1. Which Directive Principle obligates the State to promote international peace and security?  
   (A) Article 51  
   (B) Article 39(b)  
   (C) Article 41  
   (D) Article 43

Answer 41. (A) Article 51

Explanation:

* Article 51 in the Directive Principles explicitly mandates promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations, respect for international law, and settlement of disputes by arbitration.
* Articles 39(b), 41, and 43 relate to distribution of material resources, right to work/education/assistance, and living wages/worker conditions, not international peace.

1. The constitutional provisions for the Scheduled Tribes in India include reservation in:  
   (A) Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies only  
   (B) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies  
   (C) Lok Sabha and Local Bodies only  
   (D) State Legislative Assemblies and Panchayats only

Answer 42. (A) Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies only

Explanation:

* The Constitution provides reservation of seats for SCs/STs in the Lok Sabha and in State Legislative Assemblies based on population proportions.
* There is no reservation for SCs/STs in the Rajya Sabha; reservations in local bodies are governed by state laws but the question asks constitutional provisions for STs generally in Parliament and Assemblies.

1. Which of the following was the first state created on a linguistic basis in independent India?  
   (A) Andhra Pradesh  
   (B) Punjab  
   (C) Madhya Pradesh  
   (D) Gujarat

Answer 43. (A) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation:

* Andhra State (formed in 1953 from Madras State) is widely recognized as the first state created on linguistic lines, later becoming Andhra Pradesh after the 1956 reorganization.
* Punjab and Gujarat were reorganized on linguistic lines later in the 1960s.

1. The Sixth Schedule Autonomous District Councils in Assam derive their powers of law-making on:  
   (A) Land, Forests, Water, Agriculture, Village Administration  
   (B) Criminal Law and Civil Procedure  
   (C) Currency, Defence and Communication  
   (D) Foreign Affairs and Interstate Trade

Answer 44. (A) Land, Forests, Water, Agriculture, Village Administration

Explanation:

* Sixth Schedule councils can legislate on specified local subjects including land, forests, shifting cultivation, water (canals), village administration, inheritance, marriage, divorce, and social customs.
* Criminal law, currency, defence, foreign affairs, and interstate trade are outside their legislative competence.

1. The power of the Supreme Court to transfer cases from one High Court to another is exercised under which Article?  
   (A) Article 136  
   (B) Article 227  
   (C) Article 139A  
   (D) Article 142

Answer 45. (C) Article 139A

Explanation:

* Article 139A empowers the Supreme Court to transfer cases or withdraw cases from one High Court and transfer them to another High Court to ensure justice and avoid conflicting decisions.
* Articles 136 and 142 relate to special leave to appeal and doing complete justice; Article 227 gives High Courts superintendence over subordinate courts.

1. Match the following Prime Ministers of Independent India with the major agreements related to Assam signed during their tenure:  
   List-I (PM) | List-II (Accord/Measure)  
   a. Rajiv Gandhi | 1. Assam Accord, 1985  
   b. Atal Bihari Vajpayee | 2. Bodo Accord, 2003  
   c. Narendra Modi | 3. Bodo Peace Accord, 2020  
   d. Jawaharlal Nehru | 4. Sixth Schedule inclusion, 1952  
   (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4  
   (B) abcd → 4 1 2 3  
   (C) abcd → 1 3 2 4  
   (D) abcd → 2 1 3 4

Answer 46. (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4

Explanation:

* The Assam Accord was signed in 1985 in the presence of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.
* The Bodo Accord establishing the BTC was concluded in 2003 under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
* The Bodo Peace Accord (BTR arrangement) was signed in 2020 under Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
* The Sixth Schedule framework came into force in the early Republic under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

1. Which of the following best defines the doctrine of ‘Separation of Powers’?  
   (A) The judiciary controls the legislature and the executive  
   (B) The three organs of government operate independently in their respective functions  
   (C) The legislature executes laws enacted by the judiciary  
   (D) The executive makes laws and rules without legislative approval

Answer 47. (B) The three organs of government operate independently in their respective functions

Explanation:

* Separation of powers entails distinct legislative, executive, and judicial functions with institutional independence and checks and balances.
* It does not mean subordination of two organs to one, or executive law-making in disregard of legislative authority.

1. The Rule of Law in India includes which of the following principles?  
   (i) Laws must be clear, publicized, and stable  
   (ii) Laws must protect fundamental rights  
   (iii) The judiciary must remain independent and impartial  
   (iv) Law is subordinate to executive directives  
   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 requires clarity, publicity, stability of laws, protection of rights, equality before law, and an independent, impartial judiciary.
* Executive directives cannot override the law; rather, executive action is subject to law and judicial review.

1. The stages in the ‘Big Push’ theory of development involves:  
   (i) Large-scale investment across sectors  
   (ii) Increasing returns to scale  
   (iii) Development of financial markets  
   (iv) Dependence on export-driven growth  
   Identify the correct statements:  
   (A) (i) and (ii) only  
   (B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (C) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* Rosenstein-Rodan’s Big Push stresses coordinated, large-scale investment to overcome indivisibilities and exploit increasing returns, creating complementary demand across sectors.
* It does not hinge on export-led growth as a necessary stage, nor does it centrally theorize financial market development, though finance can facilitate the push.

1. Which of the following constitute advantages of biofuels over fossil fuels?  
   (i) Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions  
   (ii) Renewable and sustainable source of energy  
   (iii) No impact on food availability  
   (iv) Can help rural development and employment  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (iii) and (iv) only  
   (D) All are correct

Answer 50. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

Explanation:

* Biofuels can reduce net greenhouse emissions compared to fossil fuels and are renewable when produced sustainably.
* They can spur rural livelihoods via feedstock cultivation and decentralized production.
* However, biofuel expansion can impact food availability (food-versus-fuel trade-offs), so statement (iii) is not an advantage.