31. Who among the following was not awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 2024?  
(A) Raghunath Anant Mashelkar  
(B) Sunita Narain  
(C) Jitendra Singh  
(D) Arundhati Bhattacharya

Answer 31. (C) Jitendra Singh

Explanation:

* The official Padma Vibhushan awardees list for 2024 includes names such as Raghunath Anant Mashelkar, Sunita Narain, and Arundhati Bhattacharya.
* Jitendra Singh was not among those who received the Padma Vibhushan in 2024.
* This option has been excluded based on verified government announcements for that year.

32. The first Centre for Perishable Cargo (CPC) in Assam to promote export of agri-horticultural products was set up at which location?  
(A) Dibrugarh Airport  
(B) Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Guwahati  
(C) Silchar Airport  
(D) Jorhat Airport

Answer 32. (B) Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Guwahati

Explanation:

* The Centre for Perishable Cargo (CPC) at Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Guwahati, is the first such facility set up in Assam.
* This centre serves as a vital hub for the export of perishable agricultural and horticultural products from the region.
* Other airports in Assam do not host the first or main CPC, as initially implemented by relevant authorities.

33. Match the following freedom fighters (List-I) with their autobiographies or major works (List-II):  
List–I List–II  
a. Mahatma Gandhi 1. The Discovery of India  
b. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. The Story of My Experiments with Truth  
c. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 3. Autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru  
d. Jawaharlal Nehru 4. The Unfinished Autobiography  
(A) abcd → 2314  
(B) abcd → 3214  
(C) abcd → 2134  
(D) abcd → 1243

Answer 33. (C) abcd → 2134

Explanation:

* Mahatma Gandhi authored "The Story of My Experiments with Truth" (2).
* Jawaharlal Nehru wrote "The Discovery of India" (1).
* Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is linked to "The Unfinished Autobiography" (3 and 4 options swapped in some books, but "Unfinished Autobiography" most often refers to Patel).
* Jawaharlal Nehru also wrote "Autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru" (3, as per the matching).
* The correct mapping is a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4.

34. Consider the following statements on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015:  
(i) It allows juveniles aged 16-18 to be tried as adults in certain heinous crimes.  
(ii) It establishes Child Welfare Committees at the district level.  
(iii) It exempts juveniles from all forms of punishment including rehabilitation measures.  
(iv) It mandates adoption as a primary form of child protection.  
Select the correct answer from the options given below.  
(A) Only (i) and (ii) are correct  
(B) Only (ii) is correct  
(C) None of the statements is correct  
(D) All the statements are correct

Answer 34. (A) Only (i) and (ii) are correct

Explanation:

* The Act permits juveniles between 16-18 years to be tried as adults in cases of heinous crimes after a preliminary assessment.
* It also provides for the constitution of Child Welfare Committees at the district level to protect and support children in need.
* There is no clause exempting juveniles from all forms of punishment, as rehabilitation and reformation are integral to the Act.
* Adoption is promoted but not mandated as the primary form of protection in all cases.

35. The ‘Make in India’ initiative particularly focuses on which of the following sectors for boosting indigenous manufacturing?  
(A) Defence, Pharmaceuticals, and Textiles  
(B) Defence, Electronics, and Automotive  
(C) Pharmaceuticals, Automobiles, and Mining  
(D) Electronics, Mining, and Textiles

Answer 35. (B) Defence, Electronics, and Automotive

Explanation:

* The Make in India initiative targets sectors with significant potential for domestic manufacturing growth and export, like Defence, Electronics, and Automotive.
* These sectors are considered priority areas for boosting indigenous capabilities and attracting investments under this scheme.
* While pharmaceuticals and textiles are included, Defence, Electronics, and Automotive have received special attention.

36. The 103rd Constitutional Amendment of India introduced provisions related to:  
(A) Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)  
(B) Special category status to new Union Territories  
(C) Abolition of the upper age limit for civil services  
(D) Power devolution to Panchayats

Answer 36. (A) Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)

Explanation:

* The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act enables reservation for EWS in admissions to educational institutions and government jobs.
* It provides a 10% quota for individuals who fall under the EWS category, irrespective of their caste.
* The amendment does not pertain to special category statuses, age limit rules, or devolution to panchayats.

37. The Right to Freedom of Religion is guaranteed under which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?  
(A) Articles 25 to 28  
(B) Articles 14 to 16  
(C) Articles 19 to 22  
(D) Articles 21 to 24

Answer 37. (A) Articles 25 to 28

Explanation:

* Articles 25, 26, 27, and 28 of the Indian Constitution ensure freedom of conscience, free profession, practice, and propagation of religion.
* These articles collectively form the framework for freedom of religion in India.
* Other article ranges cover equality before law, protection of certain rights, and right to life but not specifically religious freedom.

38. Consider the following statements about the Assam Legislative Assembly:  
(i) The first Assembly session after Independence was held in Shillong.  
(ii) The Assembly was shifted permanently to Dispur in 1972 when Shillong became the capital of Meghalaya.  
(iii) The Assembly has a strength of 126 members.  
(iv) The Assam Assembly is a bicameral legislature.  
(A) (i) and (ii) only  
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
(C) (ii) and (iv) only  
(D) All of the above

Answer 38. (B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only

Explanation:

* The first session of the post-independence Assam Assembly happened in Shillong.
* The capital—including the Assembly—was shifted to Dispur in 1972, coinciding with Meghalaya’s formation.
* The Assembly consists of 126 members, making it a unicameral legislature, not bicameral.

39. Which of the following are appointed/constituted by the President of India?  
(i) Election Commission of India  
(ii) National Human Rights Commission  
(iii) NITI Aayog  
(iv) National Disaster Management Authority  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
(A) (i) and (ii) only  
(B) (ii) and (iv) only  
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only

Answer 39. (C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

Explanation:

* The President appoints the members of the Election Commission of India, National Human Rights Commission, and National Disaster Management Authority.
* NITI Aayog is constituted by a Cabinet resolution, not directly appointed by the President.
* Therefore, only (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct.

40. Which of the following is/are characteristic(s) of Federal Systems?  
(i) Written constitution  
(ii) Division of powers between central and regional governments  
(iii) Independent judiciary  
(iv) Bicameral legislature  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) only  
(B) (ii) and (iv) only  
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) only  
(D) All of the above

Answer 40. (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

Explanation:

* Federal systems generally have a written constitution, a clear division of powers, and an independent judiciary to resolve disputes.
* Bicameral legislatures are common but not a necessary feature for all federal systems, as some may have unicameral legislatures.
* Thus, (i), (ii), and (iii) are essential federal features; (iv) is not mandatory.