1. Who among the following was not conferred the International Gandhi Peace Prize in 2024?  
   (A) Malala Yousafzai  
   (B) Kailash Satyarthi  
   (C) Aung San Suu Kyi  
   (D) Medha Patkar

Answer 31. (D) Medha Patkar

Explanation:

* The Gandhi Peace Prize is conferred by the Government of India annually; among the names listed, Malala Yousafzai, Kailash Satyarthi, and Aung San Suu Kyi are globally recognized peace laureates associated with such honors in different years.
* Medha Patkar was not conferred the International Gandhi Peace Prize in 2024 among the listed options.

1. Assam’s first Skill University, a specialized institute dedicated to vocational education and industry linkage, is being set up at:  
   (A) Nagaon  
   (B) Mangaldoi  
   (C) Darrang (Mazbat)  
   (D) Changsari, Kamrup

Answer 32. (B) Mangaldoi

Explanation:

* Assam Skill University is being established at Mangaldoi in Darrang district under an externally aided project.
* The university serves as the state’s first dedicated skill university to align vocational training with industry needs.

1. Match the following economists (List-I) with their key works (List-II):  
   List–I — List–II  
   a. Amartya Sen — 1. Capitalism and Freedom  
   b. John Kenneth Galbraith — 2. Development as Freedom  
   c. Milton Friedman — 3. The Affluent Society  
   d. J.M. Keynes — 4. The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) abcd → 2413  
   (B) abcd → 3241  
   (C) abcd → 4132  
   (D) abcd → 4231

Answer 33. (A) abcd → 2413

Explanation:

* Amartya Sen wrote Development as Freedom linking capabilities and development.
* John Kenneth Galbraith authored The Affluent Society critiquing conventional measures of prosperity.
* Milton Friedman wrote Capitalism and Freedom advocating free-market policies.
* J.M. Keynes authored The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money foundational to macroeconomics.

1. Consider the following statements on the Draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022:  
   (i) It proposes the introduction of a Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.  
   (ii) It aims to promote renewable energy through amendments in tariff structures.  
   (iii) The Bill provides for establishment of a National Renewable Energy Management Agency  
   (iv) It encourages open access and promotes competition among electricity generators.  
   Select the correct answer from the options given below.  
   (A) Only (ii), (iii), and (iv) are correct  
   (B) Only (i) and (ii) are correct  
   (C) None of the statements is correct  
   (D) All the statements are correct

Answer 34. (C) None of the statements is correct

Explanation:

* A Central Electricity Regulatory Commission already exists under the Electricity Act, 2003; the Bill does not propose to introduce it afresh.
* The Bill’s central thrust is distribution competition and non-discriminatory open access; while it has implications for renewable procurement, it does not expressly create a new national renewable energy management agency or overhaul tariffs solely to promote renewables.
* It encourages open access for distribution competition rather than competition “among generators” per se.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP) 2020:  
   (i) It emphasizes enhancing indigenous content in defence procurement.  
   (ii) It simplifies procedures to enable faster acquisition.  
   (iii) It mandates open global procurement for all defence equipment.  
   (iv) It encourages collaboration with Startups and MSMEs.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (i) and (iii) only  
   (D) All of the above

Answer 35. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

Explanation:

* DAP 2020 raises indigenous content thresholds and prioritizes Buy (Indian–IDDM) categories to deepen self-reliance.
* It streamlines processes and promotes faster, transparent procurement.
* It does not mandate global procurement for all items; instead, it promotes domestic industry and collaborations with Startups and MSMEs through Make and SP models.

1. The 91st Constitutional Amendment imposed restrictions primarily on:  
   (A) Number of ministers in the Council of Ministers  
   (B) The scope of Fundamental Rights  
   (C) The power of the President to dissolve assemblies  
   (D) The age for retirement of judges

Answer 36. (A) Number of ministers in the Council of Ministers

Explanation:

* The 91st Amendment capped the size of the Council of Ministers at 15% of the strength of the lower House and strengthened anti-defection provisions.
* It did not change the scope of Fundamental Rights, presidential dissolution powers, or judicial retirement age.

1. The Fundamental Right to Education for children aged 6 to 14 years is guaranteed under which Article?  
   (A) Article 21A  
   (B) Article 19(1)(a)  
   (C) Article 17  
   (D) Article 15(1)

Answer 37. (A) Article 21A

Explanation:

* Article 21A, inserted by the 86th Constitutional Amendment, guarantees free and compulsory education to children aged 6 to 14 years.
* The other Articles relate to freedom of speech, abolition of untouchability, and prohibition of discrimination.

1. Consider the following statements about Lok Sabha constituencies in Assam (2024 Delimitation context):  
   (i) Kokrajhar is reserved for Scheduled Tribes.  
   (ii) Karimganj is reserved for Scheduled Castes.  
   (iii) Autonomous District constituency includes Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong, and West Karbi Anglong.  
   (iv) Tezpur constituency lies entirely to the north of the Brahmaputra.  
   (A) (i) and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (D) All are correct

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

Explanation:

* Kokrajhar continues to be reserved for ST and the Autonomous District (Diphu) seat covers Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong, and Dima Hasao.
* Post-delimitation, Karimganj is the SC-reserved seat in Barak Valley.
* Tezpur’s areas have been reconfigured in the delimitation exercise and do not now lie entirely on the north bank.

1. Which of the following bodies are appointed by the Parliament of India?  
   (i) Planning Commission (now replaced by NITI Aayog)  
   (ii) Chief Election Commissioner  
   (iii) Central Vigilance Commission  
   (iv) Public Enterprises Selection Board  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i) and (iii) only  
   (B) (iii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

Answer 39. (B) (iii) and (iv) only

Explanation:

* The Planning Commission/NITI Aayog are executive bodies created by government—not appointed by Parliament.
* The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the President under Article 324 via a statutory process, not by Parliament.
* The Central Vigilance Commission and the Public Enterprises Selection Board are statutory bodies whose appointments are made through processes laid down by or under Acts/resolutions linked to Parliament.

1. Which of the following is/are common to Indian and Australian federalism?  
   (i) Strong central government  
   (ii) Written constitution  
   (iii) Bicameral parliaments  
   (iv) Unequal representation in upper house  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (C) (i) and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

Answer 40. (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only

Explanation:

* Both India and Australia have a written constitution and bicameral federal parliaments.
* In both, the upper house (Rajya Sabha/Senate) has unequal representation across units (states in Australia; India’s allocation by population leads to unequal seat shares).
* “Strong central government” is especially characteristic of India’s quasi-federal model; Australia’s is more classic federal, so it is not a feature common to both in the same sense.