1. Who was not inducted as a member of the Rajya Sabha in the year 2025?  
   (A) Sachin Tendulkar  
   (B) Kangana Ranaut  
   (C) Raghuram Rajan  
   (D) A. R. Rahman

Answer 31. (A) Sachin Tendulkar

Explanation:

* In 2025, Sachin Tendulkar was not inducted as a member of the Rajya Sabha; his tenure in the Rajya Sabha was in previous years.
* Kangana Ranaut, Raghuram Rajan, and A. R. Rahman were included among the new appointees in 2025.
* Sachin’s name does not appear in the recent induction list for that year.

1. The first dedicated ethanol production unit from maize and sugarcane in Assam has been set up at:  
   (A) Golaghat  
   (B) Nagaon  
   (C) Dibrugarh  
   (D) Dhemaji

Answer 32. (A) Golaghat

Explanation:

* Golaghat became the location for Assam’s pioneering ethanol production facility, boosting biofuel production from maize and sugarcane.
* This step marks a significant development in Assam’s agro-industrial sector and is targeted at promoting renewable energy and farmer interests.
* Other listed locations have not hosted the first such dedicated plant.

1. Match the following Indian social reformers (List-I) with the movements they led/associated with (List-II):  
   List–I — List-II  
   a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy — 1. Brahmo Samaj  
   b. Jyotirao Phule — 2. Satya Shodhak Samaj  
   c. E.V. Ramasamy — 3. Self-Respect Movement  
   d. B.R. Ambedkar — 4. Dalit Movement  
   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:

* Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the Brahmo Samaj focused on social-religious reform.
* Jyotirao Phule founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj to combat caste discrimination and advocate social equality.
* E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar) led the Self-Respect Movement in South India.
* B.R. Ambedkar championed the Dalit Movement and worked for social justice and equality.

1. Consider the following statements on the Right to Education Act, 2009:  
   (i) It mandates free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14 years.  
   (ii) It requires private schools to reserve 25% seats for children from economically weaker sections.  
   (iii) The Act applies to all educational institutions including madrasas and religious schools.  
   (iv) It provides for the establishment of education tribunals at the district level.  
   Select the correct answer from the options given below.  
   (A) Only (i) and (ii) are correct  
   (B) Only (iii) and (iv) are 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 RTE Act guarantees free and compulsory education for 6-14-year-olds and directs private schools to reserve 25% of seats for economically weaker and disadvantaged children.
* The Act does not cover all types of educational institutions, such as purely religious schools and madrasas, unless they receive government support.
* Provisions for special tribunals at the district level are not mandated by this Act.

1. The Defence Corridors are expected to generate economic benefits by:  
   (i) Creating employment opportunities  
   (ii) Boosting MSME and Startup ecosystem  
   (iii) Reducing dependency on defence imports  
   (iv) Encouraging foreign direct investment (FDI) in defence manufacturing  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (C) (i) and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

Answer 35. (D) All of the above

Explanation:

* Defence Corridors in India promote indigenous defence manufacturing, which helps cut import dependence and fosters innovation among MSMEs and startups.
* The presence of large defence infrastructure creates direct and indirect employment opportunities.
* Policy emphasis also includes attracting FDI to bring technology and investment into the sector.

1. The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act led to the introduction of:  
   (A) Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime in India  
   (B) Right to Education as a fundamental right  
   (C) National Food Security Act  
   (D) Digital India Program

Answer 36. (A) Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime in India

Explanation:

* The 101st Constitutional Amendment enabled the GST, a major tax reform that replaced a web of indirect taxes with a single national system applied to goods and services.
* Other listed options correspond to different constitutional amendments or legislative actions.

1. Article 370, which granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir, was abrogated in which year?  
   (A) 2018  
   (B) 2019  
   (C) 2020  
   (D) 2021

Answer 37. (B) 2019

Explanation:

* Article 370’s special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir were revoked with Presidential Order and parliamentary legislation in August 2019.
* This historical change redefined the administrative status and federal relationship with Jammu and Kashmir.

1. Consider the following statements regarding Rajya Sabha representation of Assam:  
   (i) Assam sends 7 members to the Rajya Sabha.  
   (ii) Members are elected by the elected members of the Assam Legislative Assembly.  
   (iii) The term of a Rajya Sabha member is 6 years, with one-third of seats retiring every 2 years.  
   (iv) Nominated members from Assam have often been appointed by the Governor.  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (i) and (iv) only  
   (D) All are correct

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

Explanation:

* Assam’s quota in the Rajya Sabha is seven, filled by MLAs through a single transferable vote system.
* The constitutional term for a Rajya Sabha member is six years, with staggered retirements every two years for continuity.
* Nominated members of Rajya Sabha are appointed by the President, not by any Governor, so statement (iv) is incorrect.

1. Consider the following bodies:  
   (i) Law Commission of India  
   (ii) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes  
   (iii) Planning Commission  
   (iv) Central Information Commission  
   Which of the above are reconstituted by the President of India?  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (i) and (iii) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* Law Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, and Central Information Commission are established and reconstituted under presidential or central government authority.
* The Planning Commission, now replaced by NITI Aayog, was constituted by a resolution of the Union Cabinet, not by the President.

1. Which of the following federal principles are seen in Indian, Swiss, and Canadian federalism?  
   (i) Written constitution  
   (ii) Power to amend constitution shared between centre and states  
   (iii) Single citizenship  
   (iv) Direct election of the head of state  
   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:

* All three countries have written constitutions and share some constitutional amendment powers between their central and state/provincial governments.
* Single citizenship is seen in Indian and Canadian systems, in contrast to dual citizenship in certain federations.
* Direct election of the head of state is unique to some federations and not common to all three listed; in India and Canada, the head of state is not directly elected.