

Concept: The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) is the Upper House of the Indian Parliament and represents the states and union territories.

- **Permanent Body:** It is not subject to dissolution like the Lok Sabha.
- **Term of Members:** Each member is elected for a term of six years.

Step 1: Understanding the Cycle of Retirement.

To maintain continuity, the entire House does not go for election at once.

The Constitution mandates a staggered retirement system.

As per **Article 80**, one-third of the members retire at the expiration of every second year.

Step 2: Identifying the correct frequency.

Therefore, the retirement happens every **2 years**.

This ensures that the Rajya Sabha remains a "Continuing Chamber."

Quick Tip: Remember the 6-2-1/3 rule: Members stay for **6** years, retirement happens every **2** years, and **1/3rd** of the house is renewed each time.

42. Which of the following powers is not vested in the President of India under Article 85 of the Constitution of India?

- (A) He may summon either House of Parliament;
- (B) He may prorogue either House of Parliament;
- (C) He may dissolve the House of People;
- (D) He may adjourn either House of Parliament;

Correct Answer: (D) He may adjourn either House of Parliament;

Solution:

Concept: Article 85 deals with the sessions of Parliament, prorogation, and dissolution. It defines the specific roles of the Executive in the legislative process.

Step 1: Enumerating the President's Powers.

The President has the power to **Summon** the Houses for a session.

The President can **Prorogue** (end) a session of Parliament.

The President can **Dissolve** the Lok Sabha (House of People).

Step 2: Identifying the Power of the Presiding Officer.

The power to **Adjourn** (suspend work for a few hours/days) is not with the President.

This power rests solely with the **Speaker** or the **Chairman**.

Adjournment only terminates a sitting, not the entire session or the House itself.

Quick Tip: Easy way to remember: Big actions (Summon, Prorogue, Dissolve) = **President**. Daily operational actions (Adjourn) = **Presiding Officer**.

43. A Hindu Marriage can be dissolved by whom validly?

- (A) Panchayat
- (B) Court of law
- (C) Police
- (D) Family members

Correct Answer: (B) Court of law

Solution:

Concept: Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, marriage is considered a sacred bond but is also governed by statutory legal provisions regarding its termination.

Step 1: Identifying the Statutory Authority.

A decree of divorce is required to legally end a Hindu marriage.

Customary divorces through Panchayats are generally not recognized today.

The law requires a formal judicial scrutiny of the grounds for divorce (like cruelty, desertion, or mutual consent).

Step 2: Determining the valid institution.

Only a **Court of Law** (specifically a Family Court) can dissolve a marriage.

Any other method of dissolution is considered invalid and void in the eyes of the law.

Quick Tip: Personal laws in India have moved from "Customary" to "Statutory." For dissolution (Divorce) or Nullity, the **Judiciary** is the only competent authority.

44. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for the power of the President to seek the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of India?

- (A) Article 141
- (B) Article 142
- (C) Article 143
- (D) Article 144

Correct Answer: (C) Article 143

Solution:

Concept: The Supreme Court of India has three types of jurisdictions: Original, Appellate, and Advisory.

Step 1: Defining Advisory Jurisdiction.

The President can consult the Supreme Court on questions of law or fact.

This is often used for matters of great public importance.

The Supreme Court is not bound to give an opinion (except on pre-constitutional treaties), and the President is not bound to follow it.

Step 2: Identifying the specific Article.

This power is explicitly mentioned in **Article 143**.

Commonly known as the "Presidential Reference."

Quick Tip: Article 141 = Law declared by SC is binding.

Article 142 = Complete Justice power.

Article 143 = Advisory Jurisdiction (Consultation).

45. Which of the following statements correctly reflects Article 75 of the Constitution of India regarding the tenure of the Council of Ministers?

- (A) The Council of Ministers holds office during the pleasure of the Prime Minister
- (B) The Council of Ministers holds office during the pleasure of the President
- (C) The Council of Ministers holds office during the pleasure of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (D) The Council of Ministers holds office for a fixed term of five years

Correct Answer: (B) The Council of Ministers holds office during the pleasure of the President

Solution:

Concept: Article 75 deals with the appointment and responsibility of the Ministers. It establishes the "Doctrine of Pleasure" in the Indian Executive.

Step 1: Understanding Collective vs. Individual Responsibility.

Collectively, the Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha.

However, individually, their legal tenure is tied to the Executive Head.

Step 2: Identifying the Constitutional Provision.

Article 75(2) states that Ministers hold office during the **pleasure of the President**.

While the President acts on the advice of the PM, the legal "Pleasure" belongs to the President.

Quick Tip: Even though the PM chooses the ministers, they are technically appointed and removed by the **President**. Hence, they serve at the President's "Pleasure."

46. In which recent judgement did the Honourable Supreme Court of India allow for the first time a plea for Passive Euthanasia?

- (A) Harish Rana Vs. Union of India 2026 INSC 222
- (B) Balaji Jaiswal Vs. State of Chhattisgarh 2026 INSC 375
- (C) Mahendra Awase Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh 2025 INSC 76
- (D) Dr. Rajinder Rajan Vs. Union of India & Anr, 2026 LIVELAW (SC) 327

Correct Answer: (D) Dr. Rajinder Rajan Vs. Union of India & Anr, 2026 LIVELAW (SC) 327

Solution:

Concept: Euthanasia is the practice of intentionally ending a life to relieve pain and suffering. Passive euthanasia involves withdrawing life-sustaining treatment.

Step 1: Historical Context of Euthanasia in India.

The landmark case for Passive Euthanasia was originally *Common Cause (2018)*.

However, the question refers to a "Recent Judgement" as of the 2026 paper.

Step 2: Identifying the specific case in the paper.

The case of **Dr. Rajinder Rajan Vs. Union of India (2026)** is cited here.

This recent ruling further streamlined the guidelines for "Living Wills."

It simplified the procedure for withdrawing medical support for terminally ill patients in a vegetative state.

Quick Tip: While "Aruna Shanbaug" and "Common Cause" are the foundation, always look for the most recent year cited in the options for current affairs-based legal questions.

47. Which of the following cases laid down the “rarest of rare” doctrine for awarding the death penalty in India?

- (A) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) AIR 597
- (B) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1982) 3 SCC 24
- (C) Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala AIR 1973 SC 1461
- (D) Selvi v. State of Karnataka AIR 2010 SC 1974

Correct Answer: (B) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1982) 3 SCC 24

Solution:

Concept: The death penalty is a controversial topic, and the Indian judiciary has placed strict limitations on its use to ensure it is not arbitrary.

Step 1: Defining the Doctrine.

The "Rarest of Rare" doctrine means that the death penalty should only be given for crimes of extreme brutality.

Courts must weigh both the aggravating and mitigating circumstances.

Step 2: Identifying the Landmark Case.

This was established in **Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1982)**.

The court ruled that life imprisonment is the rule, and the death penalty is the exception.

Quick Tip: Bachan Singh = **Death Penalty** (Rarest of Rare).

Maneka Gandhi = **Personal Liberty** (Golden Triangle).

Keshavananda = **Basic Structure**.

48. The Indian Contract Act, 1872, came into force on?

- (A) 1st August, 1872
- (B) 1st September, 1872
- (C) 1st October, 1872
- (D) 1st November, 1872

Correct Answer: (B) 1st September, 1872

Solution:

Concept: The Indian Contract Act is one of the oldest and most important pieces of legislation in the Indian legal system, governing commercial and personal agreements.

Step 1: Historical Context.

The Act was passed by the British Parliament in April 1872.

However, the "Enforcement Date" is different from the "Passing Date."

Step 2: Identifying the Enforcement Date.

The Act officially came into force on **1st September, 1872**.

It applies to the whole of India and defines the essentials of a valid contract.

Quick Tip: Most of the major 19th-century British-era acts in India (like the Contract Act and Evidence Act) came into force on **September 1st, 1872**.

49. The idol of Ram Lalla at the Ram temple in Ayodhya is?

- (A) A natural person
- (B) A legal person
- (C) Not a person in the eyes of the law because only the priest of the temple will be a person
- (D) A person, because no personality can be conferred to God

Correct Answer: (B) A legal person

Solution:

Concept: Jurisprudence recognizes two types of persons: Natural Persons (human beings) and Legal/Juristic Persons (entities like companies or idols).

Step 1: Understanding Juristic Personality.

A juristic person is an entity that the law treats as having rights and duties.

In Hindu law, a consecrated idol is treated as a "minor" and a legal person.

It can own property and sue or be sued through a representative (Shebait).

Step 2: Applying the rule to the Ayodhya Case.

In the historic 2019 Supreme Court verdict, **Ram Lalla Virajman** was recognized as a **Legal Person**.

This allowed the deity to be a party to the land dispute.

Quick Tip: **Natural Person** = Has a soul. **Legal Person** = Has a "mask" of law (Idols, Companies, Rivers).

50. An agreement that is enforceable by law is called?

- (A) Contract

- (B) Promise
- (C) Agreement
- (D) Invitation to treat

Correct Answer: (A) Contract

Solution:

Concept: The Indian Contract Act provides a clear set of definitions for the building blocks of legal transactions.

Step 1: Analyzing the definitions in Section 2.

Section 2(e): Every promise and set of promises is an Agreement.

Section 2(h): An agreement enforceable by law is a **Contract**.

Step 2: Differentiating the terms.

An agreement without enforceability is just a social promise.

Only when it creates a legal obligation does it become a **Contract**.

Quick Tip: The Equation: **Agreement + Enforceability = Contract**. All contracts are agreements, but not all agreements are contracts.

51. Goods displayed in a shop with a price tag are an?

- (A) Offer
- (B) Invitation to offer
- (C) Counteroffer
- (D) Promise

Correct Answer: (B) Invitation to offer

Solution:

Concept: In the Law of Contracts, it is crucial to distinguish between a final "Offer" and an "Invitation to Offer" (Invitation to Treat).

- **Offer:** A final expression of willingness to be bound by certain terms.
- **Invitation to Offer:** An act that precedes an offer, inviting others to make an offer.

Step 1: Understanding the Legal Mechanism of Shopping.

When a shopkeeper displays goods, they are not making a final binding offer.

Instead, they are showing the availability of the product and its price.

If a display were an "Offer," the shopkeeper would be legally forced to sell to everyone who walks in, even if they ran out of stock. This would create an impossible legal burden on the seller.

Step 2: Applying Landmark Precedents.

This principle was established in *Fisher v Bell* and *Boots Cash Chemists* cases.

The "Offer" is actually made by the **customer** when they take the item to the counter.

The shopkeeper then has the choice to accept or reject that offer. Therefore, the display with a price tag is merely an **Invitation to Offer**.

Quick Tip: Think of it as a sequence: **Invitation to Offer** (Shop Display) → **Offer** (Customer at Counter) → **Acceptance** (Cashier takes money).

52. Which among the below mentioned option is correct as per the Indian Contract Act?

- (A) Consideration can be present only
- (B) Consideration can only be present or future
- (C) Consideration can be past, present, or future
- (D) Past consideration is no consideration

Correct Answer: (C) Consideration can be past, present, or future

Solution:

Concept: Consideration is defined under Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. It is the "price" paid by one party for the promise of the other.

- **Definition:** "When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee... has done or abstained from doing..."
- **English vs. Indian Law:** Indian law is broader regarding the timing of consideration.

Step 1: Analyzing the language of Section 2(d).

The Act uses three specific verb tenses to describe consideration.

"Has done" refers to Past Consideration.

"Does or abstains from doing" refers to Present Consideration.

"Promises to do" refers to Future (Executory) Consideration.

Step 2: Differentiating from English Law.

In English Law, "Past Consideration" is generally considered no consideration at all.

However, the **Indian Contract Act** specifically recognizes all three.

This means if you performed a service for someone in the past at their request, and they promise to pay you today, that past service is valid consideration for the new promise.

Quick Tip: Mnemonic: **PPF**. Consideration in India is like a bank account; it can be **P**ast, **P**resent, or **F**uture.

53. Marriage between two Hindus can be solemnized under?

- (A) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (B) Special Marriage Act, 1954
- (C) Either (A) or (B)
- (D) Only (A) and not (B)

Correct Answer: (C) Either (A) or (B)

Solution:

Concept: Marriage in India is governed by both Personal Laws (based on religion) and Secular Laws (civil marriage).

- **Hindu Marriage Act (HMA):** Applies specifically to Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs.
- **Special Marriage Act (SMA):** A secular law that applies to all Indian citizens regardless of religion.

Step 1: The role of the Hindu Marriage Act.

Two Hindus traditionally marry using religious rites under the HMA, 1955.

This requires ceremonies like the 'Saptapadi' (seven steps around the fire).

Step 2: The alternative under the Special Marriage Act.

The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides a "Civil" method of marriage.

Two Hindus can choose to ignore religious rites and marry via **Registration**.

This is often done to ensure a secular legal framework or to avoid specific religious restrictions. Because both laws are available to them, they can choose **Either (A) or (B)**.

Quick Tip: Personal Law (HMA) is a **Right**, but Secular Law (SMA) is an **Option** available to every Indian citizen, including Hindus.

54. A has filed a suit for breach of contract against 'B'. The District Court at Chandigarh decided in A's favour. B, however, appealed to the Punjab and Haryana High Court. The legal terminology for B is appellant, while A would be called?

- (A) Accused
- (B) Plaintiff
- (C) Defendant
- (D) Respondent

Correct Answer: (D) Respondent

Solution:

Concept: Legal terminology changes depending on the stage of the litigation (Trial Stage vs. Appellate Stage).

- **Trial Stage:** The person who sues is the **Plaintiff**; the person being sued is the **Defendant**.
- **Appellate Stage:** The person who files the appeal is the **Appellant**.

Step 1: Analyzing the shift from Trial to Appeal.

At the District Court (Trial), 'A' was the Plaintiff and 'B' was the Defendant.

When 'B' lost, 'B' became the **Appellant** in the High Court.

Step 2: Identifying the opposing party in an appeal.

The party who must "respond" to the appeal is called the **Respondent**.

In this scenario, since 'A' is the one defending the lower court's win, 'A' is the **Respondent**.

(Note: In some jurisdictions, the respondent is also referred to as the 'Appellee', but 'Respondent' is the standard term used in Indian High Courts).

Quick Tip: Mnemonic: The one who **Appeals** is the **Appellant**. The one who **Responds** is the **Respondent**. "Accused" is only used in criminal cases, not contract suits.

55. A Hindu married woman, who has a Hindu husband living and marries a Muslim man, is guilty for the offence of ____?

- (A) Adultery
- (B) Polygamy
- (C) Bigamy
- (D) Mischief

Correct Answer: (C) Bigamy

Solution:

Concept: Bigamy is the act of entering into a marriage with one person while still being legally married to another.

- **Indian Penal Code:** Governed by Section 494 (now Section 82 of BNS).
- **Key Requirement:** A valid "subsisting" marriage must exist at the time of the second marriage.

Step 1: Applying Personal Law Constraints.

Under the Hindu Marriage Act, monogamy is a strict rule.

As long as the first marriage is not legally dissolved, the woman is "married."

Converting to another religion or marrying a person of another religion does not automatically dissolve the first marriage.

Step 2: Identifying the Offence.

The act of marrying a second person (the Muslim man) while the first husband is alive is
Bigamy.

The second marriage is considered "Void-ab-initio" (invalid from the start).

Adultery is no longer a criminal offense in India (decriminalized in *Joseph Shine v. Union of India*), making Bigamy the primary criminal charge here.

Quick Tip: Bigamy = **Bi** (Two) + **Gamy** (Marriage). If you have two active marriages at once, you have committed Bigamy, regardless of the religion of the second spouse.

56. Sapinda relationship rule is based on?

- (A) Principle of endogamy
- (B) Principle of exogamy
- (C) Principle of monogamy
- (D) Principle of polygamy

Correct Answer: (B) Principle of exogamy

Solution:

Concept: The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, specifies certain degrees of relationships within which marriage is prohibited. These are known as 'Sapinda' relationships.

- **Definition:** Two persons are said to be "sapindas" of each other if one is a lineal ascendant of the other within certain limits.
- **The Limits:** 3 generations through the mother and 5 generations through the father.

Step 1: Understanding the difference between Endogamy and Exogamy.

Endogamy requires a person to marry *within* a specific group (like caste).

Exogamy requires a person to marry *outside* a specific group or lineage.

The Sapinda rule (under Section 3(f) and 5(v)) acts as a bar to marriage within the family line. It forces individuals to seek partners outside their immediate biological lineage to prevent genetic complications and maintain social structures.

Step 2: Identifying the underlying principle.

Since Sapinda prohibits marrying *inside* the lineage, it promotes **Exogamy**.

Therefore, the Sapinda relationship rule is an application of the **Principle of Exogamy**.

Marrying a Sapinda is considered void unless the custom or usage governing each of them permits such a marriage.

Quick Tip: Remember: **Exo** = Exit/Outside. You must "exit" your Sapinda circle to marry legally. Hence, it is a rule of **Exogamy**.

57. Under the Mitakshara school, the joint family property devolves by?

- (A) Succession
- (B) Survivorship
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Either (A) or (B)

Correct Answer: (B) Survivorship

Solution:

Concept: Hindu Law is governed by two main schools: Mitakshara and Dayabhaga. The Mitakshara school prevails in most parts of India except West Bengal and Assam.

- **Coparcenary:** A narrower body of persons within a joint family who acquire an interest in the joint property by birth.
- **Survivorship:** A process where the interest of a deceased member passes to the remaining members.

Step 1: Defining the Mitakshara Rule of Property.

In Mitakshara law, a son acquires an interest in ancestral property the moment he is **born**.

This interest is fluctuating; it increases with deaths and decreases with births in the family.

Unlike "Succession" (where property passes to heirs after death), "Survivorship" means the property remains within the existing pool of coparceners.

Step 2: Determining the method of devolution.

Historically, Mitakshara joint family property devolves by **Survivorship**.

The Dayabhaga school, conversely, follows the rule of **Succession**.

(Note: While the 2005 Amendment to the Hindu Succession Act has introduced changes allowing daughters to inherit, the fundamental conceptual answer for the Mitakshara school in legal theory exams remains Survivorship).

Quick Tip: Mnemonic: **M-S** (Mitakshara - Survivorship) vs **D-S** (Dayabhaga - Succession). Mitakshara is all about the "Survival" of the joint interest.

58. The amount paid by the husband to the wife at the time of marriage in Muslim Law is known as?

- (A) Dowry
- (B) Mehr
- (C) Nafaqah
- (D) Hiba

Correct Answer: (B) Mehr

Solution:

Concept: In Muslim Law, marriage (Nikah) is a civil contract. 'Mehr' (Dower) is an essential element of this contract.

- **Legal Status:** It is a sum of money or property that the wife is entitled to receive from the husband in consideration of the marriage.

- **Purpose:** It provides financial security to the wife and acts as a check on the husband's power of arbitrary divorce.

Step 1: Distinguishing Mehr from other terms.

Nafaqah refers to maintenance (food, clothing, lodging) provided by the husband.

Hiba is a pure gift made without any consideration.

Dowry is a social evil (Dahej) which is illegal under the Dowry Prohibition Act.

Step 2: Defining the dower obligation.

The amount settled at the time of marriage is specifically called **Mehr**.

It can be 'Prompt' (payable immediately) or 'Deferred' (payable on death or divorce).

Unlike dowry, Mehr is a legal right of the wife and a debt owed by the husband.

Quick Tip: Mehr is **not** a price for the bride; it is a mark of respect and a **legal debt** that the husband must pay. It is unique to Muslim personal law.

59. A Muslim can marry any number of wives not exceeding four. If a Muslim marries a fifth wife, the nature of such a marriage shall be?

- (A) Valid
- (B) Irregular
- (C) Void
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) Irregular

Solution:

Concept: Muslim law classifies marriages into three categories based on their legality: Sahih (Valid), Batil (Void), and Fasid (Irregular).

- **Sahih:** A marriage that fulfills all legal requirements.
- **Batil:** A marriage that is unlawful from the beginning (e.g., marrying a close blood relative).
- **Fasid:** A marriage that has a temporary impediment which can be removed.

Step 1: Analyzing the restriction on polygamy.

A Muslim male is permitted to have a maximum of four wives at any given time.

Marrying a fifth wife creates a "**temporary impediment**."

The impediment is temporary because if the husband divorces one of the first four wives, the fifth marriage can become valid.

Step 2: Determining the legal consequence.

Under Sunni Law, a fifth marriage is considered **Irregular (Fasid)**.

It is *not* void (Batil) because the flaw in the marriage is curable.

Children born out of an irregular marriage are considered legitimate, although the wife does not have a right to inherit from the husband if he dies before the marriage is regularized.

Quick Tip: Remember: If a mistake can be "fixed" (like divorcing one wife to make room for the 5th), it is **Irregular**. If it can never be fixed (like marrying a sister), it is **Void**.

60. "Tort" as a legal term, derived from the Latin word tortum, belongs to which of the following linguistic origins?

- (A) French word
- (B) English word
- (C) Latin word
- (D) Greek word

Correct Answer: (A) French word

Solution:

Concept: The Law of Torts deals with civil wrongs where the remedy is a claim for unliquidated damages.

- **Definition:** A tort is a civil wrong which is not exclusively a breach of contract or breach of trust.
- **Etymology:** Legal language in the Common Law system is heavily influenced by Norman-French and Latin.

Step 1: Tracing the Etymological Root.

The Latin root is the word "**Tortum**", which means "to twist."

This implies conduct that is "twisted" or "crooked" rather than "straight" (Right).

Step 2: Identifying the direct linguistic origin.

The specific word "Tort" itself is a **French word**.

In French, "Tort" literally means a "wrong."

It is the French equivalent of the English word "wrong." Following the Norman Conquest, many French terms entered the English legal vocabulary. Thus, while the *root* is Latin, the *word used* belongs to the French language.

Quick Tip: Most "T" words in Law (Tort, Trespass, Tenant) have **French** origins. The word "Tort" is simply the French way of saying "you did something wrong."

61. A person who, without having any interest in the subject matter of a civil proceeding, provides pecuniary assistance or support to a party under an agreement that he shall receive a share in the proceeds of the litigation, is guilty of?

- (A) Maintenance
- (B) Barratry
- (C) Champerty
- (D) Malicious prosecution

Correct Answer: (C) Champerty

Solution:

Concept: Common Law identifies certain acts that interfere with the administration of justice by encouraging unnecessary litigation. Two such concepts are Maintenance and Champerty.

- **Maintenance:** Assisting a party in litigation without having a legal interest in the case.
- **Champerty:** An aggravated form of maintenance where the assistant bargains for a share of the "spoils" or proceeds.

Step 1: Distinguishing between the two common law wrongs.

In **Maintenance**, a person helps a litigant out of charity or religious motive.

In **Champerty**, the motive is purely commercial and profit-oriented.

The key phrase in the question is "receive a share in the proceeds." This profit-sharing agreement is what elevates the act from simple maintenance to champerty.

Step 2: Legal Status in India.

In India, Champerty and Maintenance are not "crimes" as they were in England.

However, such agreements can be declared **void** if they are against public policy.

Under the Indian Contract Act, if an agreement to share litigation proceeds is found to be extortionate or unconscionable, the courts will refuse to enforce it.

Quick Tip: Mnemonic: **Champerty** = **CH-amp-erty** (think of it as **CH-anging** the prop-erty or sharing the **CH-ash**/Cash). If there is a "share" involved, it is always Champerty.

62. X and Y are on a morning walk with their dogs. Y's dog is ferocious. Z is also on a morning walk. The dogs of X and Y suddenly start fighting and approach Z. Frightened by the dogs, Z tries to step aside and is injured in the process. In this situation, Z can file a suit against whom?

- (A) Z can file a suit either against Y or X
- (B) Z can file a suit against X alone, as his dog started the fight
- (C) Z can file a suit only against Y, as his dog was more ferocious
- (D) Z cannot file a suit against either X or Y

Correct Answer: (C) Z can file a suit only against Y, as his dog was more ferocious

Solution:

Concept: Liability for injuries caused by animals is governed by the "Scienter Rule" and the law of Negligence.

- **Scienter Rule:** If an owner knows their animal has a "vicious propensity," they are strictly liable for injuries it causes.
- **Negligence:** Failure to exercise reasonable care to control an animal in a public place.

Step 1: Evaluating the knowledge of the owners (Scienter).

The question explicitly states that **Y's dog is ferocious**.

There is no mention of X's dog having a dangerous history or nature.

Under the law, an owner of a known dangerous animal (Ferae Naturae or a domestic animal with known vicious traits) is under a strict duty to ensure it does not harm others, regardless of whether the dog actually bites or just causes a frightful situation.

Step 2: Determining the Liability for Z's injury.

Y is liable because he brought a **known ferocious dog** into a public space.

His failure to restrain his ferocious dog led to the fight that frightened Z.

Even though Z was not bitten but injured while trying to escape, the "Chain of Causation" starts with Y's negligence in controlling a dangerous animal. Thus, Z has a valid claim against Y.

Quick Tip: In animal liability cases, look for the "Ferocious" or "Vicious" tag. The law punishes the owner who **knew** their pet was a danger to the public but failed to prevent an incident.

63. What is the correct meaning of the legal maxim "Ex turpi causa non oritur actio"?

- (A) From an immoral cause, no action arises
- (B) No action lies against the State
- (C) Where there is a right, there is a remedy
- (D) Law does not concern itself with trifles

Correct Answer: (A) From an immoral cause, no action arises

Solution:

Concept: This is a fundamental principle of English Law and Indian Jurisprudence rooted in public policy.

- **Public Policy:** The courts should not assist a person who bases their cause of action on an illegal or immoral act.
- **Moral Foundation:** A person cannot profit from their own wrong.

Step 1: Translating the Latin components.

Ex turpi causa: From a shameful or immoral cause.

Non oritur actio: No action (legal claim) arises.

For example, if two thieves steal a car and one refuses to share the loot with the other, the second thief cannot sue in court for his share because the "cause" is illegal.

Step 2: Connecting to other common maxims.

This is often used as a defense in Torts and Contracts.

It ensures that the **sanctity of the courtroom** is maintained.

The law aims to deter wrongdoing by ensuring that criminals do not have access to civil remedies for losses suffered during the commission of a crime.

Quick Tip: Think: "Bad roots don't grow good fruits." If the origin (*causa*) is "Turpitude" (bad/illegal), you get no "Action" (lawsuit).

64. The maxim "Res Ipsa Loquitor" means?

- (A) The thing speaks for itself
- (B) The burden of proof lies on the plaintiff
- (C) An action dies with the person
- (D) To a willing person, no injury is done

Correct Answer: (A) The thing speaks for itself

Solution:

Concept: In a standard negligence case, the Plaintiff must prove that the Defendant was negligent. However, *Res Ipsa Loquitur* is an exception that shifts the burden of proof.

Step 1: Understanding the three conditions for this maxim.

1. The accident must be of a kind that doesn't usually happen without negligence.
2. The object causing the harm was under the **exclusive control** of the Defendant.
3. There is no other plausible explanation for the injury.

Step 2: Interpreting the Literal Meaning.

Res: The thing / Matter. **Ipsa:** Itself. **Loquitur:** Speaks.

It means "**The thing speaks for itself.**"

A classic example is a surgeon leaving a pair of scissors inside a patient's body after surgery. The patient doesn't need to prove "how" the doctor was careless; the mere presence of the scissors "speaks for itself" as evidence of negligence.

Quick Tip: *Res Ipsa Loquitur* is a rule of evidence. It helps the victim win the case when the specific details of the negligence are known only to the defendant.

65. Which among the following is not a punishment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

- (A) Death
- (B) Transportation for life
- (C) Life imprisonment
- (D) Community service

Correct Answer: (B) Transportation for life

Solution:

Concept: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, has replaced the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860. While many punishments remain the same, some historical ones have been formally removed, and new ones added.

Step 1: Listing the Valid Punishments under BNS Section 4.

1. **Death** 2. **Imprisonment for Life**

3. **Imprisonment** (Rigorous or Simple) 4. **Forfeiture of Property**

5. **Fine** 6. **Community Service** (The newly added punishment)

Step 2: Identifying the obsolete punishment.

"Transportation for Life" was a colonial-era punishment.

It involved sending convicts to overseas penal colonies (like the Andamans).

This was effectively replaced by Life Imprisonment long ago and is completely absent from the modern Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. On the other hand, **Community Service** was introduced for the first time in 2023 for petty offenses to promote reformatory justice.

Quick Tip: The BNS 2023 has six types of punishment. "Transportation" is a relic of the past; modern law focuses on imprisonment or service to the community.

66. Husband and Wife have a right to each other's company. Is this right?

- (A) Matrimonial right
- (B) Conjugal right

- (C) Legal right
(D) Consortium right

Correct Answer: (D) Consortium right

Solution:

Concept: The legal bond of marriage creates mutual rights and obligations between the spouses that are recognized by both Family Law and the Law of Torts.

- **Consortium:** This term refers to the "association" or "partnership" between a husband and wife.
- **Components:** It includes the right to company, affection, comfort, and sexual relations.

Step 1: Defining the Scope of the Right.

The right of a spouse to the society and services of the other is the **Right of Consortium**.

Historically, this allowed one spouse to sue a third party for "loss of consortium."

If a third party negligently injures one spouse, the other spouse may suffer a loss of their company and help. This "consortium" is the specific legal interest being protected.

Step 2: Distinguishing from Conjugal Rights.

While "Conjugal Rights" refers to the right to live together as a couple.

Consortium is the broader legal term for the right to each other's company.

It covers the entire spectrum of companionship and mutual assistance that flows from a valid marriage. Therefore, the most appropriate legal term for this right is the **Consortium right**.

Quick Tip: Mnemonic: **Consort** means a spouse or partner. Therefore, the right to their company is the **Consortium** right.

67. With reference to the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which among the following is not a newly introduced offence under the new criminal law framework?

- (A) Organised Crime
- (B) Petty organised crime
- (C) Terrorist Act
- (D) Stalking

Correct Answer: (D) Stalking

Solution:

Concept: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, introduced several new categories of crimes that were previously absent or handled under special local laws in the IPC.

- **BNS Overhaul:** The new code aims to modernize criminal law by specifically defining modern threats.
- **New Chapters:** "Organised Crime" and "Terrorism" have been given dedicated sections.

Step 1: Identifying New Offences in BNS.

Organised Crime and **Petty organised crime** are entirely new sections.

A **Terrorist Act** was also formally defined within the general penal code.

Previously, these were largely handled under special statutes like MCOCA or UAPA, but they have now been "introduced" as specific offenses within the main body of the BNS.

Step 2: Checking the status of Stalking.

Stalking was already introduced into the IPC via the 2013 Amendment.

It was governed by **Section 354D** of the old Indian Penal Code.

Since it has been a part of Indian criminal law for over a decade, it is *not* a "newly introduced" offense in the 2023 framework; it was simply carried over into the new code (now Section 78 of BNS).

Quick Tip: Think of the 2012 Nirbhaya case. It led to the 2013 laws that introduced **Stalking** and **Voyeurism**. They are "old" compared to the 2023 changes.

68. "A" and his girlfriend "P", both adults, engage in consensual sexual intercourse in the privacy of the bedroom of the latter, and "A" with her consent, prepares a video clip on his mobile camera and later shows it in total privacy to his friend "X". This amounts to?

- (A) No offence
- (B) Molestation
- (C) Voyeurism
- (D) Sexual harassment

Correct Answer: (C) Voyeurism

Solution:

Concept: Criminal law protects the privacy and dignity of individuals, especially regarding intimate acts. Even if a recording is consensual, its further dissemination may not be.

- **Section 354C (IPC) / Section 77 (BNS):** These sections define the offense of Voyeurism.
- **Expectation of Privacy:** The core of the offense is the violation of a private act.

Step 1: Analyzing the lack of Consent for Distribution.

'P' consented to the **recording**, but she did not consent to the **showing**.

Showing the video to 'X' is a breach of the expectation of privacy.

Under the legal definition of Voyeurism, a person commits an offense if they disseminate or show a private image/video of a woman to another person without her permission, even if the woman initially consented to being recorded.

Step 2: Determining the Offence.

This act falls directly under the category of **Voyeurism**.

The privacy of 'P' was violated the moment the video was shared with 'X'.

The law aims to prevent the "non-consensual sharing of intimate images," and Voyeurism is the specific legal umbrella for such violations of bodily privacy.

Quick Tip: Voyeurism covers: 1. Watching. 2. Capturing images. 3. **Disseminating** those images. Consent to capture $\neq$ Consent to share.

69. The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, came into force on which date?

- (A) 1st June, 2024
- (B) 1st June, 2025
- (C) 1st July, 2023
- (D) 1st July, 2024

Correct Answer: (D) 1st July, 2024

Solution:

Concept: The Government of India introduced three new criminal laws to replace the colonial-era IPC, CrPC, and Evidence Act.

- **The Three Laws:** BNS (Penal Code), BNSS (Procedure), and BSA (Evidence).
- **Historical Transition:** This marks the biggest shift in Indian criminal justice since the 1860s.

Step 1: Reviewing the Notification Timeline.

The bills received the President's assent in December 2023.

The government gave states and police departments time to train for the change.

A notification was subsequently issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to set a uniform date for all three laws to become effective across the country.

Step 2: Identifying the Effective Date.

The new laws officially came into force on **1st July, 2024**.

From this date, all new FIRs are registered under the BNS.

Any crime committed before this date is still tried under the old IPC, but any crime committed on or after July 1st is governed by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.

Quick Tip: Remember: **July 1st, 2024** is the "Independence Day" for Indian Criminal Law. It is one of the most important dates for any law student or legal professional today.

70. For an offence of Affray, the minimum number of persons required is?

- (A) one
- (B) two
- (C) three
- (D) four

Correct Answer: (B) two

Solution:

Concept: Affray is an offense against public tranquility. It is defined under Section 159 of the IPC (now Section 194 of the BNS).

- **Essential Ingredient:** A fight in a public place.
- **Consequence:** It must result in the disturbance of public peace.

Step 1: Analyzing the definition of a "Fight."

A "fight" cannot happen with only one person.

It requires at least **two** opposing parties.

The law states: "When **two or more** persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to commit an affray."

Step 2: Comparing with other group crimes.

For **Unlawful Assembly**, the minimum number is **five**.

For **Affray**, the minimum number is only **two**.

If two people start a brawl in a market and scare the public, they have committed an affray. The punishment is generally up to one month of imprisonment or a fine.

Quick Tip: Easy comparison: Affray = 2+. Rioting = 5+. Dacoity = 5+. Criminal Conspiracy = 2+.

REASONING ABILITY

71. Some people decided to go to a movie and spend Rs. 192 on the snacks. While going for a movie, they found that 4 people had not shown up. Therefore, the amount to be spent on snacks was recalculated, and an extra burden of Rs. 8 per person was imposed on the friends present. How many friends had planned to go to the movie initially?

- (A) 12
- (B) 4
- (C) 16
- (D) 10

Correct Answer: (A) 12

Solution:

Concept: This problem is based on the relationship between total cost, the number of people, and the cost per head.

- **Total Budget:** The total amount remains fixed at Rs. 192.
- **Variable:** Let the initial number of friends be x .

Step 1: Formulating the initial and final head-costs.

$$\text{Initial cost per person} = \frac{192}{x}$$

$$\text{Actual number of people present} = x - 4$$

$$\text{New cost per person} = \frac{192}{x-4}$$

Step 2: Solving the equation based on the given burden.

The difference in cost is given as Rs. 8.

$$\frac{192}{x-4} - \frac{192}{x} = 8$$

Dividing the entire equation by 8, we get:

$$\frac{24}{x-4} - \frac{24}{x} = 1 \implies \frac{24x - 24(x-4)}{x(x-4)} = 1$$

$$96 = x^2 - 4x \implies x^2 - 4x - 96 = 0$$

Factoring the quadratic: $(x - 12)(x + 8) = 0$. Since number of people cannot be negative, $x = 12$.

Quick Tip: To save time, use the options. If $x = 12$, $\text{cost} = 192/12 = 16$. If 4 don't show, $\text{people} = 8$, $\text{cost} = 192/8 = 24$. The difference is $24 - 16 = 8$, which matches the question!

72. Pointing to a photograph, Mrs. Riya said, "He is the son of the only daughter of my grandfather's only son." How is the boy in the photograph related to Mrs. Riya?

- (A) Brother
- (B) Cousin
- (C) Nephew
- (D) Son

Correct Answer: (D) Son

Solution:

Concept: Blood relation problems are best solved by breaking the statement into smaller segments and moving from the end to the beginning.

Step 1: Decoding the first part of the statement.

"My grandfather's only son" refers to **Riya's Father**.

Now substitute this back into the sentence.

Step 2: Decoding the middle and final part.

"The only daughter of [Riya's Father]" refers to **Riya herself**.

(Since she says "only daughter," she is referring to her own identity).

Finally, the statement says: "He is the **son** of [Riya]."

Thus, the boy in the photograph is Mrs. Riya's **son**.

Quick Tip: Always identify yourself as the speaker. "Grandfather's only son's only daughter" is a classic phrasing used in exams to describe the speaker themselves.

73. Sakshi starts from her college and walks 12 km towards the North. She then turns right and walks 5 km. After that, she turns right again and walks 4 km. She then turns left and walks 7 km. Finally, she turns left and walks 1 km. How far is Sakshi from her college and in which direction?

- (A) 13 km, North-East
- (B) 12 km, South-East
- (C) 10 km, North-West
- (D) 15 km, North-East

Correct Answer: (D) 15 km, North-East

Solution:

Concept: In direction problems, calculate the net displacement separately along the North–South and East–West directions.

- Movement towards North is taken as positive and South as negative.
- Movement towards East is taken as positive and West as negative.
- The shortest distance from the starting point is obtained using the Pythagoras Theorem:

$$\text{Distance} = \sqrt{(\text{Vertical Displacement})^2 + (\text{Horizontal Displacement})^2}.$$

Step 1: Trace Sakshi's complete movement.

Movement	Distance	Direction
1	12 km	North
2	5 km	East
3	4 km	South
4	7 km	East
5	1 km	North

Step 2: Calculate the net displacement in North–South direction.

$$12 - 4 + 1 = 9 \text{ km North}$$

Hence,

Net Vertical Displacement = 9 km North
--

Step 3: Calculate the net displacement in East–West direction.

$$5 + 7 = 12 \text{ km East}$$

Hence,

Net Horizontal Displacement = 12 km East
--

Step 4: Find the shortest distance from the college.

Using Pythagoras Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Distance} &= \sqrt{9^2 + 12^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{81 + 144} \\
 &= \sqrt{225} \\
 &= 15 \text{ km.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Since the final position lies towards the North and the East of the starting point, the direction is **North-East**.

Therefore,

Required Answer = 15 km, North-East

Quick Tip: Always verify the final square root before selecting the option.

Here,

$$9^2 + 12^2 = 81 + 144 = 225$$

and

$$\sqrt{225} = 15,$$

not 13. Also, (9, 12, 15) is a multiple of the famous Pythagorean triplet (3, 4, 5).

Hence, the correct option is **(D) 15 km, North-East**.

74. The sum of the present ages of a father and his son is 70 years. Ten years ago, the father's age was thrice the age of the son. Now the son's age will be:

- (A) 22.5 years
- (B) 18 years
- (C) 15 years
- (D) 20.5 years

Correct Answer: (A) 22.5 years

Solution:

Concept: Ages problems are solved by setting up linear equations based on the timelines (Present vs. Past).

Step 1: Establishing the present relationship.

Let the Father's present age be F and the Son's be S .

$$F + S = 70 \implies F = 70 - S \quad \dots (1)$$

Step 2: Establishing the past relationship (10 years ago).

$$(F - 10) = 3 \times (S - 10)$$

$$F - 10 = 3S - 30 \implies F - 3S = -20 \quad \dots (2)$$

Step 3: Solving the simultaneous equations.

Substitute (1) into (2):

$$(70 - S) - 3S = -20 \implies 70 - 4S = -20$$

$$4S = 90 \implies S = 22.5 \text{ years}$$

Quick Tip: Always remember to subtract the time from **both** parties when going into the past. Common mistake: Subtracting 10 only from the father.

75. Arjun correctly remembers that the moot court competition is after 12th September but before 22nd September. Naina correctly remembers that the competition is not on a prime-numbered date and is after 15th September. Kabir correctly remembers that the competition is before 20th September and falls on an even date. Riya correctly remembers that the date is a multiple of 3. On which date in September is the moot court competition definitely scheduled?

- (A) 16th September
- (B) 18th September
- (C) 21st September
- (D) Data Inadequate

Correct Answer: (B) 18th September

Solution:

Concept: Logical puzzles involving multiple constraints are solved by the method of elimination.

Step 1: Applying Arjun and Naina's constraints.

Arjun: Between 12 and 22 $\rightarrow \{13, 14, \dots, 21\}$

Naina: After 15 and NOT prime $\rightarrow \{16, 18, 20, 21\}$

(Primes 17 and 19 are removed).

Step 2: Applying Kabir and Riya's constraints.

Kabir: Before 20 and EVEN $\rightarrow \{16, 18\}$

(20 is excluded because it must be "before" 20).

Riya: Multiple of 3 $\rightarrow$ Out of 16, 18, only 18 is a multiple of 3.

Step 3: Final Conclusion.

The only date satisfying every single person's memory is **18th September**.

Quick Tip: List the possible numbers and cross them out as you read each new condition. This prevents mental overload and ensures you don't miss a constraint.

76. A watch, which gains uniformly, is 2 minutes slow at noon on Monday and is 4 minutes 48

seconds fast at 2 PM on the following Monday. When was it correct?

- (A) 2 PM on Tuesday
- (B) 2 PM on Wednesday
- (C) 3 PM on Thursday
- (D) 1 PM on Friday

Correct Answer: (B) 2 PM on Wednesday

Solution:

Concept: Clock problems involving uniform gain or loss are solved by calculating the total time elapsed and the total gain/loss observed.

- **Total Time:** The duration from the start to the end of the observation.
- **Total Gain:** The net progress made by the watch from being "slow" to "fast."

Step 1: Calculating the total time and total gain.

Time from Mon Noon to next Mon Noon = 168 hours (7 days).

Total Time (until 2 PM) = 168 + 2 = **170 hours**.

Total Gain = 2 min (slow) + 4 min 48 sec (fast) = **6.8 minutes**.

(Note: 48 seconds = $48/60 = 0.8$ minutes).

Step 2: Finding the time required to show the correct time.

The watch is correct when it gains exactly the **2 minutes** it was slow.

$$\text{Time taken} = \left(\frac{\text{Total Time}}{\text{Total Gain}} \right) \times \text{Initial Loss}$$

$$\text{Time taken} = \left(\frac{170}{6.8} \right) \times 2 = 25 \times 2 = \mathbf{50 \text{ hours}}.$$

Step 3: Determining the specific day and time.

50 hours = 2 days and 2 hours.

Monday Noon + 2 days = Wednesday Noon.

Wednesday Noon + 2 hours = **2 PM on Wednesday.**

Quick Tip: Remember the formula: $\text{Correction Time} = \frac{\text{Error}_1}{\text{Error}_1 + \text{Error}_2} \times \text{Total Time}$. This shortcut allows you to find the "Correct" moment without calculating the hourly rate.

77. Statements:

1. All advocates are readers.
2. Some readers are writers.
3. No writer is careless.

Conclusions:

- I. Some advocates are writers.
- II. No advocate is careless.
- III. Some readers are not careless.

- (A) Only I follows
(B) Only III follows
(C) Only II and III follow
(D) Only I and III follow

Correct Answer: (B) Only III follows

Solution:

Concept: Syllogism problems are best analyzed using Venn Diagrams to check the "definite" truth of the conclusions across all possible scenarios.

Step 1: Analyzing Conclusion I and II.

"Some advocates are writers" is **not necessarily true**.

Advocates are inside Readers, and Writers overlap with Readers.

There is no direct connection established between Advocates and Writers. Similarly, since we don't know if Advocates are Writers, we cannot definitely say "No advocate is careless."

Step 2: Analyzing Conclusion III.

"Some readers are not careless" is **definitely true**.

We know that "Some readers are writers" and "No writer is careless."

Therefore, the readers who are writers can never be careless.

This specific subset of readers guarantees that the conclusion "Some readers are not careless" always follows.

Quick Tip: In Syllogisms, a conclusion is only "True" if it holds in every possible diagram. If you can draw even one diagram where a conclusion fails, that conclusion does not follow.

78. Neha appeared for her judiciary preliminary examination on 12th November 2009, which was a Thursday. On which of the following dates did 12th November again fall on a Thursday?

- (A) 12th November 2014
- (B) 12th November 2015
- (C) 12th November 2016
- (D) 12th November 2017

Correct Answer: (B) 12th November 2015

Solution:

Concept: To find when a specific date falls on the same day of the week, we calculate the number of "Odd Days" between the years.

- **Ordinary Year:** 365 days = 52 weeks + 1 Odd Day.
- **Leap Year:** 366 days = 52 weeks + 2 Odd Days.

Step 1: Calculating odd days year by year from 2009.

Nov 2009 to Nov 2010 = 1 (Ordinary)

Nov 2010 to Nov 2011 = 1 (Ordinary)

Nov 2011 to Nov 2012 = 2 (Leap Year 2012 included)

Nov 2012 to Nov 2013 = 1 (Ordinary)

Step 2: Finding the total sum of 7 odd days.

Nov 2013 to Nov 2014 = 1 (Ordinary)

Nov 2014 to Nov 2015 = 1 (Ordinary)

Total Odd Days = 1 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 7.

Since 7 odd days = 0 net change in the day of the week, the date will again be a Thursday in 2015.

Quick Tip: The day of the week repeats when the sum of odd days becomes a multiple of 7. For non-leap years, the calendar usually repeats after 6 or 11 years.

79. In a certain code language: LEGAL is written as PWUAP; COURT is written as YMGJH. How will JUDGE be written in that code language?

- (A) RGXUW
- (B) SHYVX
- (C) SGYVW
- (D) RHZVX

Correct Answer: (A) RGXUW

Solution:

Concept: Coding-decoding often uses the "Reverse Alphabet" positions (e.g., A=Z, B=Y) or shifts in positions.

- **Opposite Letter Rule:** Sum of positions of a letter and its opposite is always 27.

Step 1: Decoding the pattern for LEGAL.

L (12) → Opp is O (15). $O + 1 = P$ (16).

E (5) → Opp is V (22). $V + 1 = W$ (23).

G (7) → Opp is T (20). $T + 1 = U$ (21).

A (1) → Opp is Z (26). $Z + 1 = A$ (27/1).

Pattern: (Opposite Letter) + 1.

Step 2: Applying the pattern to JUDGE.

$$J (10) \rightarrow \text{Opp } Q (17) + 1 = \mathbf{R} (18)$$

$$U (21) \rightarrow \text{Opp } F (6) + 1 = \mathbf{G} (7)$$

$$D (4) \rightarrow \text{Opp } W (23) + 1 = \mathbf{X} (24)$$

$$G (7) \rightarrow \text{Opp } T (20) + 1 = \mathbf{U} (21)$$

$$E (5) \rightarrow \text{Opp } V (22) + 1 = \mathbf{W} (23)$$

Result: **RGXUW**.

Quick Tip: Always keep the positional values (A=1...Z=26) and their opposites (A-Z, B-Y, C-X...) memorized. This allows you to spot "Opposite + 1" or "Opposite - 1" patterns immediately.

80. Ritika and Sneha are standing in a row of girls. Ritika is 18th from the left end of the row, and Sneha is 24th from the right end. If they interchange their positions, Ritika becomes 31st from the left end. What will be the new position of Sneha from the right end?

- (A) 35th
- (B) 36th
- (C) 37th
- (D) 38th

Correct Answer: (C) 37th

Solution:

Concept: Ranking problems involve the formula: **Total = Left + Right - 1**. When two people interchange, the distance between them remains constant.

Step 1: Calculating the total number of girls in the row.

After interchange, Ritika's new position (Left) = 31st.

This position is the same as Sneha's original position (Right) = 24th.

$$\text{Total} = 31 + 24 - 1 = 54.$$

Step 2: Finding Sneha's new position from the right end.

Sneha's new position (Left) = Ritika's original position = 18th.

$$\text{Right Position} = \text{Total} - \text{Left} + 1$$

$$\text{Right Position} = 54 - 18 + 1 = 37\text{th}.$$

Quick Tip: Shortcut: If one person's position increases by X , the other's will also increase by X . Ritika went from 18 to 31 (increase of 13). Therefore, Sneha will go from 24 to $24 + 13 = 37$.

81. Choose the option that best completes the analogy:

Ornithologist : Birds :: Entomologist : ?

- (A) Animals
- (B) Reptiles
- (C) Insects
- (D) Plants

Correct Answer: (C) Insects

Solution:

Concept: Analogy questions test the relationship between a profession/field of study and its subject matter.

- **Ornithology:** The scientific study of birds.
- **Suffix "-logist":** Refers to a person who studies or is an expert in a particular branch of knowledge.

Step 1: Analyzing the first pair.

An **Ornithologist** is a scientist who specializes in **Birds**.

The relationship is: [Expert] : [Subject of Study].

Step 2: Applying the relationship to the second pair.

An **Entomologist** is a scientist who specializes in the study of **Insects**.

(Note: "Herpetologist" studies reptiles, and "Botanist" studies plants).

Therefore, to complete the analogy, the missing word must be ****Insects****.

Quick Tip: Common study fields to remember: Ichthyologist (Fish), Anthropology (Humans), Mycology (Fungi), and Entomology (Insects). These are very frequent in reasoning sections.

82. Choose the word that does NOT belong with the others:

- (A) Habeas Corpus
- (B) Mandamus
- (C) Certiorari
- (D) Affidavit

Correct Answer: (D) Affidavit

Solution:

Concept: Classification questions require identifying a common characteristic shared by most items and finding the "odd one out."

Step 1: Analyzing the first three terms.

Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, and Certiorari are all **Constitutional Writs**.

These are formal written orders issued by the Supreme Court (Art 32) or High Courts (Art 226).

They are judicial remedies used to protect the fundamental rights of citizens against the state or lower authorities.

Step 2: Identifying the odd term.

An **Affidavit** is a written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation.

It is a document used as evidence in court, but it is **not a Writ**.

While the others are "Orders" issued by the Court, an affidavit is a "Statement" filed by a person. Hence, Affidavit is the odd one out.

Quick Tip: The five writs in India are: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo-Warranto. Any term outside this list appearing with them is usually the odd one.

83. Read the passage carefully and choose the statement that is definitely true.

Passage: Aarav is fourteen years old. For the past two years, he has been asking his parents for a rabbit. His parents have told him that they believe a rabbit would not be comfortable in a small house, but they have allowed him to keep a fish instead. Aarav has not yet decided which kind of fish he would like to buy.

- (A) Aarav's parents like fish better than rabbits.
- (B) Aarav dislikes fish.
- (C) Aarav and his parents live in a small house.
- (D) Aarav and his parents plan to move soon.

Correct Answer: (C) Aarav and his parents live in a small house.

Solution:

Concept: In Reading Comprehension or Logical Inference, a "definitely true" statement must be supported by the explicit facts mentioned in the text without making outside assumptions.

Step 1: Evaluating the premises of the passage.

The parents say: "a rabbit would not be comfortable in a **small house**."

This is the reason given for refusing the rabbit.

Step 2: Testing the conclusions.

The text explicitly links the rabbit's comfort to the **size of the house**.

Therefore, it is definitely true that **Aarav and his parents live in a small house**.

Options (A), (B), and (D) are assumptions. We don't know if they "like" fish more, or if Aarav "dislikes" them, or if they plan to move. Only (C) is a fact provided in the context.

Quick Tip: In logical inference, never choose an option that contains "emotional" words (like/dislike) or "future" plans unless they are clearly stated in the passage.

84. Which letter will be fourth from the last if all the letters of the word PRODUCTION are reversed and then each letter is replaced by the letter which is next to it in alphabetical order?

- (A) E
- (B) V
- (C) Q
- (D) O

Correct Answer: (A) E

Solution:

Concept: This is a letter-manipulation problem that requires a step-by-step transformation of a string of characters.

Step 1: Reversing the word.

Word: **P R O D U C T I O N**

Reversed: **N O I T C U D O R P**

Step 2: Identifying the target letter.

"Fourth from the last" in the reversed word:

P (last), R (2nd last), O (3rd last), **D** (4th last).

Step 3: Applying the alphabetical shift.

The rule is: Replace with the "next letter in alphabetical order."

Next letter to **D** is **E**.

Thus, the resulting letter is ****E****.

Quick Tip: Instead of transforming the whole word, find the target letter in the original word first. The "fourth from last" in a reversed word is simply the "fourth" letter of the original word. Original: P-R-O-D... Next of D = E.

85. A cuboid-shaped wooden block has dimensions $6\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm} \times 1\text{ cm}$.

- The two $4\text{ cm} \times 1\text{ cm}$ faces are coloured black.
- The two $6\text{ cm} \times 1\text{ cm}$ faces are coloured red.
- The two $6\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$ faces are coloured green.

The block is cut into small cubes of side 1 cm .

Question: How many cubes having red, green, and black colours on at least one side of the cube will be formed?

- (A) 16
- (B) 12
- (C) 10
- (D) 4

Correct Answer: (D) 4

Solution:

Concept: When a cuboid is cut into 1 cm cubes, the cubes that touch three different colored faces are located at the corners of the original cuboid.

Step 1: Visualizing the cuboid structure.

The dimensions are $6\text{ (length)} \times 4\text{ (width)} \times 1\text{ (height)}$.

Since the **height is only 1 cm** , it is a "single-layer" block.

Every single 1 cm cube cut from this block will have a Green top and a Green bottom.

Step 2: Finding the intersection of three colors.

For a cube to have **Red, Green, and Black:**

It must be at the point where the Red side, Black side, and Green top meet.

These points are the **corners** of the block.

A cuboid has 8 corners. However, because the height is only 1 cm, the "top corner" and "bottom corner" are part of the **same 1 cm cube**. There are only 4 such corner cubes in this single-layer block.

Quick Tip: For a single-layer cuboid ($L \times W \times 1$), the cubes with 3 colors are always the **4 corner cubes**. No other cubes can touch the "end" (Black) and "side" (Red) faces simultaneously.

KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH

86. Choose the correct meaning of the below-mentioned idiom?

“Alpha and Omega”

- (A) Something divine
- (B) A beautiful object
- (C) The least important point
- (D) The beginning and the end

Correct Answer: (D) The beginning and the end

Solution:

Concept: The English language often borrows idioms from classical languages or religious texts to express absolute concepts.

- **Etymology:** The terms come from the Greek alphabet.
- **Symbolism:** These represent the first and last letters of that alphabet.

Step 1: Analyzing the Greek Alphabetical Root.

'Alpha' (α) is the very first letter of the Greek alphabet.

'Omega' (ω) is the twenty-fourth and final letter.

Just as "A to Z" in English implies the entire range or the start and finish of something, "Alpha and Omega" encompasses the totality of a subject.

Step 2: Determining the idiomatic meaning.

In literature and religion, it signifies **the beginning and the end**.

It represents the most essential or all-encompassing part of something.

When someone says "The alpha and omega of a project," they are referring to its fundamental essence from start to finish.

Quick Tip: Think of this as the "A to Z" of Greek origins. If you know that Alpha is first and Omega is last, the meaning "Beginning and End" becomes obvious.

87. Choose the correct meaning of the below-mentioned idiom?

“Extempore speech”

- (A) A speech made without preparation
- (B) A speech made with preparation
- (C) A speech read directly from a prepared script
- (D) A speech made with moderate preparation

Correct Answer: (A) A speech made without preparation

Solution:

Concept: Public speaking (Oratory) involves different modes of delivery depending on the time allowed for preparation.

- **Manuscript:** Reading word-for-word from a paper.
- **Impromptu/Extempore:** Speaking on the spot without prior notice.

Step 1: Breaking down the Latin phrase.

The term "Extempore" comes from the Latin *ex tempore*.

'Ex' means 'out of' and '**tempore**' means 'time'.

Literally, it refers to something done "out of the moment" or without having had the time to prepare.

Step 2: Applying the definition to oratory.

An extempore speech is delivered **without any prior preparation**.

The speaker is usually given a topic and must speak immediately.

This format tests a person's presence of mind, fluency, and existing knowledge on a subject rather than their ability to memorize a pre-written text.

Quick Tip: Associate "Ex-tempore" with "No-time." If there was "No time" for the speech, it must have been made **without preparation**.

88. Choose the correct meaning of the below-mentioned idiom?

“Yeoman’s service”

- (A) Efficient or useful help
- (B) Minimal or insignificant assistance
- (C) Work done only for personal gain without benefit to others
- (D) Service performed reluctantly and without dedication

Correct Answer: (A) Efficient or useful help

Solution:

Concept: Many English idioms have historical roots in the social hierarchy of medieval England, particularly regarding roles and duties.

- **Who is a Yeoman?** Historically, a Yeoman was a freeholder of a respectable class, often serving as a guard or an efficient attendant.
- **The Connotation:** They were known for being hardworking, loyal, and highly dependable.

Step 1: Tracing the historical usage.

Yeomen were often praised for their bravery and industrious nature.

Their service was characterized by **reliability and quality**.

Step 2: Interpreting the modern idiomatic meaning.

Today, "Yeoman's service" refers to **efficient and useful help**.

It is usually great service performed in a time of need or crisis.

If a doctor works for 48 hours straight during an emergency, they are said to have performed "Yeoman's service" because the assistance was both critical and excellently executed.

Quick Tip: Think of "Yeoman" as "Excellent-Man." His service is always **helpful, efficient, and of high value**.

89. Choose the most appropriate option, which correctly describes the meaning of the word below mentioned: -

“Altar”

- (A) To change
- (B) Place of offering
- (C) A legal agreement between two parties
- (D) A structure used as a boundary marker between properties

Correct Answer: (B) Place of offering

Solution:

Concept: Homophones (words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings) are a common source of confusion in English.

- **Word 1:** *Alter* (Ends with '-er').
- **Word 2:** *Altar* (Ends with '-ar').

Step 1: Distinguishing between the Homophones.

The verb "**Alter**" means to change or modify something.

The noun "**Altar**" refers to a physical structure.

Step 2: Defining the noun "Altar".

An Altar is a raised table or flat surface used in religious rituals.

It is specifically known as a **place of offering** or sacrifice.

It is common in churches, temples, and other places of worship where religious rites are performed. Therefore, option (B) is the accurate description.

Quick Tip: Spell-check hint: AltAr (with an A) is for Adoration/Worship. AltEr (with an E) is for Edit/Change.

90. Choose the most appropriate option, which correctly describes the meaning of below mentioned word?

“Voracity”

- (A) Truthfulness
- (B) Greed
- (C) Kindness
- (D) Calmness

Correct Answer: (B) Greed

Solution:

Concept: This question tests the ability to distinguish between phonetically similar words that have entirely different roots.

- **Veracity:** Root 'Verus' (Truth).
- **Voracity:** Root 'Vorare' (To devour/eat).

Step 1: Analyzing the Latin Root.

The word comes from "**Voracious**," meaning having a huge appetite.

Literally, it refers to an insatiable hunger for food.

Step 2: Extending the meaning metaphorically.

In a broader sense, it signifies **Greed** or excessive desire.

It is an intense eagerness that cannot be satisfied.

While (A) "Truthfulness" describes *Veracity*, the word ****Voracity**** correctly maps to **Greed** (or hunger). A "voracious reader" is one who is "greedy" for books and knowledge.

Quick Tip: Remember the "-vore" suffix in Biology: Herbivore, Carnivore (eaters). "Voracity" is simply the quality of being a "vicious eater" or **Greedy**.

91. Choose the most appropriate option, which correctly describes the meaning of below mentioned word: -

“Stationary”

- (A) Writing material
- (B) Not moving
- (C) Temporary
- (D) Continuously changing positions

Correct Answer: (B) Not moving

Solution:

Concept: English vocabulary often contains homophones—words that sound identical but have different spellings and meanings.

- **Word A:** Stationary (ending in -ary).
- **Word B:** Stationery (ending in -ery).

Step 1: Distinguishing between the two spellings.

The word "**Stationery**" refers to pens, paper, and envelopes.

The word "**Stationary**" refers to an object's state of motion.

In physics and general English, when something is fixed in one place and does not change its position relative to its surroundings, it is described as being in a stationary state.

Step 2: Identifying the correct meaning.

The term "**Stationary**" means "**Not moving**".

It is used for parked cars, fixed equipment, or stable data.

Since the question specifically asks for the meaning of the word ending in "-ary," option (B) is the only correct choice.

Quick Tip: Use this memory trick: Station**ARY** is like a p**ARK**ed car (both have 'ar'). Station**ERY** is for pap**ER** and p**EN** (all have 'e').

92. If I _____ rich, I would travel the world.

- (A) am
- (B) was
- (C) were
- (D) be

Correct Answer: (C) were

Solution:

Concept: This question tests the knowledge of conditional sentences, specifically the "Second Conditional," which is used for hypothetical or unreal situations.

- **Structure:** If + Subject + Past Simple, Subject + would + Verb (base form).
- **The Mood:** This is known as the Subjunctive Mood.

Step 1: Analyzing the hypothetical nature of the sentence.

The speaker is currently **not rich**.

The "travelling" is an imaginary result of an imaginary situation.

In formal English grammar, when we express a wish or a hypothetical condition that is contrary to the current fact, we use a specific form of the verb "to be."

Step 2: Applying the Subjunctive rule.

In the subjunctive mood, "**were**" is used for all subjects.

Even for "I", "He", "She", or "It", the correct form is "**were**".

Therefore, even though "I was" is common in casual speech, the grammatically correct answer for a competitive exam is "If I ****were**** rich."

Quick Tip: Whenever you see "If I..." followed by "...I would," always look for "**were**" in the options. It signals an imaginary scenario.

93. She _____ to the market every day.

- (A) go
- (B) goes
- (C) is going
- (D) has gone

Correct Answer: (B) goes

Solution:

Concept: Subject-Verb Agreement and Tense Selection are the focus here. The phrase "every day" is a crucial time marker.

- **Habitual Action:** Used for routines and permanent truths.
- **Tense:** Requires the **Simple Present Tense**.

Step 1: Identifying the Tense from the keyword.

The keywords "**every day**" indicate a repeated habit.

This eliminates "is going" (continuous) and "has gone" (perfect).

Step 2: Applying Subject-Verb Agreement.

The subject "**She**" is a **Third Person Singular** pronoun.

In the Simple Present, a singular subject takes a verb with "**-s**" or "**-es**".

Consequently, "go" (plural/first-person form) is incorrect, and **"goes"** is the grammatically mandatory choice for the singular subject "She."

Quick Tip: Singular Subject → Singular Verb (ending in 's').

Plural Subject → Plural Verb (no 's').

Think: **She Goes**, but **They Go**.

94. A person who speaks many languages is called?

- (A) Linguist
- (B) Polyglot
- (C) Orator
- (D) Translator

Correct Answer: (B) Polyglot

Solution:

Concept: One-word substitution requires knowing the specific definitions and roots of descriptive nouns.

- **Prefix 'Poly-':** Means "many" or "much" (as in polygon or polymer).
- **Root 'Glott':** Comes from the Greek word for "tongue" or "language."

Step 1: Differentiating between the options.

A **Linguist** studies the *science* of language, not necessarily speaks many.

An **Orator** is a person who is a skilled public speaker.

A **Translator** converts written text from one language to another.

Step 2: Defining the correct term.

A **Polyglot** is a person who **knows and speaks several languages**.

The term focuses on the multilingual ability of the individual.

While a polyglot might be a linguist or a translator, the most direct word for the ability to speak many languages is Polyglot.

Quick Tip: Root check: **Poly** (Many) + **Glott** (Tongue). If someone has "many tongues," they are a Polyglot.

95. A person who hates mankind is called?

- (A) Philanthropist
- (B) Misanthrope
- (C) Misogynist
- (D) Cynic

Correct Answer: (B) Misanthrope

Solution:

Concept: Prefixes play a vital role in determining the "attitude" of a word towards people.

- **Prefix 'Mis-':** In this context, it comes from the Greek 'miso', meaning "to hate."
- **Prefix 'Phil-':** Means "to love" or "affinity for."

Step 1: Analyzing the Roots of the options.

Phil (Love) + **Anthropos** (Mankind) = Lover of mankind.

Mis (Hate) + **Gyné** (Woman) = Hater of women.

Cynic = A person who believes people are motivated purely by self-interest.

Step 2: Identifying the Hater of Mankind.

Mis (Hate) + **Anthropos** (Mankind) = **Misanthrope**.

A misanthrope avoids human society and has a general distrust of human nature.

Therefore, based on the etymological breakdown, the correct one-word substitution for someone who hates mankind is a Misanthrope.

Quick Tip: Remember: **Anthropos** is the root for **Humans/Mankind**. Combine it with **Phil** for Love or **Mis** for Hate.

96. A government by a single person with absolute power is called?

- (A) Democracy
- (B) Republic
- (C) Dictatorship
- (D) Federalism

Correct Answer: (C) Dictatorship

Solution:

Concept: The classification of government systems depends on how power is distributed and who holds the ultimate authority in a nation.

- **Democracy:** Power is vested in the people, typically through elected representatives.
- **Republic:** A state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, with an elected president rather than a monarch.

- **Federalism:** A system where power is divided between a central authority and constituent political units (like states).

Step 1: Analyzing the concentration of power.

The term refers to a regime where a single individual has **unrestricted authority**.

There are no constitutional checks or balances to limit their decisions.

Step 2: Identifying the specific political term.

A **Dictatorship** is a form of government characterized by a single leader (dictator).

The leader usually maintains power through force, suppression of opposition, and control of information.

While "Autocracy" is another word for this, within the given options, **Dictatorship** is the precise term for a system where one person wields absolute and often oppressive power over the state.

Quick Tip: Root check: **Dictate** (to give orders). A **Dictator** is someone whose orders are absolute law, with no room for debate or democratic voting.

97. Choose the word which is closest in meaning to the word mentioned below-

“Vast”

- (A) Tiny
- (B) Huge
- (C) Narrow
- (D) Short

Correct Answer: (B) Huge

Solution:

Concept: Synonyms are words that have the same or very similar meanings. Identifying the correct synonym requires understanding the "scale" or "intensity" of the word.

- **Vast:** Derived from the Latin *vastus*, meaning empty, waste, or immense.
- **Usage:** It is used to describe immense space, quantity, or degree.

Step 1: Evaluating the scale of the word.

"Vast" implies something that is **limitless or extremely large**.

It is used for oceans, deserts, or the universe.

Step 2: Comparing with the options.

Tiny (small), Narrow (thin), and Short (low height) are all **opposite** in scale.

The word "**Huge**" corresponds directly to the immense size of "Vast".

Other common synonyms for Vast include *Immense*, *Massive*, *Mammoth*, and *Gigantic*. Since "Huge" shares the same core meaning of great physical size or extent, it is the most appropriate choice.

Quick Tip: Think of the phrase "A vast area." You wouldn't call it a "tiny" or "narrow" area if it's vast. You would call it a **huge** area.

98. Choose the word which is closest in meaning to the word mentioned below-

“Obfuscate”

(A) Clarify

- (B) Confuse
- (C) Reveal
- (D) Simplify

Correct Answer: (B) Confuse

Solution:

Concept: Vocabulary building involves learning "high-level" verbs that describe complex actions.

- **Obfuscate:** To render obscure, unclear, or unintelligible.
- **Intent:** It is often used when someone intentionally makes a subject difficult to understand to hide the truth.

Step 1: Analyzing the effect of the action.

If you obfuscate an issue, you are adding **mental fog** to it.

You are making it harder for others to see the facts clearly.

Step 2: Differentiating from antonyms.

Clarify, Reveal, and Simplify are all **antonyms** (opposites).

The word "**Confuse**" is the only one that matches the negative intent.

To obfuscate a document is to "confuse" the reader by using overly complex language or irrelevant details. Therefore, "Confuse" is the closest synonym among the given choices.

Quick Tip: The root "fusc" relates to "dark" (like in *subfusc*). To obfuscate is to "**darken**" a topic so no one can see it clearly—hence, to **confuse**.

99. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to below mentioned word-

“Benevolent”

- (A) Kind
- (B) Generous
- (C) Cruel
- (D) Helpful

Correct Answer: (C) Cruel

Solution:

Concept: Antonyms are words that have the opposite meaning. Understanding the Latin roots of a word often reveals its inherent "positivity" or "negativity."

- **Prefix 'Bene-':** Means "Good" or "Well" (as in Benefit or Beneficial).
- **Root 'Volent':** Comes from *volens*, meaning "wishing" or "willing."

Step 1: Defining the original word.

Benevolent literally means "well-wishing".

It describes a person who is kind, charitable, and motivated by good intentions.

Step 2: Identifying the opposite quality.

Kind, Generous, and Helpful are all **synonyms** of Benevolent.

The word "**Cruel**" represents the absolute opposite of being well-meaning.

A "benevolent ruler" cares for the people; a **cruel** ruler inflicts pain. Therefore, "Cruel" is the correct antonym. The direct Latin-based antonym is "Malevolent" (ill-wishing), but "Cruel" is the best fit from the provided options.

Quick Tip: Remember the "Bene/Male" divide: **Bene-** = Good (Benevolent). **Male-** = Bad (Malevolent). Since Malevolent isn't there, look for its closest meaning: **Cruel**.

100. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word mentioned below-

"Lucid"

- (A) Clear
- (B) Transparent
- (C) Obscure
- (D) Bright

Correct Answer: (C) Obscure

Solution:

Concept: The word "Lucid" is often used to describe both light and mental clarity. Finding its opposite requires identifying words that imply "darkness" or "confusion."

- **Lucid:** Derived from the Latin *lucidus*, meaning "light" or "bright."
- **Modern Usage:** It usually describes a speech or thought that is perfectly clear and easy to understand.

Step 1: Evaluating the "clarity" of the word.

A **lucid** explanation is one where there is **no confusion**.

Options like Clear, Transparent, and Bright are all **synonyms** or related concepts.

Step 2: Identifying the word that implies lack of clarity.

The word "**Obscure**" means something that is **hidden or hard to see**.

An "obscure" point is one that is not clearly expressed or understood.

While a "Lucid" dream or argument is vivid and sharp, an ****Obscure**** one is vague and difficult to grasp. Hence, (C) is the most accurate antonym.

Quick Tip: Think of "**Lucid**" as being in the "**Light**" and "**Obscure**" as being in the "**Shadows**". They represent the two extremes of clarity.
