1. Which of the following is NOT a Directive Principle of State Policy?  
   (A) Uniform Civil Code for the citizens across India  
   (B) Provision of free legal aid to poor citizens  
   (C) Equal justice and free legal aid  
   (D) Right to property

Answer 41. (D) Right to property

Explanation:

* The Right to Property was originally a fundamental right but was removed from the list of fundamental rights and is now a legal right under a separate statute.
* Uniform Civil Code, provision of free legal aid, and equal justice are parts of Directive Principles of State Policy guiding the state’s governance.
* Therefore, Right to Property is not a Directive Principle.

1. The Provisions related to "Scheduled Areas" and "Scheduled Tribes" in the Fifth Schedule exclude which State among the following?  
   (A) Gujarat  
   (B) Tamil Nadu  
   (C) Chhattisgarh  
   (D) Madhya Pradesh

Answer 42. (B) Tamil Nadu

Explanation:

* Scheduled Areas are designated in certain states with substantial tribal populations; Tamil Nadu is not among those recognized under the Fifth Schedule for Scheduled Areas.
* Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh have constitutionally recognized Scheduled Areas providing special protections to tribal communities.

1. Which of the following states did NOT come into existence as a result of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956?  
   (A) Kerala  
   (B) Maharashtra  
   (C) Gujarat  
   (D) Haryana

Answer 43. (D) Haryana

Explanation:

* Kerala was created in 1956 through linguistic reorganization combining Malabar, Travancore-Cochin areas.
* Maharashtra and Gujarat were later formed in 1960 following the Bombay state reorganization.
* Haryana was created in 1966 as a separate state carved out of Punjab, not directly from the 1956 Act.

1. Under the Sixth Schedule, which body has the power to dissolve an Autonomous District Council in Assam in case of failure of governance?  
   (A) Prime Minister of India  
   (B) Governor of Assam  
   (C) Assam Legislative Assembly  
   (D) President of India

Answer 44. (D) President of India

Explanation:

* The Sixth Schedule grants constitutional provisions for Autonomous District Councils in tribal areas, and under Article 244, the President of India can dissolve the council if governance breakdown occurs.
* Neither the Governor nor state legislature has this power under the Sixth Schedule in this context.

1. The power of judicial review by the Supreme Court was explicitly upheld under which case?  
   (A) Kesavananda Bharati case  
   (B) Golaknath case  
   (C) Maneka Gandhi case  
   (D) S.R. Bommai case

Answer 45. (A) Kesavananda Bharati case

Explanation:

* The Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) famously affirmed the Supreme Court’s power to conduct judicial review and upheld the basic structure doctrine, limiting Parliament’s power to amend fundamental rights.
* Earlier and later cases dealt with related laws but Kesavananda Bharati is the landmark for explicit judicial review affirmation.

1. Match the following important Assam Assemblies with their events:  
   List-I (Years) | List-II (Events)  
   a. 1937 | 1. First elections under Government of India Act, Congress majority  
   b. 1946 | 2. Bordoloi leads Cabinet under Interim Government  
   c. 1985 | 3. Assam Accord signed during Assembly tenure  
   d. 2021 | 4. Himanta Biswa Sarma becomes CM  
   (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4  
   (B) abcd → 2 1 3 4  
   (C) abcd → 3 1 4 2  
   (D) abcd → 4 2 1 3

Answer 46. (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4

Explanation:

* The 1937 Assembly marked the first provincial elections after the Government of India Act.
* In 1946, Gopinath Bordoloi headed the interim government following those elections.
* The 1985 assembly tenure saw the implementation of the Assam Accord to end agitation.
* In 2021, Himanta Biswa Sarma was sworn in as Chief Minister of Assam.

1. The principle of ‘audi alteram partem’ ensures that:  
   (A) Judgments are made in secrecy without public disclosures  
   (B) Both parties in a dispute are given a fair hearing  
   (C) Courts can condone illegal actions if public interest is involved  
   (D) Only the government’s side is heard in cases involving the state

Answer 47. (B) Both parties in a dispute are given a fair hearing

Explanation:

* ‘Audi alteram partem’ means “hear the other side” and is a fundamental principle of natural justice ensuring fairness.
* It requires that both parties must be given an opportunity to be heard before decisions are made.
* Options implying secrecy or one-sided hearings contradict this principle.

1. In the Indian system, which among the following safeguard the Rule of Law?  
   (i) Fundamental Rights, especially Articles 14 and 21  
   (ii) Judiciary’s power of judicial review  
   (iii) Unrestricted discretionary powers of police and executive  
   (iv) Constitutional supremacy over ordinary laws  
   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:

* Articles 14 and 21 guarantee equality before law and protection of life and liberty, underpinning Rule of Law.
* The judiciary exercises judicial review to uphold constitutionality and protect rights.
* Constitutional supremacy ensures laws comply with constitutional norms.
* Unrestricted discretionary powers would violate Rule of Law by allowing arbitrary governance.

1. Which of the following describes the three-sector hypothesis in economic development?  
   (i) The primary sector declines in relative share as economy grows  
   (ii) The secondary sector grows and eventually stabilizes  
   (iii) The tertiary sector rises with increased income level  
   (iv) The quaternary sector replaces all earlier sectors  
   Select the correct statements:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (C) (i), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* The three-sector model explains development as the diminishing importance of the primary sector, growth and leveling off of the secondary, and expansion of the tertiary sector.
* The quaternary sector, involving knowledge and information services, is not traditionally considered part of this classic hypothesis and does not replace others.

1. Which of the following biofuels can be directly used as drop-in fuels without modification of existing engines?  
   (i) Biodiesel  
   (ii) Ethanol  
   (iii) Bio-jet fuel  
   (iv) Bio-methanol  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i) and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (D) All are correct

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

Explanation:

* Biodiesel and bio-jet fuels are chemically similar to their petroleum counterparts and can often be used in existing engines without significant modifications.
* Ethanol and bio-methanol typically require engine adaptation or blending because they have different chemical and physical properties affecting combustion and engine components.