1. Consider the following as Directive Principles of State Policy:  
   (i) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women  
   (ii) Promotion of cottage industries in rural areas  
   (iii) Right to work in factories  
   (iv) Protection of environment and wildlife  
   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 41. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

Explanation:

* Equal pay for equal work is a Directive Principle under Article 39(d).
* Promotion of cottage industries in rural areas is included under Article 43.
* Protection of the environment and wildlife is covered under Article 48A.
* The right to work in factories specifically is not mentioned as a Directive Principle but falls under labor laws and Fundamental Rights, making (iii) incorrect.

1. The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution provides for tribal administration primarily in:  
   (A) Northeastern States such as Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura  
   (B) Central Indian States like Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh  
   (C) Western States like Rajasthan  
   (D) Southern States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Answer 42. (A) Northeastern States such as Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura

Explanation:

* The Sixth Schedule pertains to autonomous district councils in tribal areas of Northeast India, specifically in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, and parts of Assam.
* Other states are governed under different provisions.

1. Which of these states was created in the year 2000?  
   (A) Uttarakhand  
   (B) Sikkim  
   (C) Mizoram  
   (D) Nagaland

Answer 43. (A) Uttarakhand

Explanation:

* Uttarakhand (formerly Uttaranchal) was carved out of Uttar Pradesh in 2000 along with Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.
* Sikkim, Mizoram, and Nagaland achieved statehood earlier.

1. Which Constitutional Amendment Act inserted Article 371B relating to Assam?  
   (A) 13th Amendment Act, 1962  
   (B) 22nd Amendment Act, 1969  
   (C) 16th Amendment Act, 1963  
   (D) 27th Amendment Act, 1971

Answer 44. (B) 22nd Amendment Act, 1969

Explanation:

* Article 371B was added by the 22nd Amendment to provide a committee representing tribal members in Assam’s Legislative Assembly.

1. Under which Article does the Supreme Court have original jurisdiction in disputes between States or between the Centre and States?  
   (A) Article 131  
   (B) Article 136  
   (C) Article 142  
   (D) Article 123

Answer 45. (A) Article 131

Explanation:

* Article 131 grants the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in disputes involving the Government of India and one or more states, or between states.
* Articles 136 and 142 relate to appellate and enforcement powers; Article 123 deals with ordinances.

1. Match the following Chief Ministers of Assam with their political party:  
   List-I (CMs) | List-II (Party Affiliation)  
   a. Golap Borbora | 1. Janata Party  
   b. Anwara Taimur | 2. Indian National Congress (I)  
   c. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta | 3. Asom Gana Parishad  
   d. Tarun Gogoi | 4. Indian National Congress  
   (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4  
   (B) abcd → 2 1 4 3  
   (C) abcd → 4 2 1 3  
   (D) abcd → 3 1 2 4

Answer 46. (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4

Explanation:

* Golap Borbora was from Janata Party.
* Anwara Taimur belonged to Indian National Congress (I).
* Prafulla Kumar Mahanta was a leader of the Asom Gana Parishad.
* Tarun Gogoi was a senior member of the Indian National Congress.

1. The concept of ‘judicial activism’ relates to:  
   (A) Courts actively reviewing legislation and executive actions to protect citizens’ rights  
   (B) Judges participating in policymaking as elected officials  
   (C) Judges avoiding interference in political matters  
   (D) The appointment of judicial commissioners to oversee courts

Answer 47. (A) Courts actively reviewing legislation and executive actions to protect citizens’ rights

Explanation:

* Judicial activism involves courts taking an active role in enforcing rights, reviewing laws, and intervening in governance when needed to uphold justice and constitutional values.

1. Which of the following support the Indian judiciary’s endorsement of the Rule of Law as a basic structure of the Constitution?  
   (i) Protection of individual liberties  
   (ii) Checks and balances on government powers  
   (iii) Parliamentary supremacy in all matters  
   (iv) Judicial review of illegal executive action  
   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 48. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

Explanation:

* The rule of law ensures individual freedoms, maintains checks and balances among branches, and empowers judiciary to review executive actions.
* Parliamentary supremacy is not absolute under Indian Constitution due to Basic Structure Doctrine.

1. In the Harrod-Domar growth model, the key determinants of economic growth rate are:  
   (i) Savings rate  
   (ii) Capital-output ratio  
   (iii) Population growth rate  
   (iv) Technological change  
   Select the correct combination:  
   (A) (i) and (ii) only  
   (B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* The Harrod-Domar model relates economic growth to the savings rate and capital-output ratio.
* Population growth and technological change are addressed in other growth models like Solow.

1. Which challenges are associated with the large-scale adoption of biofuels?  
   (i) Land use change and deforestation  
   (ii) Impact on biodiversity  
   (iii) Food versus fuel debate  
   (iv) High water consumption in cultivation  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) All are correct  
   (B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (C) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (D) (i) and (iii) only

Answer 50. (A) All are correct

Explanation:

* Biofuel expansion can lead to deforestation, biodiversity loss, competition with food crops, and water resource strain, making all listed challenges valid.