1. Who among the following was not selected for the Bharat Ratna in the year 2025?  
   (A) Satyendra Nath Bose  
   (B) Lata Mangeshkar  
   (C) Ratan Tata  
   (D) Dr. Manmohan Singh

Answer 31. (B) Lata Mangeshkar

Explanation:

* The 2025 Bharat Ratna selections included Satyendra Nath Bose (posthumous), Ratan Tata, and Dr. Manmohan Singh as publicly announced for that year.
* Lata Mangeshkar had already been conferred the Bharat Ratna earlier (2001), and thus was not a 2025 selectee.
* Therefore, among the options, the name not selected in 2025 is Lata Mangeshkar.

1. India’s first night-sky sanctuary in the Northeast is being developed in which location to promote Astro-tourism?  
   (A) Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh  
   (B) Ziro Valley, Arunachal Pradesh  
   (C) Hanle, Ladakh  
   (D) Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh

Answer 32. (A) Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh

Explanation:

* A dark-sky/astronomy tourism initiative has been taken up in Dirang in Arunachal Pradesh to create the Northeast’s first such sanctuary.
* Hanle Dark Sky Reserve is India’s first overall but is in Ladakh, not the Northeast.
* Ziro and Tawang host festivals and monasteries respectively, without formal designation as the Northeast night-sky sanctuary.

1. Match the following Indian leaders (List-I) with the movements/initiatives they are associated with (List-II):  
   List–I — List-II  
   a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak — 1. Ganapati Festival and Home Rule Movement  
   b. Subhas Chandra Bose — 2. Indian National Army and Forward Bloc  
   c. M. K. Gandhi — 3. Non-cooperation Movement and Satyagraha  
   d. Jawaharlal Nehru — 4. Quit India Movement and Planning Commission  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) abcd → 1234  
   (B) abcd → 1243  
   (C) abcd → 1342  
   (D) abcd → 1432

Answer 33. (A) abcd → 1234

Explanation:

* Tilak popularized Ganapati festival for mass mobilization and led the Home Rule Movement.
* Subhas spearheaded the INA and founded the Forward Bloc after leaving Congress leadership.
* Gandhi led Satyagraha campaigns and the Non-Cooperation Movement.
* Nehru was central to the Quit India leadership phase and as PM established the Planning Commission.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Privacy as declared by the Supreme Court in 2017:  
   (i) The Right to Privacy is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution.  
   (ii) It guarantees complete protection against surveillance by the state under all circumstances.  
   (iii) Consent of the individual is mandatory for data collection and storage.  
   (iv) Privacy includes informational as well as physical and bodily privacy.  
   Select the correct answer from the options given below.  
   (A) Only (i), (iii), and (iv) 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), (iii), and (iv) are correct

Explanation:

* The Puttaswamy judgment affirmed privacy as a fundamental right emanating from Article 21 and other facets of Part III.
* The Court did not hold a blanket ban on state surveillance; restrictions can exist if they meet legality, necessity, and proportionality tests.
* The judgment recognized informational privacy and emphasized consent and purpose limitation as core data protection principles.

1. Which of the following are challenges faced by the Indian Defence Industrial Corridors?  
   (i) Inadequate skilled workforce in defence manufacturing  
   (ii) Limited private sector participation  
   (iii) Complex regulatory framework  
   (iv) Lack of sufficient R&D investment  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

Answer 35. (D) All of the above

Explanation:

* Building a specialized skilled workforce remains a persistent hurdle for precision defence manufacturing.
* Private sector depth is improving but remains constrained by capital intensity and certification barriers.
* Regulatory complexity and long procurement cycles deter investment.
* R&D intensity needs to rise to absorb and develop advanced technologies indigenously.

1. The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act relates to:  
   (A) Establishment of the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)  
   (B) Empowering the Election Commission with expanded powers  
   (C) Setting up the Goods and Services Tax Council  
   (D) Introduction of Right to Privacy as a fundamental right

Answer 36. (A) Establishment of the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)

Explanation:

* The 99th Amendment created the NJAC to replace the collegium system, though it was later struck down by the Supreme Court.
* GST Council is linked to the 101st Amendment, not the 99th.
* Right to Privacy was recognized judicially, not by constitutional amendment.

1. The concept of “Reasonable Restrictions” on Fundamental Rights in India is primarily mentioned under which Article?  
   (A) Article 19(2)  
   (B) Article 21  
   (C) Article 14  
   (D) Article 15

Answer 37. (A) Article 19(2)

Explanation:

* Article 19 includes clauses (2) to (6) providing grounds on which reasonable restrictions can be imposed on freedoms guaranteed in Article 19(1).
* Articles 14 and 15 address equality and non-discrimination; Article 21 concerns life and liberty without explicit reasonable-restrictions clauses.

1. Consider the following statements on Women’s Representation in Assam Assembly:  
   (i) The first woman elected to the Assam Assembly was Rajkumari Bibhabati Devi in 1946.  
   (ii) A total of 6 women were elected in the first Assam Assembly elections post-Independence (1952).  
   (iii) The Women’s Reservation Bill (2023) proposes 33% reservation including in Assemblies like Assam’s.  
   (iv) No woman has ever been a Speaker of Assam Legislative Assembly.  
   (A) (i) and (ii) only  
   (B) (iii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (D) All are correct

Answer 38. (B) (iii) and (iv) only

Explanation:

* The 2023 constitutional amendment enabling 33% reservation for women applies to Lok Sabha and state assemblies, including Assam.
* Assam has not had a woman as Speaker to date, making statement (iv) correct.
* The specific historical claims in (i) and (ii) are not accurate as stated for those years and counts.

1. Which of the following institutions are involved in the process of formulation and monitoring of government policy?  
   (i) NITI Aayog  
   (ii) Finance Commission  
   (iii) Election Commission  
   (iv) Central Vigilance Commission  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i) and (ii) only  
   (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* NITI Aayog is the central policy think tank guiding strategy, reforms, and monitoring initiatives.
* The Finance Commission recommends fiscal transfers and principles guiding grants and devolution, shaping fiscal policy.
* The Central Vigilance Commission influences governance through anti-corruption oversight affecting policy implementation.
* The Election Commission administers elections independently; it does not formulate or monitor public policy.

1. Which of the following features do Indian and USA federal systems share?  
   (i) Judicial independence  
   (ii) Bicameral legislature  
   (iii) Division of powers by written constitution  
   (iv) Separate citizenship for states  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (i) and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* Both countries have independent judiciaries, bicameral legislatures, and written constitutions that distribute powers between union and states.
* India follows single citizenship; the USA does not confer a separate state citizenship distinct from national citizenship in the sense implied.