CLAT CURRENT AFFAIRS

20 Practice Questions with Detailed Solutions | Legal & National Affairs

This set covers critical Current Affairs and Legal Knowledge topics tested in CLAT: new criminal laws, landmark Supreme Court rulings, constitutional amendments, international summits, space missions, and key regulatory updates. Difficulty spans Easy (E), Medium (M), and Hard (H).

DIFFICULTY BREAKDOWN

LEVEL	QUESTIONS	Q NUMBERS	BORDER INDICATOR
Easy	6	Q1 – Q6	Green
Medium	10	Q7 – Q16	Orange
Hard	4	Q17 – Q20	Red

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Q1. New Criminal Laws [Easy]

Easy

Which of the following new criminal legislations replaced the historic Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 in India?

(A) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
(B) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam
(C) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
(D) Bharatiya Suraksha Sanhita

Answer: (C) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita

Solution: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 replaced the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) replaced the CrPC, and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) replaced the Indian Evidence Act.

Q2. Constitutional Amendments [Easy]

Easy

The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (106th Constitutional Amendment Act) reserves what percentage of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies?

(A) 25%
(B) 33%
(C) 50%
(D) 30%

Answer: (B) 33%

Solution: The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act provides one-third (33%) reservation for women in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Q3. Space & Technology [Easy]

Easy

What is the official name of the landing site of India's Chandrayaan-3 mission on the lunar South Pole?

(A) Tiranga Point
(B) Shiv Shakti Point
(C) Vikram Point
(D) Jawahar Point

Answer: (B) Shiv Shakti Point

Solution: Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared August 23 (Chandrayaan-3 landing date) as 'National Space Day' and named the landing site on the Moon as 'Shiv Shakti Point'.

Q4. International Groups [Easy]

Easy

Which regional organization officially became a permanent member of the G20 during the New Delhi Summit under India's presidency?

(A) ASEAN
(B) African Union (AU)
(C) European Union (EU)
(D) SAARC

Answer: (B) African Union (AU)

Solution: The African Union (AU), representing 55 African nations, was admitted as a full permanent member of the G20 during the 18th G20 Summit in New Delhi in September 2023.

Q5. Environmental Law [Easy]

Easy

Which international agreement/protocol was primarily signed to phase out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and later amended via the Kigali Amendment?

(A) Paris Agreement
(B) Kyoto Protocol
(C) Montreal Protocol
(D) Rio Declaration

Answer: (C) Montreal Protocol

Solution: The Montreal Protocol (1987) regulates ozone-depleting substances. The 2016 Kigali Amendment added hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the phase-down list to combat global warming.

Q6. Judicial Appointments [Easy]

Easy

Under Article 124(2) of the Indian Constitution, who appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court of India?

(A) Prime Minister of India
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) President of India
(D) Union Law Minister

Answer: (C) President of India

Solution: Every Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President by warrant under his/her hand and seal after consultation with Supreme Court judges and High Court judges as deemed necessary (acting via the Collegium system).

Q7. Supreme Court Verdicts [Medium]

Medium

In February 2024, a 5-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court struck down the Electoral Bonds Scheme. Which fundamental right was held to be violated?

(A) Right to Equality (Article 14)
(B) Right to Freedom of Speech & Expression (Article 19(1)(a))
(C) Right to Life & Personal Liberty (Article 21)
(D) Right to Property (Article 300A)

Answer: (B) Right to Freedom of Speech & Expression (Article 19(1)(a))

Solution: The Supreme Court held that non-disclosure of political contributions violates the voters' Right to Information, which is an integral part of Article 19(1)(a).

Q8. Electoral Reforms [Medium]

Medium

Under the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners Act, 2033, who among the following is NOT part of the Selection Committee?

(A) Prime Minister
(B) Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Union Cabinet Minister nominated by PM

Answer: (C) Chief Justice of India

Solution: The 2023 Act replaced the CJI in the selection panel with a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister. The panel comprises the PM, Leader of Opposition/Largest Opposition Party leader, and a Cabinet Minister.

Q9. Telecommunications Act 2023 [Medium]

Medium

The Telecommunications Act, 2023 replaced which century-old legislation governing telecom networks in India?

(A) Indian Telegraph Act, 1885
(B) Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933
(C) Telecom Regulatory Authority Act, 1997
(D) Both (A) and (B)

Answer: (D) Both (A) and (B)

Solution: The Telecommunications Act, 2023 repeals and replaces the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933, and the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950.

Q10. Legal Concepts & Offence Changes [Medium]

Medium

Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, the old offence of 'Sedition' (Section 124A IPC) has been replaced by which provision?

(A) Section 152: Acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
(B) Section 121: Wage war against the State
(C) Section 197: False statements against national security
(D) Section 302: Anti-national activities

Answer: (A) Section 152: Acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India

Solution: Sedition as a named offence was repealed. Section 152 of the BNS penalizes acts threatening the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India, explicitly excluding lawful criticism.

Q11. Digital Data Protection [Medium]

Medium

Under the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, what is the maximum financial penalty that can be imposed on a Data Fiduciary for a significant data breach?

(A) ₹50 Crore
(B) ₹100 Crore
(C) ₹250 Crore
(D) ₹500 Crore

Answer: (C) ₹250 Crore

Solution: The DPDP Act, 2023 prescribes penalties up to ₹250 crore per instance for failure to observe reasonable security safeguards to prevent data breaches.

Q12. Article 370 Judgment [Medium]

Medium

In December 2023, upholding the abrogation of Article 370, the Supreme Court directed the Election Commission of India to hold assembly elections in J&K by which deadline?

(A) March 31, 2024
(B) September 30, 2024
(C) December 31, 2024
(D) August 15, 2024

Answer: (B) September 30, 2024

Solution: The Constitution Bench directed that steps be taken by the Election Commission of India to conduct elections to the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly by September 30, 2024.

Q13. International Courts [Medium]

Medium

South Africa filed a case against Israel at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) alleging violations of which international treaty?

(A) Geneva Convention 1949
(B) Genocide Convention 1948
(C) Rome Statute of ICC
(D) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Answer: (B) Genocide Convention 1948

Solution: In December 2023, South Africa instituted proceedings against Israel at the ICJ under the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide concerning Gaza.

Q14. Climate Change & Rights [Medium]

Medium

In *MK Ranjitsinh v. Union of India (2024)*, the Supreme Court recognized the right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change under which Constitutional articles?

(A) Article 14 and Article 21
(B) Article 19 and Article 32
(C) Article 21 and Article 48A
(D) Article 14 and Article 19

Answer: (A) Article 14 and Article 21

Solution: A 3-judge bench headed by CJI DY Chandrachud ruled that citizens have a fundamental right to be free from the adverse impacts of climate change, derived from Article 21 (Right to Life) and Article 14 (Equality).

Q15. Uniform Civil Code [Medium]

Medium

Which state became the first in post-independence India to pass a Bill implementing a Uniform Civil Code (UCC)?

(A) Goa
(B) Uttarakhand
(C) Gujarat
(D) Assam

Answer: (B) Uttarakhand

Solution: Uttarakhand became the first state in independent India to pass the Uniform Civil Code Bill, 2024. (Goa's civil code was inherited from Portuguese colonial rule in 1867).

Q16. Maritime Security & Alliances [Medium]

Medium

Which member country hosted the QUAD Leaders' Summit in 2024, focusing on Indo-Pacific maritime domain awareness?

(A) India
(B) United States
(C) Australia
(D) Japan

Answer: (B) United States

Solution: The 2024 QUAD Summit was hosted by President Joe Biden in Wilmington, Delaware, USA, in September 2024. India hosted the Quad summit in 2025.

Q17. Sub-classification of SC/STs [Hard]

Hard

In August 2024, a 7-judge Constitution Bench in *State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh* overruled which 2005 landmark ruling regarding sub-classification within Scheduled Castes?

(A) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
(B) E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh
(C) M. Nagaraj v. Union of India
(D) Jarnail Singh v. Lachhmi Narain Gupta

Answer: (B) E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh

Solution: By a 6:1 majority, the Supreme Court held that States have the constitutional power to sub-classify Scheduled Castes to grant targeted reservations, overruling the 2005 *E.V. Chinnaiah* decision.

Q18. Arbitral Enforcement & Curative Petitions [Hard]

Hard

In *DMRC v. Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (2024)*, the Supreme Court exercised its extraordinary curative jurisdiction under which Article to set aside its own 2021 judgment?

(A) Article 136
(B) Article 142
(C) Article 137
(D) Article 140

Answer: (B) Article 142

Solution: Curative petitions are entertained under Article 142 to prevent abuse of process and cure gross miscarriage of justice, as laid down in *Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra*.

Q19. Industrial Alcohol Jurisdiction [Hard]

Hard

In October 2024, a 9-judge Constitution Bench ruled 8:1 that States have legislative competence to regulate 'industrial alcohol'. Which Entry of List II (State List) was primarily interpreted?

(A) Entry 8: Intoxicating liquors

(B) Entry 24: Industries subject to parliamentary laws

(C) Entry 52: Taxes on entry of goods

(D) Entry 17: Water supply and storage

Answer: (A) Entry 8: Intoxicating liquors

Solution: The Supreme Court held that 'intoxicating liquor' in Entry 8 of List II encompasses all liquids containing alcohol that could potentially be misused for human consumption, including industrial alcohol, overruling *Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd. (1990)*.

Q20. Private Property and Article 39(b) [Hard]

Hard

In November 2024, a 9-judge Constitution Bench led by CJI DY Chandrachud held that privately owned resources do NOT automatically qualify as 'material resources of the community' under Article 39(b). Which judge authored a separate concurring opinion criticizing the dogma of socialist interpretation?

(A) Justice B.V. Nagarathna

(B) Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia

(C) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud

(D) Justice P.S. Narasimha

Answer: (C) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud

Solution: CJI D.Y. Chandrachud (for the 7-judge majority) held that not all private property is a material resource of the community, departing from Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer's 1970s socialist interpretation in *Sanjeev Coke*. Justice Nagarathna partially concurred, and Justice Dhulia dissented.

ANSWER KEY

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Q1: (C)	Q2: (B)	Q3: (B)	Q4: (B)	Q5: (C)
Q6	**Q7**	**Q8**	**Q9**	**Q10**
Q6: (C)	Q7: (B)	Q8: (C)	Q9: (D)	Q10: (A)
Q11	**Q12**	**Q13**	**Q14**	**Q15**
Q11: (C)	Q12: (B)	Q13: (B)	Q14: (A)	Q15: (B)
Q16	**Q17**	**Q18**	**Q19**	**Q20**
Q16: (B)	Q17: (B)	Q18: (B)	Q19: (A)	Q20: (C)

CLAT Prep Resource | Current Affairs & Legal Knowledge Practice Set | For educational use only