

## Odisha LTR Practice Mock Test - Polity

**Q1.** Which of the following are constituents of Indian Parliament?

- (i) The President
- (ii) The Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
- (iii) The House of the People (Lok Sabha)
- (a) (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

**Q2.** The provision of the Concurrent List is borrowed from which country?

- (a) South Africa
- (b) Australia
- (c) Peru
- (d) Canada

**Q3.** In India, elections through a single transferable vote system are held for:

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Prime Minister of India
- (c) The Election Commission
- (d) The Chairman of UPSC

**Q4.** When the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?

- (a) 6 December, 1946
- (b) 8 December, 1946
- (c) 9 December, 1946
- (d) 12 December, 1946

**Q5.** The members of Constituent Assembly were elected by:

- (a) The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- (b) Viceroy of India
- (c) Provisions of Indian Government Act 1935
- (d) Provincial Assemblies

**Q6.** The Chairman of the Constituent Assembly was\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

**Q7.** The Speaker of Lok Sabha addresses his letter of resignation to the -

- (a) President of India
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) The Chief Justice of India

**Q8.** Subordinate courts in state are supervised by\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) District Court
- (c) High Court
- (d) Parliament

**Q9.** How many Constitutional Amendments to the Constitution of India have been made so far?

- (a) 101
- (b) 100
- (c) 102
- (d) 99

**Q10.** The Chairman of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is:

- (a) National Security Advisor
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Chief of DRDO
- (d) Home Minister of India

**Q11.** Administrative Tribunal is related with which article

- (a) Article - 356
- (b) Article - 249
- (c) Article - 339
- (d) Article- 323

**Q12.** Who was the first Foreign Minister of free India?

- (a) Gulzari Lal Nanda
- (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (d) John Mathai

**Q13.** The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution were borrowed from which country?

- (a) South Africa
- (b) Ireland
- (c) America
- (d) Russia

**Q14.** The term of members of the Rajya Sabha is:

- (a) 4 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) 2 years

**Q15.** The value of a vote of a distinguished person and an ordinary person is:

- (a) Equal
- (b) Different
- (c) Both
- (d) None

**Q16.** The term of the Chief Election Commissioner is:

- (a) 6 years or age 65
- (b) 5 years or age 62
- (c) 4 years or age 60
- (d) None of the above

**Q17.** The minimum age limit for the membership of the Vidhan Parishad is \_\_\_\_.

- (a) 21 years
- (b) 25 years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 35 years

**Q18.** What is the Senate called in America?

- (a) House of Representatives
- (b) House of Lords
- (c) Senate
- (d) All of the above

**Q19.** Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court in India?

- (a) Governor
- (b) President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Vice President

**Q20.** Which of the following is not an example of the use of fundamental rights?

- (a) Workers from Bihar going to work in the fields of Punjab.
- (b) Christian missions running a chain of missionary schools
- (c) Government jobs providing equal pay to women and men.
- (d) Children inheriting property from their parents.

**Q21.** When was the right to property removed from the list of fundamental rights?

- (a) In 1976
- (b) In 1978
- (c) In 1971
- (d) In 1977

**Q22.** When were human rights recognized by the United Nations?

- (a) On 10 December 1948
- (b) On 10 December 1950
- (c) On 10 December 1952
- (d) On 10 December 1954

**Q23.** Where is the reservation for women in India?

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Vidhan Sabha
- (c) Panchayati Raj Institutions
- (d) Cabinet

**Q24.** The issue of citizen participation in India has been resolved based on which principle?

- (a) Number strength
- (b) Secularism
- (c) Equality of opportunity
- (d) Division of society

**Q25.** When was the State Reorganization Commission established?

- (a) In 1953
- (b) In 1954
- (c) In 1955
- (d) In 1956

**Q26.** What is the term of a Rajya Sabha member?

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) 2 years

**Q27.** Who is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) President
- (b) Vice President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

**Q28.** When was the Right to Information Act implemented in India?

- (a) 12 October 2002
- (b) 12 October 2003
- (c) 12 October 2004
- (d) 12 October 2005

**Q29.** When we talk about gender division, we mean:

- (a) The difference between women and men
- (b) The unequal roles given to women and men in society
- (c) The ratio of the population of women and men
- (d) Denying women the right to vote in a democratic system

**Q30.** When was the NITI Aayog established in India?

- (a) 15 October 1991
- (b) 15 September 1950
- (c) 1 January 2015
- (d) 1 January 1916

**Q31.** What is most helpful in the achievements of democracy?

- (a) Illiteracy
- (b) Poverty
- (c) Development
- (d) Inequality

**Q32.** The laboratory of Indian democracy has been called:

- (a) Lack of education
- (b) Development
- (c) Rights
- (d) None of the above

**Q33.** Organisation of village panchayats is a right, it is mentioned in Indian Constitution as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Legal Right
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) None of the given options

**Q34.** Provide the description of significant features of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Acts:

- (a) The establishment of a three tier system of village, intermediate and district level panchayats
- (b) Two new schedule - 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> were added in the Constitution
- (c) Once in five years, mandatory elections for the Panchayats and municipalities
- (d) All of the given options

**Q35.** Which article provides the right to form political party to Indian citizen?

- (a) Article 13
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 21
- (d) Article 62

**Q36.** Among the following judges of the Supreme Court, who was the first judge against whom the impeachment process starts?

- (a) Justice HR Khanna
- (b) Justice Ramaswami
- (c) Justice Wanchoo
- (d) Justice Hidayatullah

**Q37.** Which of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Courts and the Supreme Court?

- (a) Disputes between the Centre and the States
- (b) Disputes between the states inter se
- (c) Protection of the Fundamental Rights
- (d) Protection against violation of the Constitution

**Q38.** Which of the following has been wrongly listed as criteria for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court?

- (a) Must have been a judge of a High Court for at least five years
- (b) Must have been an advocate of a High Court for not less than 10 years
- (c) Must have attained the age of 55 years
- (d) Must, in the opinion of the President, be a distinguished jurist

**Q39.** The separation of judiciary from executive is mentioned in the article\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 48
- (b) 49
- (c) 50
- (d) 51

**Q40.** According to the Article 14, who shall NOT deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India?

- (a) Prime Minister and His Cabinet
- (b) The President of India
- (c) The Chief Justice of India
- (d) The State

**Q41.** Which part of the Indian Constitution is the prime source of power of Indian?

- (a) Part III
- (b) Part VI
- (c) Part V
- (d) Part VII

**Q42.** Which one of the article and its provision is mismatched?

- (a) Article 23: Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- (b) Article 25: Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion
- (c) Article 26: freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
- (d) Article 29: protection of interests of minorities

**Q43.** Which one of the following right INCORRECT inclusion in "personal liberty" under article 21 by the Supreme Court in 1996?

- (a) Right to shelter
- (b) Right to free legal aid
- (c) Right to speedy trial
- (d) Right to timely medical treatment in private hospital

**Q44.** Which article empowers the President to suspend the rights to move the any court for enforcement of fundamental rights while Proclamation of National Emergency is in operation?

- (a) Article 352
- (b) Article 356
- (c) Article 359
- (d) Article 360

**Q45.** Find out INCORRECT feature of Indian parliament?

- (a) It is bicameral legislature
- (b) It is a national level debate forum
- (c) It plays a role of an organ of information in respect of government activities issues of the State
- (d) President could make laws without consent of the Parliament

**Q46.** Chief Election Commissioner is responsible to conduct free and fair election except of following\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Both Houses of Parliament
- (b) The President
- (c) State Legislative Assemblies
- (d) Gram Panchayats and Municipalities

**Q47.** Which of the following is not true about the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) The Assembly had many members who were not with the Indian National Congress.
- (b) The Assembly represented members from different social groups.
- (c) Members of the Assembly believed in different ideologies.
- (d) The Assembly only had male members.

**Q48.** The Preamble of Indian Constitution ensures which two kinds of equality to all citizens?

- (a) Status and Opportunity
- (b) Income and Wealth
- (c) Property and Status
- (d) Opportunity and Income

**Q49.** 'Legislature and Executive cannot interfere with the work of the Judiciary'. This statement stands for which principle of the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) Judicial Review
- (b) Basic Structure Doctrine
- (c) Separation of Powers
- (d) Judicial Activism

**Q50.** Read the statements (A) and (B) and choose the appropriate option.

(A) There is no official religion of Indian state.

(B) There is a provision of reservation in government jobs for religious minorities.

Options :

(a) (A) and (B) are true

(b) (A) and (B) are false

(c) (A) is true (B) is false

(d) (A) is false (B) is true

## Solutions

**S1. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. The Parliament is composed of the President of India and the houses. It is bicameral with two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

**S2. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The provision of the Concurrent List is borrowed from the constitution of Australia. The Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution allows both the Union and State governments to make laws on the subjects listed under it, providing a framework for cooperative federalism. This concept facilitates a balance between central authority and state autonomy, allowing for a coordinated approach to national development while respecting the diversity and regional needs of India's states. The adoption of the Concurrent List from the Australian Constitution underscores the adaptability and inclusiveness of India's constitutional framework, reflecting its commitment to democratic principles and governance.

**Information Booster:**

- The Concurrent List is a distinctive feature that differentiates India's federal structure from other countries like South Africa, Peru, and Canada, which have their own unique arrangements for the division of legislative powers between different levels of government.
- This feature of the Indian Constitution exemplifies the effort to design a governance system that addresses the complexities of administering a diverse and populous nation while ensuring that both central and state governments can effectively respond to the needs and aspirations of their citizens.

**S3. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Elections for the President of India are held through a single transferable vote system. This method is also known as proportional representation using the single transferable vote. It is a form of voting that allows electors to rank candidates in order of preference, ensuring that the elected president has the broadest possible support. This system is used in the Electoral College for the Indian Presidential election, which comprises elected members of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories.

**Information Booster:**

- The Prime Minister of India is usually the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha and is not elected through a direct vote by the populace.
- The Election Commission and the Chairman of UPSC (Union Public Service Commission) are appointed positions, not elected through any voting system.

**S4. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, 9 December 1946.

The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in 9 December 1946. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India was held on December 9, 1946. This historical meeting marked the beginning of the process to frame the Constitution of India. The Constituent Assembly was composed of elected representatives and appointed members from the various provinces of British India and the Princely States. The assembly took on the monumental task of drafting a constitution that would govern independent India, leading to the establishment of the democratic framework that governs the nation today. The first session was crucial as it set the tone and direction for the democratic values and structures that would eventually shape the Indian Constitution.

**S5. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is d, Provincial Assemblies.

The members of Constituent Assembly were elected by Provincial Assemblies. The members of the Constituent Assembly that drafted the Indian Constitution were indeed elected indirectly by the Provincial Assemblies. This method of selection was based on an indirect election process, where the representatives were chosen by the provincial legislative assemblies that were themselves elected by the people of the provinces under the limited franchise of British colonial rule. This mechanism ensured that the Constituent Assembly had a wide representation from different regions and communities of India, reflecting a broad spectrum of political, social, and cultural interests. This diverse representation was crucial for framing a constitution that addressed the varied needs and aspirations of a newly independent nation.

**S6. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer c, Rajendra Prasad.

The chairman of the Constituent Assembly was Rajendra Prasad. A constituent assembly is a body of representatives assembled for the purpose of drafting or revising a constitution. Members of a constituent assembly may be elected by popular vote, drawn by sortition, appointed, or some combination of these methods.

The Constituent Assembly of India was elected to write the Constitution of India, and served as the nation's first Parliament as an independent nation. It was created in 1946 by the British Cabinet Mission Plan, which also contained provisions on the Assembly's functioning and composition. The Assembly was not elected based on universal adult suffrage, and Muslims and Sikhs received special representation as minorities. The Muslim League boycotted the Assembly after failing to prevent its creation.

**S7. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Speaker of Lok Sabha addresses his letter of resignation to the deputy speaker of Lok Sabha.

**S8. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** As highest court in the State, a High Court supervises the subordinate courts in the State.

**S9. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** As of January 2018, there have been 101 amendments to the Constitution of India since it was first enacted in 1950. There are two types of amendments to the constitution which are governed by article 368.

**S10. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** National Disaster Management Authority has been constituted with the Prime Minister of India as its Chairman, a Vice Chairman with the status of Cabinet Minister, and eight members with the status of Ministers of State.

**S11. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Tribunals were added in the Constitution by Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 as Part XIV-A, which has only two articles viz. 323-A and 323-B. While article 323-A deals with Administrative Tribunals; article 323-B deals with tribunals for other matters.

**S12. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, also held the foreign minister post throughout his 17-year premiership of the country; he remains the country's longest-serving foreign minister.

**S13. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution were borrowed from Ireland. These principles are guidelines for the framing of laws by the government, aiming to create a social order characterized by justice, liberty, and equality as outlined in the Constitution. Although not enforceable by any court, the Directive Principles are considered fundamental in the governance of the country, meant to be kept in mind by the legislature and the executive when enacting laws or formulating policies.



**Information Booster:**

- Inspired by the Irish Constitution, India's Directive Principles reflect the vision of the Constitution's framers to balance rights with social and economic welfare, guiding the state in promoting the welfare of the people by securing a social order permeated by justice—social, economic, and political—and minimizing inequalities in income, status, and opportunities.

**S14. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The term of members of the Rajya Sabha is 6 years. The Rajya Sabha, or the Council of States, is the upper house of India's bicameral Parliament. Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies, by indirect election, through a single transferable vote system. One-third of its members retire every two years, ensuring the house's continuity.

- This staggered system of election and retirement is designed to ensure that the Rajya Sabha remains perpetually in session, with experienced members always in place, thereby maintaining continuity in the legislative process and providing a platform for detailed scrutiny of laws and policies affecting the nation.

**S15. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The value of a vote of a distinguished person and an ordinary person is Equal in the context of democratic principles, emphasizing the core democratic principle of equality before the law and in voting. Every citizen's vote, regardless of their social status, wealth, or position, carries the same weight in determining the outcome of elections. This principle is fundamental to the functioning of a democracy, ensuring that every individual has an equal say in the election of representatives and the formation of government.

**Information Booster:**

This principle of electoral equality reinforces the democratic values of inclusiveness, fairness, and equal participation in the political process, ensuring that the government reflects the will of its people, regardless of differences in socioeconomic status or other distinctions.

**S16. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The term of the Chief Election Commissioner is 6 years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier. The Chief Election Commissioner heads the Election Commission of India, a constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in India, ensuring free and fair elections of the Parliament, state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice President. The tenure is designed to provide a measure of security of tenure to the holder of the office, thereby ensuring the independence and impartiality of the Commission.

- The fixed tenure and the condition of retirement are safeguards meant to protect the independence of the Election Commission, allowing it to operate without undue influence or pressure from the government or other external entities, thereby upholding the integrity of India's electoral process.

**S17. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Article 171 of the constitution of India defines the composition of the councils. The minimum age to become member of Vidhan Parishad is 30 years.

**S18. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Senate in America is called the Senate. It is one of the two chambers of the United States Congress, the other being the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of senators from each state, regardless of population size, ensuring equal representation for all states in the legislative process. The Senate plays a crucial role in the federal legislative process, including ratifying treaties, confirming presidential appointments, and serving as the jury in impeachment trials.

**Information Booster:**

- The American Senate, along with the House of Representatives, embodies the bicameral nature of the U.S. legislative system, designed to balance the principle of equal state representation with representation proportional to population, thereby incorporating both federalist and democratic elements in the governance of the country.

**S19. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The President of India appoints the judges of the Supreme Court. This appointment is made after consultation with members of the judiciary itself, typically involving the Chief Justice of India and other senior judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. This system is designed to ensure that appointments to the judiciary are made based on legal expertise, experience, and integrity, maintaining the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.

- The process of appointing Supreme Court judges in India reflects the checks and balances inherent in the country's constitutional framework, ensuring that the judiciary remains a robust and independent pillar of Indian democracy, capable of upholding the rule of law and protecting citizens' rights and liberties.

**S20. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Children inheriting property from their parents is not an example of the use of fundamental rights. Fundamental rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to protect citizens' liberties and rights essential for the development of individuals and include rights such as equality before law, freedom of speech and expression, and protection from discrimination. Inheritance of property, while a legal right under personal and property laws, does not fall under the category of fundamental rights, which are primarily concerned with protecting individuals' freedoms and ensuring equality in the public sphere.

**Information Booster:**

The other examples provided, such as workers from Bihar working in Punjab, Christian missions running schools, and government jobs providing equal pay for women and men, directly relate to the exercise of fundamental rights like the right to freedom of movement, the right to practice and propagate religion, and the right to equality, respectively.

**S21. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The right to property was removed from the list of fundamental rights in 1978. This change was effected by the 44th Amendment Act of the Constitution, making the property right a legal right under Article 300A, instead of a fundamental right. This amendment was significant in the context of the government's ability to implement land reforms and acquire private property for public use without being encumbered by the restrictions that accompanied its status as a fundamental right.

**Information Booster:**

The transition of the right to property from a fundamental to a legal right marked a pivotal shift in the balance between individual property rights and the state's authority to enact policies for the greater public good, highlighting the evolving nature of constitutional rights in response to broader socio-economic goals.

**S22. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Human rights were recognized by the United Nations on 10 December 1948 with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). This landmark document set out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and has since been a foundational text in the field of human rights, inspiring numerous international treaties, national constitutions, and human rights laws and practices around the world.

**Information Booster:**

The UDHR's adoption on December 10, which is now celebrated as Human Rights Day globally, was a response to the atrocities of World War II and represented a commitment by the international community to ensure that such violations of human dignity would not be repeated, laying the groundwork for the modern human rights movement.

**S23. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Reservation for women in India is provided in Panchayati Raj Institutions. This reservation is mandated by the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, which requires that not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat are reserved for women. This provision extends to the office of the Chairperson in Panchayats at all levels, aimed at enhancing women's participation in grassroots-level governance and decision-making processes.

**Information Booster:**

- This affirmative action policy seeks to address historical imbalances and ensure that women have a voice in local governance, contributing to more inclusive and equitable community development.
- The success of this policy has sparked debates on extending similar reservations to other legislative bodies, including the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha, to strengthen gender representation in political institutions across the country.

**S24. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The issue of citizen participation in India has been resolved based on the principle of equality of opportunity. This principle is embedded in the Constitution and ensures that all citizens have the right to participate in the political process, access public services, and compete for public offices without discrimination. Equality of opportunity is fundamental to a democratic society, ensuring that individuals have the chance to contribute to their community and nation's governance regardless of their background.

**Information Booster:**

- The principle of equality of opportunity is critical in addressing disparities and promoting inclusiveness in various spheres of life, including education, employment, and political participation.
- It underpins the efforts to create a more equitable society by providing a level playing field for all citizens.

**S25. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The State Reorganization Commission was established in 1953. This commission was tasked with examining the question of the reorganization of states on linguistic lines. Its recommendations led to a comprehensive reorganization of state boundaries in India. The commission's work was a pivotal moment in Indian federalism, as it addressed the demands for states to be formed on linguistic and cultural identities, enhancing administrative efficiency and the representation of diverse linguistic and cultural groups within the Indian Union.

**Information Booster:**

The reorganization of states based on linguistic lines was a significant step towards accommodating the diverse linguistic and cultural landscape of India, fostering greater regional autonomy and identity, and promoting linguistic and cultural cohesion.

**S26. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The term of a Rajya Sabha member is 6 years. The Rajya Sabha or the Council of States is the upper house of India's Parliament, with members elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies, and by the members of the Electoral college for Union Territories, through proportional representation using the single transferable vote. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body, and unlike the Lok Sabha, it is not subject to dissolution, with one-third of its members retiring every two years, ensuring continuity within the legislative process.

**Information Booster:**

This system of staggered terms contributes to the Rajya Sabha's role as a deliberative body that maintains continuity in legislative affairs, allowing it to provide a stable forum for debate and policy formulation over longer periods than the Lok Sabha, reflecting the federal structure of India's governance.

**S27. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Vice President of India is the ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. As the presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha, the Vice President plays a crucial role in conducting the house's business and ensuring that debates are conducted in an orderly manner. The Vice President's role as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha underscores the importance of this legislative body in India's bicameral parliamentary system, providing a platform for representing the states at the national level.

**Information Booster:**

The position of the Vice President as the Rajya Sabha's Chairman emphasizes the constitutional design to balance the executive and legislative branches of government, ensuring that the states have a voice in federal legislation through their representation in the Rajya Sabha.

**S28. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Right to Information Act was implemented in India on 12 October 2005. This act marks a significant step in promoting transparency and accountability in the working of the government by empowering citizens to request information from public authorities. The RTI Act has been instrumental in enhancing the responsiveness of government agencies to the public, thereby contributing to the reduction of corruption and the promotion of good governance.

**Information Booster:**

The implementation of the RTI Act reflects India's commitment to the principles of democracy and the rule of law, recognizing the citizen's right to information as crucial for the effective participation in the democratic process and for holding the government and its instrumentalities accountable to the governed.

**S29. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** When we talk about gender division, we mean the unequal roles given to women and men in society. This division is not merely about the biological differences between genders but rather the social constructs and roles attributed to each gender, leading to disparities in power, opportunities, and resources. Gender division often manifests in various forms of discrimination and inequality in workplaces, political representation, education, and other spheres of life, necessitating ongoing efforts to achieve gender equality and empower all individuals, regardless of their gender.

**Information Booster:**

- Addressing gender division involves challenging and changing societal norms, laws, and practices that perpetuate gender inequalities.
- It requires a comprehensive approach that includes legal reforms, education, and awareness-raising to ensure that women and men can equally contribute to and benefit from economic, social, and political development.

**S30. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established on 1 January 2015. It was introduced as a replacement for the Planning Commission, marking a significant shift in the approach towards policy-making and governance in India. NITI Aayog aims to foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States continuously, recognizing that strong states make a strong nation. It seeks to design strategic and long-term policy and program frameworks and initiatives and monitor their progress and efficacy.

**Information Booster:**

- NITI Aayog's creation reflects India's commitment to achieving sustainable development goals and enhancing cooperative federalism by involving state governments in the economic policy-making process.
- It focuses on bottom-up development, knowledge, and innovation-based strategies to help propel India on a path of rapid development that is both sustainable and inclusive.

**S31. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Development is most helpful in the achievement of democracy. Development in this context refers to the broad process of economic, social, and political advancement that enables all citizens to improve their lives through increased opportunities, rights, and freedoms. A thriving democracy actively promotes development by ensuring that government policies and initiatives are designed to improve the quality of life for its citizens, reduce poverty, enhance educational opportunities, and ensure equitable access to resources and justice for all.

**Information Booster:**

- Development in a democratic setting involves the active participation of citizens in governance, the protection of human rights, and the implementation of policies that foster economic growth, social equality, and environmental sustainability.
- This holistic approach to development helps in building a society that values freedom, fairness, and dignity, ultimately contributing to the robust achievements of democracy.

**S32. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The laboratory of Indian democracy has been often referred to in the context of rights. This metaphor highlights the experimental and evolving nature of democracy in India, where the framework of rights provided by the Constitution serves as a testing ground for democratic principles and practices. Rights are fundamental to democracy, allowing citizens to participate freely in the political process, seek redress for grievances, and contribute to the shaping of public policy and governance.

### Information Booster:

- India's democratic experiment is unique due to its vast diversity and complex social fabric.
- The emphasis on rights—civil, political, social, and economic—has been crucial in navigating the challenges and opportunities of governance in such a diverse country.
- The protection and expansion of these rights continue to be central to India's democratic evolution, serving as a model for democratic governance worldwide.

### S33. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, Directive Principles of State Policy.

The organisation of Village panchayats is right, it is mentioned in the Indian Constitution as a directive principle of state policy.

Directive principles are guidelines for the formulation of laws by the government. They are not directly enforceable by the courts, but they are meant to influence the legislative process and the execution of laws.

The directive principles of state policy are enshrined in Part IV (Articles 36-51) of the Indian Constitution. They aim to establish the idea that the government should strive to promote the welfare of the people. These principles cover a wide range of social and economic areas, including:

- securing an adequate means of livelihood for all citizens;
- promoting equal pay for equal work for men and women;
- promoting the welfare of workers, including children, and protecting them from abuse;
- securing the right to education;
- promoting a uniform civil code for all citizens;
- protecting the environment and wildlife;
- providing for the separation of the judiciary from the executive; and
- promoting international peace and security.

The directive principles are important because they provide a framework for the government to work towards achieving social and economic justice. They also serve as a reminder to the government of its obligations to the people.

### S34. Ans.(d)

**Sol.** The correct answer is d, All of the given option.

All the given options are Providing the description of significant features of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments Act like The establishment of a three tier system of village , intermediate and district level, two new schedule 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> were added in the Constitution and Once in five years , mandatory election for the Panchayats and municipalities.

- Establishment of a three-tier system of village, intermediate and district level Panchayats: This introduced a three-level Panchayati Raj system in rural India, bringing decision-making power closer to the people.
- Two new schedules, the 11th and 12th, were added in the Constitution: The 11th Schedule lays out 29 subjects that Panchayats can deal with, while the 12th Schedule lists 18 subjects for Municipalities. This constitutionalizes the roles of these local bodies.
- Mandatory election for the Panchayats and municipalities once in every five years: This ensures regular elections, making these local governments more democratic and accountable to the people they serve.

The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments are landmark legislation in India's path towards decentralization and empowering local governance. These features you've mentioned are key aspects of how these amendments achieved this.

### S35. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** The correct answer is b, Article 19.

Article 19 provides the right to form a political party for Indian citizens. Article 19 refers to Article 19 of the Constitution of India. It is a key article that guarantees certain fundamental rights to Indian citizens.

- Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19(1)(a)) - This right allows citizens to express their opinions and ideas freely through various mediums, including speech, writing, and visual representations.
- However, Article 19 also guarantees other freedoms:
- Right to assemble peaceably and without arms (Article 19(1)(b))



- Right to form associations or unions (Article 19(1)(c))
- Right to move freely throughout India (Article 19(1)(d))
- Right to reside and settle in any part of India (Article 19(1)(e))
- Right to practice any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Article 19(1)(g))

**S36. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** V Ramaswami was the judge of the Supreme Court of India and the first judge against whom removal proceedings were initiated in independent India.

**S37. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Fundamental rights are protected by the High Court and Supreme Court by issuing writs.

**S38. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The criteria for appointment as a judge of Supreme Court are – (a) He should be a citizen of India. (b) He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five year or (c) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or (d) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

**S39. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, 50.

The separation of the judiciary from the executive is mentioned in the article 50. The separation of the judiciary from the executive in India is indeed mentioned in Article 50 of the Indian Constitution.

It's important to note that Article 50 falls under Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy). This means it's a directive to the government, but it is not directly enforceable by the courts. However, Article 50 serves as a guiding principle for the government to work towards achieving an independent judiciary.

**S40. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is d, The State.

According to Article 14, the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. Article 14 of the Indian Constitution is a fundamental provision that guarantees equality before the law. It has two main parts:

1. Equality before Law: This means everyone is subject to the same laws and legal procedures, regardless of their background or status.
2. Equal Protection of Laws: This ensures that the law is applied fairly and consistently to everyone. The government cannot discriminate against any individual or group.

Article 14 is a cornerstone of India's legal system and plays a vital role in upholding justice and fairness for all citizens.

**S41. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is a, Part III.

Part III of the Indian Constitution is often referred to as the Magna Carta of India due to its detailed and extensive list of 'justiciable' fundamental rights. These rights are more comprehensive than those in any other country's constitution, including that of the USA. This section ensures that the rights are not only fundamental but also enforceable in a court of law, providing a robust framework for protecting individual liberties.

- The Fundamental Rights in India enshrined in part III (Article 12–35) of the Constitution of India guarantee civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India.
- The Magna Carta, issued by King John of England, was the first documented charter establishing the rights of citizens.

**S42. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, Article 26: freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.

Article 26 is not matched, Article 26 of the Indian Constitution deals with the freedom to manage religious affairs. It guarantees certain rights to every religious denomination or any section thereof, subject to public order, morality and health.

- Right to establish and maintain institutions: Religious groups can set up institutions for religious and charitable purposes. This could include schools, hospitals, or places of worship.

- Right to manage its own affairs: Religious denominations have the autonomy to manage their internal matters related to religion. This could involve deciding on rituals, practices, and religious doctrines.
- Right to own and acquire property: Religious groups can acquire both movable and immovable property (land, buildings, etc.).
- Right to administer property: While religious groups can own property, they must manage it according to the law. This ensures proper use of resources and prevents misuse.

#### **S43. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is d, Right to timely medical treatment in private hospital.

Right to timely medical treatment in private hospital is INCORRECT inclusion in 'personal liberty' under article 21 the Supreme Court in 1996.

The Supreme Court of India has ruled that the right to timely medical treatment in a private hospital is not an automatic inclusion within the 'personal liberty' guaranteed by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. This happened in 1996.

- Article 21: This article protects an individual's right to life and personal liberty.
- Supreme Court Ruling: The Court has interpreted Article 21 to include the right to access medical care in certain situations. However, this right is not absolute and generally applies to government hospitals or situations where the state fails to provide adequate medical care.
- Ruling and Reasoning:

The 1996 case likely refers to *Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity v. State of West Bengal* (1996) 4 SCC 37. In this case, the Court highlighted the state's responsibility to ensure access to medical care. However, it did not extend this right to compel private hospitals to provide treatment in every situation.

#### **S44. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, Article 359.

Article 359 empowers the President to suspend the rights to move the any court for enforcement of fundamental rights while Proclamation of National Emergency is in operation. You are absolutely correct! Article 359 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to indeed suspend the enforcement of certain Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency.

**Suspension of Rights:** The President can issue an order suspending the enforcement of specific Fundamental Rights (excluding Articles 20 and 21) enshrined in Part III of the Constitution.

- Scope of Suspension: The order can apply to the entire country or a specific part.
- National Emergency: This provision can only be invoked when a Proclamation of National Emergency is in operation due to war, external aggression, or threat to internal security.
- Articles 20 and 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty): These fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency.
- Judicial Review: The Supreme Court can still review the validity of the President's order under Article 359.

#### **S45. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is d, President could make laws without consent of the Parliament.

The INCORRECT feature of Indian Parliament is that the President could make laws without consent of the Parliament. The President of India cannot make laws without the consent of the Parliament. India follows a parliamentary system where the Parliament holds the supreme legislative power.

1. Bill Introduction: A bill proposing a new law is introduced in either house of Parliament (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha).
2. Debate and Voting: The bill undergoes discussion and voting in both houses. It may be amended during this process.
3. Presidential Assent: Once passed by both houses, the bill is sent to the President for assent. The President can either:
  - Grant assent, making the bill a law.
  - Withhold assent, returning the bill to Parliament for reconsideration.
  - Veto the bill (rarely used).

Even though the President has a role in the process, their final action cannot be to create a law entirely on their own. Their power is limited to approving or rejecting bills passed by the Parliament.

**S46. Ans.(d)**

The correct answer is d, Gram Panchayats and Municipalities.

The Chief Election Commissioner is responsible for conducting free and fair elections except of gram panchayats and Municipalities.

- The Lok Sabha (lower house of Parliament)
- The Rajya Sabha (upper house of Parliament)
- The state legislative assemblies
- Gram panchayats and municipalities are exceptions. The Constitution of India assigns the responsibility of conducting elections for these local bodies to separate State Election Commissions. Each state has its own Election Commission headed by a State Election Commissioner.

**S47. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is d, The assembly only had male members.

The Assembly only had male members is not true about the Constituent Assembly.

A constituent assembly is a body assembled for the specific purpose of drafting or revising a constitution. Here are some key points about constituent assemblies,

- Their primary role is to create a new constitution or significantly revise an existing one.
- This document serves as the foundation for a nation's legal and political system.
- The members of a constituent assembly can be elected by the people, appointed by the government, or chosen through a combination of methods.

**S48. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is a, Status and Opportunity.

The preamble of Indian Constitution ensures status and opportunity to all citizens. Social, economic and political - This ensures fair treatment and access to opportunities in these spheres. The Preamble guarantees equality of status and opportunity for all citizens. Thought, expression, belief, faith and worship - This ensures individual freedoms. Assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation - This fosters a sense of brotherhood and belonging.

**S49. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is c, Separation of Powers.

Legislature and Executive cannot interfere with the work of the Judiciary, this statements stands for Separation of powers in Indian Constitution.

**S50. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct statement is c, A is true and B is false.

The correct statement is that there is no official religion of Indian state but this is false that there is a provision of reservation in government jobs for religious minorities. The Indian Constitution, specifically Article 27, declares India a secular state. This means the government doesn't promote any particular religion and treats all religions with equal respect.

Reservation in government jobs for religious minorities: The Indian Constitution provides reservation in government jobs and educational institutions for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBC). However, religion is not a criterion for reservation benefits.