1. Which of the following personalities was not named the Brand Ambassador for the Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 in 2025?  
   (A) PV Sindhu  
   (B) Saina Nehwal  
   (C) Mary Kom  
   (D) Bajrang Punia

Answer 31. (B) Saina Nehwal

Explanation:

* PV Sindhu, Mary Kom, and Bajrang Punia were publicly associated with awareness campaigns and recognitions for their contributions to Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0.
* Saina Nehwal’s name was not officially included among the 2025 brand ambassadors for this initiative.
* The campaign focused on sporting icons with recent public and government engagement in 2025.

1. Assam’s first heliport, constructed to boost tourism in Upper Assam, is located at:  
   (A) Majuli  
   (B) Sivasagar  
   (C) Jorhat  
   (D) Tinsukia

Answer 32. (C) Jorhat

Explanation:

* Jorhat houses Assam’s first dedicated heliport with facilities to support tourism and strategic connectivity in Upper Assam.
* The project enhances access to several eco-cultural and heritage destinations in the region.
* Majuli, Sivasagar, and Tinsukia have helipads and airstrips but do not host Assam's first specialized heliport.

1. Match the following scientific personalities (List-I) with their achievements (List-II):  
   List–I — List–II  
   a. C.V. Raman — 1. Discovery of the neutron  
   b. Homi J. Bhabha — 2. Father of the Indian nuclear program  
   c. S. Chandrasekhar — 3. Raman Effect  
   d. James Chadwick — 4. Chandrasekhar Limit  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) abcd → 3241  
   (B) abcd → 4123  
   (C) abcd → 2413  
   (D) abcd → 1342

Answer 33. (A) abcd → 3241

Explanation:

* C.V. Raman is renowned for the Raman Effect, which won him the Nobel Prize in Physics.
* Homi J. Bhabha is acknowledged as the father of India’s nuclear program.
* Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar formulated the Chandrasekhar Limit, a fundamental principle in stellar astrophysics.
* James Chadwick discovered the neutron, a major breakthrough in nuclear science.

1. Consider the following statements about the Consumer Protection Act, 2019:  
   (i) It established the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA).  
   (ii) The Act only covers goods and excludes services.  
   (iii) It enables class action suits by consumers for protection against unfair trade practices.  
   (iv) The Act mandates product liability for manufacturers and service providers.  
   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 Act established the CCPA to address unfair trade practices and protect consumer rights.
* It covers both goods and services, making statement (ii) incorrect.
* Class action provisions allow groups of consumers to seek redressal collectively.
* Product liability ensures that manufacturers and providers are accountable for harm caused by defective goods or services.

1. Which of the following are key components of the Indian Defence Export Strategy?  
   (i) Promoting defence exports to ‘friendly foreign countries’  
   (ii) Streamlining licensing and procedural requirements  
   (iii) Mandatory offset obligations for defence imports  
   (iv) Setting up exclusive defence trade fairs in India  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (C) (i), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* The strategy encourages exports to partner nations termed ‘friendly foreign countries’.
* It works to make procedures and licensing faster and more transparent for Indian firms.
* Organizing defence-focused trade fairs aids global showcasing and export facilitation.
* While offsets are relevant for imports, they are not a core export promotion mechanism.

1. The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act primarily deals with:  
   (A) Promotion and development of cooperative societies  
   (B) Reservation for women in local bodies  
   (C) Right to Information Act  
   (D) Regulation of trade unions

Answer 36. (A) Promotion and development of cooperative societies

Explanation:

* The 97th Amendment gave constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies, emphasizing their democratic functioning and autonomy.
* The amendment added Article 43B and inserted Part IXB in the Constitution.
* The other options pertain to distinct legal reforms and amendments.

1. The Supreme Court verdict in the Kesavananda Bharati case primarily dealt with the interpretation of which doctrine?  
   (A) Basic Structure Doctrine  
   (B) Doctrine of Severability  
   (C) Doctrine of Equality  
   (D) Doctrine of Essential Features

Answer 37. (A) Basic Structure Doctrine

Explanation:

* The judgment established that Parliament's power to amend the Constitution is limited by the basic structure, which cannot be altered or destroyed.
* The doctrine ensures foundational constitutional principles remain protected against amendments.

1. Consider the following statements on the 2019 Citizenship (Amendment) Act and its implications in Assam:  
   (i) The Act amended the 1955 Citizenship Act to provide citizenship to non-Muslim migrants from Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.  
   (ii) Assam witnessed major protests as the cutoff date under the Assam Accord (1971) was perceived to be diluted.  
   (iii) Sixth Schedule areas of Assam and states under Inner Line Permit were exempted.  
   (iv) The Act was first implemented in Assam before other Northeast states.  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (iii) only  
   (D) All are correct

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

Explanation:

* The Act’s provisions focus on non-Muslim migrants (Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians) from the specified nations.
* Assam saw protests due to fears that the CAA’s date of December 2014 overrode local cutoffs, challenging the Assam Accord’s basis.
* Exemptions applied to tribal-majority areas (Sixth Schedule) and states with Inner Line Permit to address local anxieties.
* The Act was not specifically rolled out in Assam before other North Eastern states.

1. Which of the following bodies are involved in administrative reforms in India?  
   (i) Administrative Reforms Commission  
   (ii) NITI Aayog  
   (iii) Public Accounts Committee  
   (iv) Personnel Selection Committee  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i) and (ii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (iii) and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

Answer 39. (A) (i) and (ii) only

Explanation:

* The Administrative Reforms Commission has historically led recommendations for governance and process re-engineering.
* NITI Aayog now plays a key role in administrative efficiency, digital governance, and cooperative federalism.
* Public Accounts Committee oversees financial propriety, and Personnel Selection is operational rather than policy-focused.

1. Which features are common to both Indian and German federalism?  
   (i) Division of powers through federal constitution  
   (ii) Bicameral legislature with upper house representing states  
   (iii) Strong role of states in economic planning  
   (iv) Provision for direct election of federal executives  
   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 India and Germany are federal states where power sharing is anchored in a written constitution.
* Each has a bicameral parliament: Rajya Sabha (India) and Bundesrat (Germany) represent constituent states.
* German Länder and Indian states share responsibilities in planning and implementation.
* Only Germany (not India) has a system with significant direct election of the federal executive in the Bundesrat context, not at the federal head level as in some presidential systems.