

Q.1) Article 142 is associated with

- a) Enforcement of orders of Supreme Court
- b) Special Leave Petition of Supreme Court
- c) Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court
- d) Review of judgments by Supreme Court

Q.1) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Article 142 deals with the Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court.

As per it 'the Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice...'

The article is often in news for judicial activism or overreach.

Q.2) In the case of Puducherry, the President of India can legislate by making regulations only

- a) When the Parliament passes a resolution to that effect
- b) When the Assembly passes a resolution to that effect
- c) When the Assembly is suspended or dissolved
- d) When the Lt. Governor requests him to do so

Q.2) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu.

In the case of Puducherry also, the President can legislate by making regulations but only when the assembly is suspended or dissolved.

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Transfer of judges from one High Court to any other High Court is provided under Article 222 of the Constitution
2. The power of transferring High court judges lies only in the hands of CJI.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.3) Solution (a)

Procedure of transfer of HC judge:

- Article 222 of the Constitution makes provision for the transfer of a Judge (including Chief Justice) from one High Court to any other High Court.
- The initiation of the proposal for the transfer of a Judge should be made by the Chief Justice of India(CJI).
- The opinion of the CJI "is determinative".
- Consent of the Judge for his first or subsequent transfer would not be required.
- CJI is expected to take into account the views of the Chief Justice of the High Court from which the Judge is to be transferred and Chief Justice of the High Court to which the transfer is to be effected.
- The views of one or more Supreme Court Judges who are in a position to offer his/their views are also taken into account.
- In the case of transfer of a Chief Justice, only the views of one or more knowledgeable Supreme Court Judges need to be taken into account.
- The views on the proposed transfer of a Judge or a Chief Justice of the High Court should be expressed in writing and should be considered by the CJI and the four senior most Judges of the Supreme Court.
- The proposal once referred to the Government, the Union Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs would submit a recommendation to the Prime Minister who will then advise the President as to the transfer of the Judge concerned.
- After the President approves the transfer, the notification will be gazetted and the judge remains transferred.

Q.4) Which of the following statements says about Article 143:

- a) President to seek the opinion of Supreme court
- b) The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor
- c) There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- d) Supreme Court the can take up cases straight instead of going through a lower court

Q.4) Solution (a)

Article 143 is about Advisory Jurisdiction

The Constitution under Article 143 authorises the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters:

- On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise. The SC may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the President.
- On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments. Here, the SC must tender its opinion to the President.

In both the cases, the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement. Hence, it is not binding on the President.

The references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.

Few important references made by the President to the SC under its advisory jurisdiction are:

- Berubari Union, 1960.
- Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, 1992.
- Rama Janma Bhumi case, 1993.
- Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004.
- 2G spectrum case verdict and the mandatory auctioning of natural resources across all sectors, 2012.

Q.5) Consider the following statements with reference to National Green tribunal:

1. NGT is mandated to make disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing the same.
2. It draws inspiration from India's constitutional provision of Article 21.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) Solution (d)

National Green Tribunal

- It is a specialised body set up under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.
- It draws inspiration from India's constitutional provision of Article 21, which assures the citizens of India the right to a healthy environment.
- Original Jurisdiction: It is related to matters of "substantial question relating to the environment" and "damage to the environment due to specific activity".
- It follows principles of Natural Justice.
- NGT is mandated to make disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing the same.
- The NGT has five places of sittings, New Delhi is the Principal place of sitting and Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai are the other four.

Q.6) Which of the following jurisdiction is/are enjoyed by the High Court?

1. Original Jurisdiction
2. Writ Jurisdiction
3. Appellate Jurisdiction
4. Advisory Jurisdiction

Select the correct code:

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.6) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

The Constitution does not contain detailed provisions with regard to the jurisdiction and powers of a high court. It only lays down that the jurisdiction and powers of a high court are to be the same as immediately before the commencement of the Constitution.

The Constitution empowers the Parliament and the state legislature to change the jurisdiction and powers of a high court.

At present, a high court enjoys the following jurisdiction and powers:

- Original jurisdiction.
- Writ Jurisdiction
- Appellate Jurisdiction
- Supervisory jurisdiction
- Control over subordinate courts.
- A court of record.
- Power of judicial review.

The advisory jurisdiction is enjoyed only by Supreme Court under article 143 of the constitution.

Elimination:

If you know (and you must) the advisory jurisdiction of SC under article 143, so all options having Statement 4 can be eliminated. And by doing so, you are only left with option (c) as your answer.

Additional Information:

The Constitution gives a high court jurisdiction over revenue matters (which it did not enjoy in the pre-constitution era).

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. Contempt of court is defined in the constitution.
2. The term 'judicial review' is not mentioned in the Constitution.
3. The writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court is not wider than High Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only

- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.7) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- As a court of record, HC has power to punish for contempt of court, either with simple imprisonment or with fine or with both. The expression 'contempt of court' has not been defined by the Constitution, but it has been defined by the Contempt of Court Act of 1971.
- Judicial review is the power of a high court to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and state governments.
- The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights and not for any other purpose. It does not extend to a case where the breach of an ordinary legal right is alleged but these are included under writ jurisdiction of HC along with the enforcement of fundamental rights.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Contempt of court not defined in the Constitution. Is defined in the Contempt of Court Act of 1971.	Judicial review though not defined in the constitution but can be derived from Article 13 and 226.	The writ jurisdiction of the high court (Article 226) is wider than that of the Supreme Court (32).

Additional Information:

- The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 curtailed the judicial review power of high court. It debarred the high courts from considering the constitutional validity of any central law. However, the 43rd Amendment Act of 1977 restored the original position.
- In the Chandra Kumar case (1997), the Supreme Court ruled that the writ jurisdiction of both the high court and the Supreme Court constitute a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Q.8) Consider the following statements with reference to establishment of High Courts:

1. The Constitution originally provided for establishment of a common high court for two or more states or two or more states and a union territory.
2. The territorial jurisdiction of a high court is co-terminus with the territories of concerned states and union territory.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.8) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- The judiciary in a state consists of a high court and a hierarchy of subordinate courts. The high court occupies the top position in the judicial administration of a state.
- The Constitution of India provides for a high court for each state, but the Seventh Amendment Act of 1956 authorised the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory.
- The territorial jurisdiction of a high court is co-terminus with the territory of a state. Similarly, the territorial jurisdiction of a common high court is co-terminus with the territories of the concerned states and union territory.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Mentioned provision was introduced by 7 th Amendment act of 1956, so was not originally a part of constitution.	The territorial High Court jurisdiction is within the territory of a state. It is the highest court of appeal in the state.

Additional Information:

- The institution of high court originated in India in 1862 when the high courts were set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
- In 1866, a fourth high court was established at Allahabad. In the course of time, each province in British India came to have its own high court. After 1950, a high court existing in a province became the high court for the corresponding state.

Q.9) Which of the following statement is/are correct with reference to organisation of High Court?

1. The Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court.
2. The Parliament determines the strength of a high court from time to time depending upon the workload.

Select the correct code:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.9) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- Articles 214 to 231 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the organisation, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the high courts.
- Every high court (whether exclusive or common) consists of a chief justice and such other judges as the president may from time to time deem necessary to appoint.
- Thus, the Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the president.
- Accordingly, the President determines the strength of a high court from time to time depending upon its workload.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2

Correct	Incorrect
The President decides on the strength of high court.	It is not the Parliament but President, who determines the strength of a high court from time to time depending upon the workload.

Q.10) Consider the following statements related to the appointment of High Court judges:

1. The Chief Justice of High Court is appointed by the President after consultation only with the Chief Justice of India.
2. The other judges of High Court are appointed by the President after consultation only with the Chief Justice of High Court and Governor of the concerned state.
3. The constitution provides for the mechanism of collegium system of judges.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.10) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- The judges of a high court are appointed by the President.
- The chief justice of high court is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India(CJI) and the governor of the state concerned.
- For appointment of other judges, the chief justice of the concerned high court is also consulted.
- In case of a common high court for two or more states, the governors of all the states concerned are consulted by the president.

Elimination:

If you know (and you must) that the collegium system is not a constitutional provision, so all options **not having** Statement 3 can be eliminated. And by doing so, you are only left with option (d) as your answer.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Chief Justice of High court is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India(CJI) and the governor of the state concerned.	For the appointment of other judges of High Court, along with CJI and governor, the President also consults with the Chief justice of High Court.	The Collegium System of appointing judges was introduced by Three judges cases and not by the Constitution.

Additional Information:

The Three Judges Cases for appointment of Supreme and high court judges:

- In the Second Judges case (1993), the Supreme Court held that no appointment of a judge of the high court can be made, unless it is in conformity with the opinion of the CJI.
- In the Third Judges case (1998), the Supreme Court held that in case of the appointment of high court judges, the CJI should consult a collegium of two senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.
- Thus, the sole opinion of the chief justice of India alone does not constitute the 'consultation' process.
- The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2014 and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act of 2014 aimed to replace the Collegium System of appointing judges with a new body called the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).
- However, in 2015, the Supreme Court has declared both the 99th Constitutional Amendment as well as the NJAC Act as unconstitutional and void.

Q.11) Consider the following statements with reference to qualification of judges of high court:

1. He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years
2. He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts in succession) for ten years.

3. He must be distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.11) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Qualifications of Judges:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years; or
- He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts in succession) for ten years.
- Unlike in the case of the Supreme Court, the Constitution makes no provision for appointment of a distinguished jurist as a judge of a high court.
- The Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of a high court

Elimination:

If you know (and you must) that the provision of distinguished jurist is only applicable to Supreme Court judges, so all options having Statement 3 can be eliminated. And by doing so, you are only left with option (b) as your answer.

Q.12) Consider the following statements with reference to tenure of judges of high court:

- 1. The Constitution has fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court.
- 2. The Constitution originally fixed the retirement age of high court judge at 62.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.12) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court.

The Constitution makes following four provisions in this regard:

- He holds office until he attains the age of 62 years. Any questions regarding his age is to be decided by the president after consultation with the chief justice of India and the decision of the president is final.
- He can resign his office by writing to the president.
- He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.
- He vacates his office when he is appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court or when he is transferred to another high court.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court.	The retirement age has been raised from 60 to 62 years by the 15 th Amendment Act of 1963.

Q.13) Which of the following is not true in regard to the proclamation of Emergency?

- a) The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue
- b) Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority

- c) A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval
- d) Further, the President must revoke a proclamation if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving its continuation

Q.13) Solution (a)

Explanation:

The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue

Q.14) Consider the following statements with reference to appointment of the Judges in Subordinate Courts:

1. The appointment of district judges in a state is made by the President in consultation with the high court.
2. The appointment of judges other than the district judges in the judicial service of a state are made by the Governor of the state in consultation with the high court only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.14) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- The appointment, posting and promotion of district judges in a state are made by the governor of the state in consultation with the high court.
- Appointment of persons (other than district judges) to the judicial service of a state are made by the governor of the state after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the high court

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
District Judges are appointed by the governor of the state in consultation with the high court and by not the President	Other Judges in judicial service of the state are appointed by the governor of the state after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the high court.

Additional Information:

In practice, the State Public Service Commission conducts a competitive examination for recruitment to the judicial service of the state.

Q.15) Consider the following statements with reference to the qualifications required for the appointment of District Judge:

1. He should already be in the service of the Central or the state government.
2. He should have been an advocate or a pleader for seven years.
3. He should be recommended by the Governor of the state for appointment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.15) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

A person to be appointed as district judge should have the following qualifications:

- He should not already be in the service of the Central or the state government.

- He should have been an advocate or a pleader for seven years.
- He should be recommended by the high court for appointment.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
He should not already be in the service of the Central or the state government.	He has to an advocate or pleader for 7 years	He should be recommended by the High Court for appointment

Q.16) Which of the statements given below is/are correct with reference to the Lok Adalats?

1. They function as a voluntary and conciliatory agency without any statutory backing for its decisions.
2. It not only deals with the cases pending before a court but also with the disputes at pre-litigation stage.
3. Every Lok Adalat organized for an area, only consist of serving or retired judicial officers.

Select the correct code:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.16) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- The Supreme Court has explained the meaning of the Lok Adalat as an old form of adjudicating system prevailed in ancient India and its validity has not been taken away even in the modern days too.
- Lok Adalat, therefore, provides alternative resolution or devise for expeditious and inexpensive justice to the common man by the way of settling disputes, which are pending in courts and also those, which have not yet reached courts by negotiation, conciliation.

- The institution of Lok Adalat has been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
- As per the Act, the State Legal Services Authority or the District Legal Services Authority or the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee or the High Court Legal Services Committee or the Taluk Legal Services Committee may organize Lok Adalats at such intervals and places and for exercising such jurisdiction and for such areas as it thinks fit.
- Generally, a Lok Adalat consists of a judicial officer as the chairman and a lawyer (advocate) and a social worker as members.
- The Lok Adalat can deal with not only the cases pending before a court but also with the disputes at pre-litigation stage.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
It has a statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.	It settles disputes, which are pending in courts and also those that are at pre-litigation stage.	It generally also has a social worker as one of its members.

Additional Information:

- The first Lok Adalat camp in the post-independence era was organized in Gujarat in 1982.
- The Lok Adalat shall have no jurisdiction in respect of any case or matter relating to an offence not compoundable under any law.
- The Lok Adalat shall have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure (1908).

Q.17) Consider the following statements with reference to the Gram Nyayalayas:

1. They are established by the High Courts in consultation with the respective Governors of the states.
2. The presiding officer (Nyayadhikari) of the Gram Nyayalayas is appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court.

3. They are guided by the rules of evidence provided in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and are subject to any rule made by the High Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.17) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide for the establishment of the Gram Nyayalayas at the grass roots level for the purposes of providing access to justice to the citizens at their doorsteps and to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen due to social, economic or other disabilities.

Under of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, it is for the State Governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts.

The Gram Nyayalaya shall be court of Judicial Magistrate of the first class and its presiding officer (Nyayadhikari) shall be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court.

The Gram Nyayalaya shall not be bound by the rules of evidence provided in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to any rule made by the High Court.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The State Governments establish Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts.	Presiding officer appointed by state government in consultation with the high court.	They guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to any rule made by the High Court.

Additional Information:

- The Gram Nyayalaya shall be established for every Panchayat at intermediate level or a group of contiguous Panchayats at intermediate level in a district or where there is no Panchayat at intermediate level in any State, for a group of contiguous Panchayats.
- The Gram Nyayalaya shall be a mobile court and shall exercise the powers of both Criminal and Civil Courts.

Q.18) e-Sewa Kendra at court was recently inaugurated at Tripura High court, which of the following statement is not true with respect to e- Sewa Kendra

- a) It has been created at High courts and district courts of all States.
- b) These centres also extend assistance in e-filing of cases.
- c) It enables litigants to obtain information with respect to case status.
- d) Litigant can also obtain copies of judgments and orders in this kendra.

Q.18) Solution (a)

- In news: Recently, an e-Sewa Kendra was inaugurated by the Chief Justice of India (CJI) at the High Court of Tripura.
- e-Seva Kendras have been created in the High Courts and in one District Court in each State on a pilot basis.
- They are dedicated to serve as a one-stop center for all legal aid and assistance for common litigants and advocates.
- It enables litigants to obtain information with respect to case status and to obtain copies of judgments and orders.
- These centres also extend assistance in e-filing of cases.
- These Kendras represent a significant step for the common man and his right to access to justice.

Q.19) Supreme Court had declared in January 2020 that the right to access the Internet is one of our fundamental rights, under –

- a) Article 21
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 20
- d) Article 16

Q.19) Solution (b)

Currently, Indian laws have vague provisions for suspending telecommunication services, including the Internet, during times of public emergencies, or, if required, for protecting 'public interest'. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court had declared in January 2020 that the right to access the Internet is one of our fundamental rights, alongside the freedom to carry on any trade, business or occupation over the medium of Internet, under Article 19 of the Constitution.

Q.20) As per recent verdicts of Supreme court of India, Government is liable to follow certain conditions to extend reservation to SC/STs in promotion:

1. State has to provide proof for the backwardness of the class benefitting from the reservation.
2. State has to collect quantifiable data showing inadequacy of representation of that class in public employment.
3. State has to show how reservations in promotions would further administrative efficiency.

Which of the above condition should be fulfilled to expand reservation in promotion?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the Above

Q.20) Solution (b)

Explanation

Supreme Court in *M. Nagaraj vs. Union of India* (2006) validated parliament's decision to extend reservations for SCs and STs to include promotions with three conditions:

1. State has to provide proof for the backwardness of the class benefitting from the reservation.
2. State has to collect quantifiable data showing inadequacy of representation of that class in public employment
3. State has to show how reservations in promotions would further administrative efficiency.

Supreme Court in *Jarnail Singh v. Lachhmi Narain Gupta* (2018) held that the government need not collect quantifiable data to demonstrate backwardness of public employees

belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (SC/STs) to provide reservations for them in promotions.

So now, Government need to follow just two conditions except quantifiable data for backwardness under Nagraj Case (2006)

Q.21) With reference to Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act) 2015, consider the following statements:

1. Act allows to trail the juveniles aged between 16 and 18 who are in conflict with law as adults for any crimes committed by them.
2. The nature of the crime and whether the juvenile should be tried as a minor or a child is determined by the district Child Welfare Committee.
3. Act provided statutory status to Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.21) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act) 2015, the juveniles charged with heinous crimes (not any crime) and who are between the ages of 16-18 years would be tried as adults and processed through the adult justice system.	The nature of the crime, and whether the juvenile should be tried as a minor or a child, was to be determined by a Juvenile Justice Board (set up in every district). Also Child Welfare Committees must be set up in every district.	The Act streamlined adoption procedures for orphans, abandoned and surrendered children and the existing Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has been given the status of a statutory body to enable it to perform its function more effectively.

- The proposed amendments to JJ Act 2015 are:
 - i. It seeks to include a word called “serious crime” thereby differentiating it from heinous crimes in order to remove ambiguities. This means that for a juvenile to be tried in heinous crime as an adult, punishment for the crime should be minimum 7 years which pertains mostly to sexual offences and violent sexual crimes.
 - ii. Heinous crimes with a minimum imprisonment of seven years pertain mostly to sexual offences and violent sexual crimes. Crime like the possession and sale of an illegal substance, such as drugs or alcohol, will now fall under the ambit of a “serious crime”.
 - iii. It has also mentions that district magistrates (DM’s) along with additional DMs will monitor the functioning of various agencies under the JJ Act in every district.

Q.22) The Neptune Declaration recently seen in news is associated with which of the following sector?

- a) Maritime industry
- b) Space sector
- c) Medical Technology
- d) Electronics Manufacturing

Q.22) Solution (a)

- **Neptune Declaration on Seafarer Wellbeing and Crew Change** is a declaration released by the global maritime industry recently.
- The Neptune Declaration was signed by more than 450 organizations which primarily focus on recognising seafarers as key workers by all governments worldwide.

Q.23) With reference to difference between a one-person company and sole proprietorship, consider the following statements:

1. For one-person company, the person and the company are considered as same legal entities.
2. In a sole proprietorship set-up the owner has unlimited liability.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.23) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
A one-person company is a company that can be formed by just one person as a shareholder. A single-person company and sole proprietorship differ significantly in how they are perceived in the eyes of law. For one-person company, the person and the company are considered separate legal entities. In sole proprietorship, the owner and the business are considered the same.	In a one-person company, the sole owner's liability is limited to that person's investment. In a sole proprietorship set-up, however, the owner has unlimited liability as they are not considered different legal entities.

Q.24) The Lalandar [Shatoot] Dam recently seen in news in the context of which of the following country?

- a) Bangladesh
- b) Afghanistan
- c) Bhutan
- d) Pakistan

Q.24) Solution (b)

- **MoU was signed for the construction of the Lalandar [Shatoot] Dam between India and Afghanistan recently.**
- The project is a part of the New Development Partnership between India and Afghanistan which will meet the drinking water needs of people in Kabul, provide irrigation water to nearby areas and rejuvenate irrigation and drainage networks.

- This is the second major dam being built by India in Afghanistan, after the India-Afghanistan Friendship Dam [Salma Dam].

Q.25) Consider the following statements regarding Carbon Watch App:

1. The App assesses the carbon footprint of an individual and helps in making people climate-smart citizens.
2. The App has been launched for the first time in India by the union territory of Chandigarh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.25) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The Carbon Watch application that can be downloaded on mobile focuses on individual's actions and calculates the carbon footprint based on four parameters: Water, Energy, Waste Generation and Transport (Vehicular movement). It will also provide information such as the national and world average of the emission, and the individual's level of emission generation and thus encourages people to be Climate-Smart Citizens.	Chandigarh became the first state or Union Territory in India to launch Carbon Watch , a mobile application to assess the carbon footprint of an individual. Carbon footprint is the amount of greenhouse gases- especially carbon dioxide-released into the atmosphere by a particular human activity.

Q.26) Arrange the following cities of India from East to West:

1. Jabalpur

2. Raiganj
3. Jhansi
4. Rajkot

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 2 – 3 – 1 – 4
- b) 4 – 3 – 1 – 2
- c) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
- d) 4 – 1 – 3 – 2

Q.26) Solution (c)

- Archaeological Survey of India, an attached office of Ministry of Culture, Government of India has established Six new Circles by bifurcation of its existing Circles as per details given below:-
 - i. Rajkot Circle, Gujarat – by bifurcation of Vadodara Circle.
 - ii. Jabalpur Circle, Madhya Pradesh – by bifurcation of Bhopal Circle.
 - iii. Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) Circle, Tamil Nadu – by bifurcation of Chennai & Thrissur Circle.
 - iv. Meerut Circle, Uttar Pradesh – by bifurcation of Agra circle
 - v. Jhansi Circle, Uttar Pradesh – by bifurcation of Lucknow Circle.
 - vi. Raiganj Circle, West Bengal – by bifurcation of Kolkata Circle.
- **Correct sequence (East to West)**
 - Raiganj (West Bengal) - 25.62°N 88.12°E
 - Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) - 23°10'N 79°56'E
 - Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh) - 25°26'N 78°34'E
 - Rajkot (Gujarat) - 22.30°N 70.78°E

Q.27) The 'Nurturing Neighbourhoods Challenge' is an initiative under which of the following policy/mission?

- a) National Food Security Mission
- b) Neighbourhood First Policy
- c) Smart Cities Mission

d) New Education Policy

Q.27) Solution (c)

- **The Nurturing Neighbourhoods Challenge is a 3-year initiative aimed at supporting early childhood-friendly neighbourhoods under the government's Smart Cities Mission.**
- The Smart Cities Mission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, announced 25 shortlisted cities for the 'Nurturing Neighbourhoods Challenge' cohort, in collaboration with the Bernard van Leer Foundation (BvLF) and technical partner WRI India.
- The cohort will receive technical assistance, capacity building and scale-up support to experiment, and implement trials and pilots over the next six months to demonstrate early wins, solicit citizen participation, and build consensus around their proposals.

Q.28) With reference to United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), consider the following statements:

1. It provides public and private finance work for the poor in the least developing countries (LDCs).
2. It was established by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.28) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) makes public and private finance work for the poor in the world's 46 least developed	UNCDF was established by UN's General Assembly in 1966 as an autonomous UN organization affiliated with UNDP. It

countries (LDCs). The original UNCDF mandate from the UN General Assembly (UNGA) is to “assist developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans”. The mandate was modified in 1973 to serve first and foremost but not exclusively the LDCs.

provides access to microfinance and investment capital. UNCDF programmes help to empower women, and are designed to catalyze larger capital flows from the private sector, national Governments and development partners, for maximum impact towards the internationally agreed developments goals.

Q.29) In which one of the following State the *Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary* is located?

- a) Odisha
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Jharkhand

Q.29) Solution (a)

- **Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary located in Kalahandi district and a popular tourist attraction of Odisha in India.**
- Recently, six elephants died of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) in Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Haemorrhagic septicaemia (HS) is a disease which infects animals that come in contact with contaminated water or soil by a contagious bacteria (*Pasteurella multocida*). In this disease the respiratory tract and lungs of the animals are affected, leading to severe pneumonia.

Q.30) Consider the following statements regarding Nai Roshni scheme:

1. It is a scheme to provide education and skill training to the youth from minority communities.
2. It is being implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations enrolled under the scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.30) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Nai Roshni is a scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women is being implemented across India by Ministry of Minority affairs. Nai Manzil is a scheme to provide education and skill training to the youth from minority communities.	Nai Roshni aims to empower and instill confidence in women by providing knowledge, tools, and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks, and other institutions at all levels. This includes empowerment of the trainee women so that they become independent and confident members of society. The Scheme is being implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) enrolled under the Nai Roshni Scheme.

Q.31) Introducing a boy, the girl said “He is the only son of my father’s mother’s only daughter-in-law”. How is the girl related to the boy?

- a) Sister
- b) Cousin
- c) Niece
- d) Aunt

Q.31) Solution (a)

Mother’s only daughter-in-law is wife.

Father’s wife is mother.

Only son of my mother has to be my brother. (Also the narrator of this statement has to be female, which is the case in the question)

The boy is girl’s brother.

Hence the girl is the boy's sister.

Q.32) Age of mother 10 years ago was 3 times the age of her son. After 10 years, mother's age will be twice that of his son. Find the ratio of their present ages.

- a) 11:7
- b) 9:5
- c) 7:4
- d) 7:3

Q.32) Solution (b)

We are given that; age of mother 10 years ago was 3 times the age of her son

So, let age of son be x and as mother's age is 3 times the age of her son, let it be $3x$, three years ago.

At present: Mother's age will be $(3x + 10)$ and son's age will be $(x + 10)$

After 10 years: Mother's age will be $(3x + 10) + 10$ and son's age will be $(x + 10) + 10$

Mother's age is twice that of son

$$(3x + 10) + 10 = 2 [(x + 10) + 10]$$

$$(3x + 20) = 2[x + 20]$$

Solving the equation, we get $x = 20$

We are asked to find the present ratio.

$$(3x + 10) : (x + 10) = 70 : 30 = 7 : 3$$

Q.33) The average marks of four subjects is 120. If 33 were misread as 13 during the calculation, what will be the correct average?

- a) 125
- b) 130
- c) 132
- d) 135

Q.33) Solution (a)

Correct average = $120 + ((33-13)/4) = 120 + 5 = 125$

Average given is 120. Difference of 33 and 13 is 20. That means 20 must be added to total. Then average of 20 is 5(because there are 4 subjects) and so 5 must be added to average i.e. correct average = $120+5 = 125$.

Q.34) In a family of six persons, L, M, N, F, P, Q, there are two married couples. F is grandmother of L and mother of M.N is wife of M and mother of Q.Q is the grand-daughter of P. How many male members are there in the family?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) Can't be determined

Q.34) Solution (d)

Here, the gender of L cannot be determined.

Q.35) One year ago, ratio of ages of Harish and Pratap was 5:6 respectively. After 4 years, this ratio becomes 6:7. How old is Pratap?

- a) 25 years
- b) 26 years
- c) 31 years
- d) 35 years

Q.35) Solution (c)

We are given that age ratio of Harish: Pratap = 5:6

Harish's age = $5x$ and Pratap's age = $6x$

One year ago, their age was $5x$ and $6x$. Hence at present, Harish's age = $5x + 1$ and Pratap's age = $6x + 1$

After 4 years,

$$\text{Harish's age} = (5x + 1) + 4 = (5x + 5)$$

$$\text{Pratap's age} = (6x + 1) + 4 = (6x + 5)$$

After 4 years, this ratio becomes 6:7. Therefore,

$$(5x + 5) / (6x + 5) = 6 / 7$$

$$7(5x + 5) = 6(6x + 5)$$

$$X = 5$$

$$\text{Pratap's present age} = (6x + 1) = (6 \times 5 + 1) = 31 \text{ years}$$

$$\text{Harish's present age} = (5x + 1) = (5 \times 5 + 1) = 26 \text{ years}$$

