1. Which of the following are included in the Directive Principles of State Policy concerning education?  
   (A) Free and compulsory education for all children up to age 14  
   (B) Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes and Tribes  
   (C) Establishment of agricultural farms in every village  
   (D) Endeavouring to provide health care for all citizens

Answer 41. (A) Free and compulsory education for all children up to age 14

Explanation:

* The Directive Principles include the provision for free and compulsory education for children up to 14 years (originally Article 45; subsequently complemented by the fundamental right under Article 21A).
* Promotion of SCs and STs’ educational and economic interests is also a Directive Principle (Article 46), but this option set asks which are included concerning education and lists specific statements; among these, free and compulsory education up to age 14 is the direct educational DPSP.
* Establishing an agricultural farm in every village is not a Directive Principle; agriculture-related DPSPs focus on organization of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines.
* Health care for all citizens is reflected in DPSPs as improving public health, but the question’s phrasing seeks the specific DPSP concerning education, for which free and compulsory education to age 14 is the precise expression.

1. Which of the following States have autonomous district councils under the Sixth Schedule?  
   (A) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram  
   (B) Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Bihar  
   (C) West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and Nagaland  
   (D) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan

Answer 42. (A) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram

Explanation:

* The Sixth Schedule provides for Autonomous District Councils in tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
* The other state groupings listed are outside the constitutional ambit of the Sixth Schedule for ADCs.
* Therefore, only the combination in option (A) correctly identifies the states with Sixth Schedule ADCs.

1. Which of the following states was carved out from Bihar in 2000?  
   (A) Jharkhand  
   (B) Chhattisgarh  
   (C) Odisha  
   (D) Madhya Pradesh

Answer 43. (A) Jharkhand

Explanation:

* Jharkhand was created on 15 November 2000 by the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000.
* Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh; Odisha predates 2000 as a separate state; Madhya Pradesh was not created in 2000.
* Hence, Jharkhand is the correct choice.

1. The jurisdiction over disputes relating to membership/constitutionality of Autonomous District Councils in Assam under the Sixth Schedule lies with:  
   (A) Governor of Assam  
   (B) Gauhati High Court  
   (C) Supreme Court of India only  
   (D) Bodoland Territorial Council

Answer 44. (B) Gauhati High Court

Explanation:

* Under the constitutional framework and subsequent orders, District Council courts function within Sixth Schedule areas, but their decisions are subject to the supervisory and writ jurisdiction of the High Court.
* The Gauhati High Court has jurisdiction over matters from Assam, including disputes involving Autonomous District Councils under the Sixth Schedule.
* The Governor has certain administrative and legislative oversight roles under the Sixth Schedule but is not a judicial forum for determining constitutional validity or membership disputes; the Supreme Court’s jurisdiction is appellate/supervisory, not exclusive at first instance.

1. Article 50 of the Indian Constitution aims to:  
   (A) Secure equal pay for equal work  
   (B) Separate the judiciary from the executive  
   (C) Establish a federal system of government  
   (D) Protect minorities

Answer 45. (B) Separate the judiciary from the executive

Explanation:

* Article 50, a Directive Principle, directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.
* Equal pay for equal work is reflected in Article 39(d); minority protection is covered under other provisions; federal structure is a basic feature but not the subject of Article 50.
* Therefore, the precise objective of Article 50 is separation of judiciary from the executive.

1. Match the following leaders with their constituencies (Assam Assembly):  
   List-I (Leaders) | List-II (Constituency)  
   a. Tarun Gogoi | 1. Titabar  
   b. Hemanta Biswa Sarma | 2. Jalukbari  
   c. Bhumidhar Barman | 3. Borkhetry  
   d. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta | 4. Barhampur  
   (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4  
   (B) abcd → 4 3 2 1  
   (C) abcd → 2 1 3 4  
   (D) abcd → 3 2 1 4

Answer 46. (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4

Explanation:

* Tarun Gogoi represented Titabar for multiple terms as Chief Minister, aligning a→1.
* Himanta Biswa Sarma represented Jalukbari for successive terms before becoming Chief Minister, aligning b→2.
* Bhumidhar Barman has been associated with Borkhetry, aligning c→3.
* Prafulla Kumar Mahanta represented Barhampur, aligning d→4.

1. The ‘Basic Structure Doctrine’ of the Indian Constitution was propounded in which case?  
   (A) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala  
   (B) Golaknath v. State of Punjab  
   (C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India  
   (D) Minerva Mills v. Union of India

Answer 47. (A) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

Explanation:

* The Supreme Court’s 1973 judgment in Kesavananda Bharati articulated the Basic Structure Doctrine, limiting Parliament’s amending power under Article 368.
* Golaknath dealt with Parliament’s power to amend Fundamental Rights pre-1971; Maneka Gandhi expanded the scope of Article 21; Minerva Mills reinforced the Basic Structure in 1980 but did not originate it.
* Therefore, the doctrine’s propounding is attributed to Kesavananda Bharati.

1. Which of the following judicial pronouncements have firmly supported Rule of Law in India?  
   (i) Kesavananda Bharati case  
   (ii) Minerva Mills case  
   (iii) Golaknath case  
   (iv) Indira Gandhi impeachment case  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (i), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* Kesavananda Bharati affirmed constitutional supremacy and judicial review as part of the basic structure, reinforcing Rule of Law.
* Minerva Mills struck down parts of the 42nd Amendment that threatened judicial review and balance, upholding Rule of Law.
* Golaknath strengthened the protection of Fundamental Rights, advancing Rule of Law principles.
* There was no “Indira Gandhi impeachment case”; the notable case is Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain concerning election disputes and constitutional amendments, so (iv) as stated is not correct.

1. Which sequence accurately represents the Kuznets’ curve relating to economic growth and inequality?  
   (A) Initial increase in inequality followed by decrease at higher income levels  
   (B) Constant decrease in inequality with economic growth  
   (C) Constant increase in inequality with economic growth  
   (D) No relationship between economic growth and inequality

Answer 49. (A) Initial increase in inequality followed by decrease at higher income levels

Explanation:

* The Kuznets curve posits an inverted-U relationship between income per capita and income inequality.
* In early stages of development, inequality tends to rise due to structural shifts and capital accumulation; at higher income levels, redistributive policies and broader access to education and services reduce inequality.
* Hence the correct description is an initial increase followed by a decline.

1. The Indian Government’s National Bio-Energy Mission aims to:  
   (i) Enhance biofuel production from non-edible oilseeds and biomass  
   (ii) Promote sustainable bio-refineries  
   (iii) Replace 100% of fossil fuel consumption with biofuels by 2030  
   (iv) Provide incentives for second- and third-generation biofuels development  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (B) (i) and (iii) only  
   (C) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (D) All are correct

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

Explanation:

* Policy thrusts emphasize scaling biofuel production using non-edible feedstocks and biomass to avoid food-versus-fuel conflicts.
* The mission promotes sustainable bio-refineries to integrate advanced technologies and value chains.
* Incentivizing second- and third-generation biofuels (such as cellulosic ethanol and algal fuels) is a stated objective to improve sustainability and reduce lifecycle emissions.
* A target to replace 100% of fossil fuel consumption by 2030 is not an official mission goal; national policies target blending and diversification rather than complete substitution, making (iii) incorrect.