41. Which of the following is correct regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy?  
(A) They are fundamental rights enforceable by courts  
(B) They aim to establish a social order promoting welfare of people  
(C) They restrict the powers of the State to legislate on social issues  
(D) They are only applicable to the Union Government and not the states

Answer 41. (B) They aim to establish a social order promoting welfare of people

Explanation:

* The Directive Principles guide the state to establish a social and economic order aimed at the welfare of the people.
* They are not enforceable as fundamental rights but act as guidelines for governance.
* They apply to both Union and State governments and do not restrict legislative powers but provide direction.

42. In India, the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution applies to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas in which of the following States?  
(A) Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra  
(B) Jharkhand, Odisha, and Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Nagaland, Manipur, and Tripura  
(D) All of the above

Answer 42. (D) All of the above

Explanation:

* The Fifth Schedule protects Scheduled Areas in multiple states including Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and also the northeastern states like Nagaland, Manipur, and Tripura.

43. Which of the following Union Territories in India were granted statehood most recently?  
(A) Dadra and Nagar Haveli  
(B) Puducherry  
(C) Jammu and Kashmir  
(D) Ladakh

Answer 43. (C) Jammu and Kashmir

Explanation:

* Jammu and Kashmir was the most recent Union Territory elevated to statehood status, with the bifurcation of the former state into two Union Territories Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh in 2019.
* Puducherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli continue as Union Territories, and Ladakh remains a UT.

44. Article 371B of the Indian Constitution makes a special provision for Assam by providing for:  
(A) A Committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly consisting of members elected from Tribal Areas of the State  
(B) The establishment of an Autonomous Council for the Bodoland region  
(C) Reservation of Assembly seats for Scheduled Tribes in Assam  
(D) Direct central administration in tribal-majority districts

Answer 44. (A) A Committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly consisting of members elected from Tribal Areas of the State

Explanation:

* Article 371B provides for a committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly constituted of members elected from tribal areas to safeguard their interests.
* Autonomous Councils and reservations are under different provisions.

45. Article 141 of the Constitution of India states that:  
(A) Laws inconsistent with the Directive Principles are void  
(B) Supreme Court judgments are binding on all courts within India  
(C) Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights  
(D) The President can promulgate ordinances when Parliament is not in session

Answer 45. (B) Supreme Court judgments are binding on all courts within India

Explanation:

* Article 141 declares that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts in India.
* Other options pertain to different constitutional provisions.

46. Match the following Governors of Assam with their corresponding periods of service:  
List-I (Governors) List-II (Tenure)  
a. Sri Prakasa 1. 1949–1956  
b. Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla 2. 1947–1949  
c. Jairamdas Daulatram 3. 1956–1962  
d. Vishnu Sahay 4. 1968–1973  
(A) abcd → 2 1 3 4  
(B) abcd → 1 2 3 4  
(C) abcd → 2 3 1 4  
(D) abcd → 4 3 2 1

Answer 46. (A) abcd → 2 1 3 4

Explanation:

* Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla served as Governor of Assam from 1947 to 1949.
* Sri Prakasa held office from 1949 to 1956.
* Jairamdas Daulatram governed from 1956 to 1962.
* Vishnu Sahay’s tenure was from 1968 to 1973.

47. In which of the following situations can the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) be filed in the Indian judiciary?  
(A) When a private individual wishes to challenge a private contract dispute  
(B) When a matter concerns issues affecting the public at large  
(C) Only when approached by the Central Government  
(D) For appeals against civil cases only

Answer 47. (B) When a matter concerns issues affecting the public at large

Explanation:

* PILs are filed in the public interest to address matters affecting the community or general public, not private disputes.
* They can be initiated by any individual or group as long as it concerns public welfare.

48. Which of the following statements about the Rule of Law in India are correct?  
(i) The Constitution reflects the Rule of Law principle in its structure  
(ii) Rule of Law prohibits arbitrary use of power by the state  
(iii) Rule of Law mandates equal justice for all persons  
(iv) Rule of Law is not enforceable through judiciary  
Select the correct answer:  
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
(B) (ii) and (iv) only  
(C) (i) and (iv) only  
(D) All of the above

Answer 48. (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only

Explanation:

* The Rule of Law is a fundamental principle reflected in India’s Constitution.
* It prohibits arbitrary and unequal exercise of power and mandates equal justice.
* It is enforceable by the judiciary, making statement (iv) incorrect.

49. According to the Lewis Model of development, the dual economy consists of:  
(i) A traditional agricultural sector  
(ii) A modern industrial sector  
(iii) A service sector  
(iv) A subsistence informal sector  
Which of the following is the correct description?  
(A) (i) and (ii) only  
(B) (ii) and (iii) only  
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
(D) All of the above

Answer 49. (A) (i) and (ii) only

Explanation:

* The Lewis Model describes a dual economy consisting of a traditional agricultural sector and a modern industrial sector.
* Service and informal sectors are not part of the original Lewis Model framework.

50. Which of the following biofuel feedstocks are considered third-generation biofuels?  
(i) Algae  
(ii) Municipal solid waste  
(iii) Palm oil  
(iv) Switchgrass  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
(A) (i) only  
(B) (i) and (ii) only  
(C) (ii) and (iii) only  
(D) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

Answer 50. (A) (i) only

Explanation:

* Third-generation biofuels are primarily derived from algae due to their high yield and sustainability.
* Municipal solid waste and switchgrass are generally classified as second-generation biofuel feedstocks.
* Palm oil is a first-generation biofuel feedstock derived from food crops.