1. Which Directive Principle signifies the State’s duty to secure living wages and decent standard of life for workers?  
   (A) Article 43  
   (B) Article 38  
   (C) Article 39(d)  
   (D) Article 42

Answer 41. (A) Article 43

Explanation:

* Article 43 of the Indian Constitution directs the State to secure by suitable legislation or economic organisation a living wage, conditions of work ensuring decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities for all workers.
* While Article 38 deals with social order and justice, Article 39(d) is specific to equal pay for equal work, and Article 42 pertains to maternity relief and humane work conditions.
* Article 43 is the Directive Principle that most specifically articulates living wages and decent lives for workers.

1. Which of the following States/Union Territories do NOT have any constitutional special provisions for Scheduled Tribes?  
   (A) Punjab and Haryana  
   (B) Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland  
   (C) Rajasthan and Gujarat  
   (D) Jharkhand and Odisha

Answer 42. (A) Punjab and Haryana

Explanation:

* Punjab and Haryana have negligible Scheduled Tribe populations and do not have specific constitutional provisions (such as Scheduled Areas or special forms of self-governance) relating to Scheduled Tribes in the way states in the Northeast or central/eastern tribal belts do.
* Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, and Odisha all have areas notified for tribal protection or governance.

1. Which state was the first to implement the Sixth Schedule provisions relating to Autonomous District Councils?  
   (A) Assam  
   (B) Manipur  
   (C) Meghalaya  
   (D) Mizoram

Answer 43. (A) Assam

Explanation:

* Assam was the first state where the Sixth Schedule was applied.
* The Schedule was originally devised for certain tribal areas then within Assam (covering current Meghalaya, Mizoram, and parts of Tripura).
* It was later extended to tribal areas of the other northeastern states.

1. Which constitutional provision allowed for the creation of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) within Assam under the Sixth Schedule framework?  
   (A) 91st Constitutional Amendment Act  
   (B) 100th Constitutional Amendment Act  
   (C) 89th Constitutional Amendment Act  
   (D) 3rd Bodo Accord (2003) notification under Article 244(2)

Answer 44. (D) 3rd Bodo Accord (2003) notification under Article 244(2)

Explanation:

* The BTC was created as a result of the 3rd Bodo Accord in 2003, bringing Bodo areas into the Sixth Schedule under Article 244(2) through a specific government notification.
* No separate constitutional amendment was required for this change; rather, the extension was done by notification.

1. Which Article provides the Supreme Court the power to grant special leave to appeal?  
   (A) Article 226  
   (B) Article 136  
   (C) Article 131  
   (D) Article 145

Answer 45. (B) Article 136

Explanation:

* Article 136 empowers the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence, or order in any cause or matter passed by any court or tribunal in India.
* Articles 226 concerns high courts’ writ powers; Article 131 relates to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in disputes between states or center-states; Article 145 deals with rules of the court.

1. Match the following Assam leaders with their movements:  
   List-I (Leaders) | List-II (Movements)  
   a. Kushal Konwar | 1. Quit India Movement martyrdom in Assam  
   b. Kanaklata Barua | 2. Quit India flag hoisting Gohpur, 1942  
   c. Bishnu Prasad Rabha | 3. Cultural nationalist, Kalaguru  
   d. Nabin Chandra Bardoloi | 4. Ryot Sabha leader, tea labour welfare  
   (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4  
   (B) abcd → 2 3 1 4  
   (C) abcd → 4 1 3 2  
   (D) abcd → 1 3 2 4

Answer 46. (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4

Explanation:

* Kushal Konwar is noted for his martyrdom during the Quit India Movement in Assam.
* Kanaklata Barua is remembered for her role in the Quit India flag hoisting at Gohpur in 1942.
* Bishnu Prasad Rabha is honoured as “Kalaguru” for his immense contributions to cultural nationalism in Assam.
* Nabin Chandra Bardoloi was a prominent Ryot Sabha leader and campaigner for tea labour welfare.

1. Which of the following rights are protected even during the pendency of criminal trials as per Supreme Court’s directives?  
   (A) Right to free legal aid and effective defence  
   (B) Right to trial by media scrutiny  
   (C) Right to speedy trial only for public figures  
   (D) Right to public trials with no restrictions

Answer 47. (A) Right to free legal aid and effective defence

Explanation:

* The Supreme Court has ruled that the right to free legal aid and representation is a constitutional right, upholding Articles 21 and 39A for all accused, regardless of the nature or progress of the criminal trial.
* None of the other listed rights override the guarantees of fair and just trials as protected under Indian law.

1. Which features are indispensable for upholding Rule of Law in the Indian democratic framework?  
   (i) Separation of powers among legislature, executive, judiciary  
   (ii) Judicial activism and independence  
   (iii) Complete supremacy of legislature over judiciary  
   (iv) Equality and non-arbitrariness in governance  
   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:

* Separation of powers, independence of the judiciary (including the power for judicial activism), and equality and non-discrimination are core elements of the Rule of Law.
* Complete legislative supremacy without checks violates the principles of constitutionalism and Rule of Law, hence (iii) is not an indispensable feature.

1. The Structural Change Theory of economic development involves:  
   (i) Shift from agriculture to manufacturing  
   (ii) Increase in service sector contribution  
   (iii) Gradual urbanization  
   (iv) Elimination of all informal employment  
   Identify the correct combination:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (iii) and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* The theory posits that as economies develop, labour shifts from traditional agriculture to manufacturing and then to services, accompanied by increasing urbanization.
* While reducing informality is a goal, “elimination of all informal employment” is not a realistic or automatic outcome and is not an explicit part of the theory.

1. Which of the following policies has India implemented to promote biofuels?  
   (i) National Policy on Biofuels 2018  
   (ii) Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Scheme  
   (iii) FAME India Scheme for electric mobility  
   (iv) Soil Health Card Scheme  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i) and (ii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (D) All are correct

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

Explanation:

* The National Policy on Biofuels specifically targets increased production and use of biofuels in transport and related sectors.
* The Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Scheme allows trading of green power attributes, supporting renewables including bioenergy.
* The FAME Scheme focuses primarily on electric vehicles and mobility and is not a biofuel policy.
* Soil Health Card Scheme is for soil fertility management, unrelated to biofuel promotion.