**Q1) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zz11nybXfD3aGwAj9ma7-YlMfYfZuUEG/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zz11nybXfD3aGwAj9ma7-YlMfYfZuUEG/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to Property

b) Right to Equality

c) Right to Information

d) Right to Strike

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Constitution of India guarantees several fundamental rights to its citizens, and the right to equality is one of them. It ensures that every citizen is treated equally under the law and has equal opportunities in all aspects of life.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q2) Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?**

a) Federalism

b) Parliamentary form of government

c) Separation of powers

d) Presidential system of government

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution has a parliamentary form of government, which means that the executive is accountable to the legislature. It also follows the principle of federalism, where power is shared between the central and state governments. Additionally, there is a clear separation of powers between the legislature, executive, and judiciary.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q3) Which of the following is the highest court of justice in India?**

a) High Court

b) Supreme Court

c) District Court

d) Constitutional Court

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in India and is the final court of appeal in all matters related to the interpretation and enforcement of the Constitution. It is also responsible for safeguarding the fundamental rights of citizens and upholding the rule of law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q4) Who is the head of the Indian Parliament?**

a) Prime Minister

b) President

c) Speaker of Lok Sabha

d) Vice President

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the head of the Indian Parliament and is responsible for conducting the proceedings of the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament. The Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q5) Which of the following is not a directive principle of state policy?**

a) Protection of monuments and places of national importance

b) Promotion of education and economic interests of weaker sections

c) Provision of free legal aid to the poor

d) Abolition of untouchability

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Directive principles of state policy are guidelines for the government to frame policies and laws that promote the welfare of the people. They are not enforceable by the courts but are fundamental in the governance of the country. The protection of monuments and places of national importance is not a directive principle of state policy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q6) Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?**

a) Article 14

b) Article 19(1)(a)

c) Article 21

d) Article 25

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression. This means that every citizen of India has the right to express their thoughts, opinions, beliefs, and ideas freely through any medium such as speech, writing, printing, or any other form of communication. This right is subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by the State in the interest of public order, decency, morality, or sovereignty and integrity of India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q7) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to Equality

b) Right to Freedom of Religion

c) Right to Property

d) Right to Education

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Right to Property was initially included as a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(f) of the Indian Constitution. However, it was later removed as a fundamental right by the 44th Amendment Act, of 1978, and now it is a legal right under Article 300A. The other options, the Right to Equality, the Right to Freedom of Religion, and the Right to Education are fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q8) Which of the following is not a feature of the Constitution of India?**

a) Federalism

b) Parliamentary System

c) Unitary System

d) Fundamental Rights

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Constitution of India is characterized by various features such as Federalism, Parliamentary System, Fundamental Rights, etc. However, it is not characterized by a Unitary System. India has a federal system of government where power is divided between the central government and the state governments. The Constitution provides for a distribution of powers between the Union and the State governments through various lists such as the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q9) Who is the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution?**

a) Parliament

b) Supreme Court

c) President

d) Prime Minister

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India is the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution. It has the power of judicial review, which means it can review the constitutionality of laws and executive actions. The Supreme Court ensures that the Constitution is not violated, and the rights of the citizens are protected. The other options, Parliament, President, and Prime Minister, are important organs of the Indian government, but they do not have the power of the final interpreter of the Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q10) Which of the following is not a fundamental right guaranteed under the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to Equality

b) Right to Freedom of Religion

c) Right to Property

d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Right to Property was initially included as a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31 of the Indian Constitution. However, it was removed from the list of fundamental rights through the 44th Amendment Act in 1978 and replaced with a legal right under Article 300A.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q11) Which of the following provisions of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of the Attorney** **General of India?**

a) Article 75

b) Article 76

c) Article 78

d) Article 80

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Article 76 of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of the Attorney General of India. The Attorney General is the chief legal advisor to the government of India and is appointed by the President of India. He/she holds office at the pleasure of the President and is not a member of either house of Parliament.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q12) Which of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy?**

a) Promotion of international peace and security

b) Protection of monuments and places of national importance

c) Uniform civil code for all citizens

d) Right to free and compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Right to free and compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution and not a Directive Principle of State Policy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q13) Which of the following rights is not guaranteed under the Right to Freedom in the Indian Constitution?**

a) Freedom of speech and expression

b) Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms

c) Freedom to form associations or unions

d) Freedom to own and acquire property

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Right to Freedom, as guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, includes the freedom of speech and expression, the freedom to assemble peacefully without arms, the freedom to form associations or unions, and the freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India. However, the right to own and acquire property is not guaranteed under this article. It is, however, a fundamental right under Article 300A of the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q14) Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the power of the President to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offense?**

a) Article 71

b) Article 72

c) Article 73

d) Article 74

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Article 72 of the Indian Constitution provides for the power of the President to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offense. The President has the power to grant pardons to provide relief to an individual who has been convicted of a crime or to reduce the severity of the punishment that has been handed down.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q15) Which of the following is not a basic right recognized by the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to equality

b) Right to education

c) Right to privacy

d) Right to strike

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution guarantees several fundamental rights to its citizens, including the right to equality, the right to freedom, the right to life and personal liberty, and the right to education, among others. However, the right to strike is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution as a fundamental right. It is, however, recognized by the courts as an integral part of the right to freedom of speech and expression.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q16) Which of the following is not a constitutional body in India?**

a) National Commission for Women

b) Central Vigilance Commission

c) National Green Tribunal

d) National Investigative Agency

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The National Investigative Agency (NIA) is not a constitutional body in India. It was established by an Act of Parliament in 2008 and is responsible for investigating and prosecuting acts of terrorism and other related offenses. However, it is not mentioned in the Indian Constitution as a constitutional body. The other three options are constitutional bodies established under specific provisions of the Indian Constitution to perform specific functions and duties. The National Commission for Women was established under Article 243(d) of the Constitution, the Central Vigilance Commission under Article 253, and the National Green Tribunal under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q17) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty?**

a) Article 19

b) Article 20

c) Article 21

d) Article 22

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty to every person. This means that no person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. The Supreme Court has held that the right to life and personal liberty also includes the right to live with human dignity, the right to privacy, and the right to a fair trial.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q18) Which of the following is not a fundamental duty of Indian citizens under the Indian Constitution?**

a) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals

b) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence

c) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood

d) To vote in all elections

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are enshrined in Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution under Article 51-A. These duties include respecting the Constitution and its ideals, safeguarding public property and abjuring violence, and promoting harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood, among others. However, the duty to vote in all elections is not a fundamental duty of Indian citizens under the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q19) Which of the following is not a function of the Election Commission of India?**

a) Conducting free and fair elections

b) Delimitation of constituencies

c) Appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner

d) Deciding disputes related to elections

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body responsible for conducting free and fair elections in India. Its functions include delimitation of constituencies, preparation of electoral rolls, conducting elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies, and deciding disputes related to elections. However, the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner is not a function of the Election Commission of India. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the President of India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q20) Which of the following provisions of the Indian Constitution can be amended only by a special majority of both houses of Parliament and the ratification by not less than half of the state legislatures?**

a) Article 368

b) Article 352

c) Article 356

d) Article 360

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with the procedure for amending the Constitution. Any amendment to the Constitution must be passed by a special majority of both houses of Parliament, i.e., a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, and also ratified by not less than half of the state legislatures. This is known as the procedure for amendment by a special majority. However, certain amendments require ratification by a larger number of state legislatures or by a special majority of the Parliament along with ratification by the state legislatures. The Constitution can be amended but only after following this special procedure. This ensures that the Constitution is not amended easily and frivolously and that the process of amendment is rigorous and meaningful.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q21 Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the minimum age requirement for a person to be eligible to vote in India?**

a) 16 years

b) 18 years

c) 21 years

d) 25 years

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: According to the Constitution of India, the minimum age requirement for a person to be eligible to vote in India is 18 years. This was reduced from 21 years to 18 years in 1989 through the 61st Amendment to the Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q22) What is the maximum number of candidates that can contest from a single constituency in a parliamentary election in India?**

a) 10

b) 15

c) 20

d) No limit

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: There is no limit to the number of candidates that can contest from a single constituency in a parliamentary election in India. However, each candidate needs to fulfil certain eligibility criteria, such as being a citizen of India, being at least 25 years of age for Lok Sabha elections, and not having been convicted of any criminal offense.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q23) Who is responsible for the preparation and revision of the electoral rolls in India?**

a) State Election Commission

b) Central Election Commission

c) District Election Officer

d) Electoral Registration Officer

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) is responsible for the preparation and revision of the electoral rolls in India. The ERO is appointed by the Election Commission of India and is usually a government official or a government servant.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q24) What is NOT a factor that affects the outcome of an election in India?**

a) Political party affiliations

b) Caste and community considerations

c) Gender of the candidate

d) Criminal background of the candidate

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: While the gender of the candidate may have some impact on the outcome of an election, it is not considered a significant factor in India. However, political party affiliations, caste and community considerations, and the criminal background of the candidate are some of the factors that can affect the outcome of an election in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q25) Which of the following is a method of electronic voting used in India?**

a) Punch card voting

b) Optical scan voting

c) Direct recording of electronic voting

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Direct recording electronic (DRE) voting is a method of electronic voting used in India. In this method, voters use electronic machines to cast their votes, which are then recorded and stored electronically. The use of electronic voting machines has helped to make the process of voting faster, more accurate, and more efficient.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q26) Which of the following electoral systems is used in India for parliamentary elections?**

a) Proportional representation

b) First-past-the-post

c) Single transferable vote

d) Mixed-member proportional

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The first-past-the-post (FPTP) electoral system is used in India for parliamentary elections. Under this system, the candidate who receives the highest number of votes in a constituency is declared the winner, regardless of whether they received a majority or not. This system is also known as the "winner-takes-all" system.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q27) What is NOT a function of the Election Commission of India?**

a) Conducting elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislatures

b) Registering political parties for elections

c) Preparing electoral rolls

d) Deciding on policies and laws related to elections

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Election Commission of India is responsible for conducting elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislatures, registering political parties for elections, and preparing electoral rolls. The Commission is also responsible for enforcing the Model Code of Conduct, which lays down guidelines for political parties and candidates during election campaigns. However, the Commission does not have the power to decide on policies and laws related to elections, as this is the responsibility of the government and Parliament.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q28) Which of the following is a provision that ensures fair representation of socially and educationally** backward classes in India?

a) Reservation of seats in educational institutions

b) Reservation of seats in government jobs

c) Reservation of seats in Parliament and state legislatures

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In India, there are provisions for the reservation of seats in educational institutions, government jobs, and Parliament and state legislatures for socially and educationally backward classes. These provisions are aimed at ensuring fair representation of these classes and giving them opportunities for social and economic upliftment. The reservation of seats in Parliament and state legislatures is mandated by the Constitution, while the reservation of seats in educational institutions and government jobs is implemented through laws and policies.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q29) What is the maximum number of members that can be appointed by the President to the Lok Sabha?**

a) 12

b) 24

c) 36

d) 48

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The President of India can appoint up to 12 members to the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Indian Parliament) who are not elected by the people. These members are known as nominated members and are usually experts from various fields.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

Q30) In which of the following cases can the Election Commission of India postpone or cancel an election?

a) When a natural disaster occurs

b) When there is a serious law and order problem

c) When there is an outbreak of a contagious disease

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Election Commission of India can postpone or cancel an election in case of a natural disaster, a serious law and order problem, or an outbreak of a contagious disease. The Election Commission has the power to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of voters and election officials.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q31) Which of the following statements is true about the Representation of the People Act, 1951?**

a) It defines the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of the Parliament and state legislatures.

b) It provides for the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislatures.

c) It regulates the conduct of elections to the Parliament and state legislatures.

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Representation of the People Act, of 1951 is an important law related to elections and representation in India. It defines the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of the Parliament and state legislatures, provides for the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislatures, and regulates the conduct of elections to the Parliament and state legislatures. The Act also lays down the procedures for filing nominations, conducting polling, counting votes, and declaring the results of elections.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q32) Which of the following is NOT a type of electoral system used in India?**

a) First-past-the-post

b) Proportional representation

c) Single transferable vote

d) Instant-runoff voting

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: India primarily uses the first-past-the-post system, which is a plurality voting system where the candidate with the highest number of votes in a constituency is declared the winner. Proportional representation is used in some instances, such as for the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha. The single transferable vote is used in some municipal and panchayat elections. Instant-runoff voting, also known as ranked-choice voting, is not used in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q33) What is the role of the Election Commission of India in conducting elections?**

a) To conduct elections for the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

b) To prepare electoral rolls and voter identification cards

c) To ensure free and fair elections

d) To declare election results

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional authority responsible for the conduct of elections in India. Its primary role is to ensure free and fair elections by enforcing the model code of conduct, preventing electoral malpractices, and resolving disputes related to elections. The Commission also prepares electoral rolls, issues voter identification cards, and conducts elections for the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and local bodies. However, the Commission does not have the power to declare election results, which is the responsibility of the respective Returning Officer for each constituency.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q34) Which of the following is NOT a requirement to be eligible to vote in India?**

a) Citizenship of India

b) Age above 18 years

c) Possession of an Aadhaar card

d) Registration in the voter list

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: While possessing an Aadhaar card can help establish identity and eligibility to vote, it is not a mandatory requirement for voting in India. Citizenship, age, and registration in the voter list are essential requirements to be eligible to vote in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q35) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the importance of holding elections in a democracy?**

a) Elections provide citizens with an opportunity to express their opinions.

b) Elections allow citizens to choose their representatives.

c) Elections ensure that representatives act as the voice of the people.

d) All of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The passage mentions several important reasons for holding elections in a democracy. First, elections provide citizens with an opportunity to express their opinions. Second, elections allow citizens to choose their representatives. Finally, elections ensure that representatives act as the voice of the people.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q36) In a parliamentary democracy, who holds the executive power?**

a) The President

b) The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers

c) The Judiciary

d) The Legislative Assembly

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In a parliamentary democracy, the executive power is vested in the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, who are responsible for implementing the policies and laws made by the legislative body. The President is the head of the state and has a ceremonial role, while the Judiciary is responsible for interpreting the laws and ensuring that they are upheld. The Legislative Assembly is the law-making body in a parliamentary democracy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q37) Which of the following is NOT a measure to ensure the independence of the Election Commission of India?**

a) Appointment of Election Commissioners by the President

b) Removal of Election Commissioners only by impeachment

c) Fixed tenure of Election Commissioners

d) Prohibition of election-related appointments for retired Election Commissioners

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The independence of the Election Commission of India is essential to ensure free and fair elections. Measures to ensure the independence of the Commission include the appointment of Election Commissioners by the President, removal of Election Commissioners only by impeachment, fixed tenure of Election Commissioners, and the prohibition of election-related appointments for retired Election Commissioners.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q38) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aCAjx7iy1eUsTZ95vn6ET4Z-GaVSo1Iy/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aCAjx7iy1eUsTZ95vn6ET4Z-GaVSo1Iy/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is NOT a feature of a democratic election?**

a) Free and fair elections

b) Universal adult franchise

c) Secret ballot

d) Appointment of candidates by the ruling party

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A democratic election involves the free and fair selection of representatives by the people through their right to vote. The key features of a democratic election include a universal adult franchise, where every adult citizen has the right to vote, the use of a secret ballot to maintain voter privacy, and the assurance of free and fair elections. Option (d) goes against the principle of free and fair elections as it suggests the appointment of candidates by the ruling party.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q39) Which of the following is a disadvantage of the first-past-the-post (FPTP) electoral system?**

a) It ensures a clear majority for the winning party.

b) It is simple to understand and implement.

c) It encourages the development of strong local candidates.

d) It can lead to a skewed representation of votes in parliament.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: FPTP is a simple electoral system where the candidate who receives the most votes in a constituency wins the election. This system has several advantages, such as ensuring a clear majority for the winning party and encouraging the development of strong local candidates. However, it also has some significant disadvantages, including the potential for a skewed representation of votes in parliament. This means that parties with significant support in several constituencies may not win many seats in parliament, while parties with concentrated support in a few constituencies may win many seats despite having a smaller overall share of the popular vote.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q40) Which of the following statements about the Representation of the People Act, of 1951 is incorrect?**

a) It provides for the delimitation of constituencies

b) It lays down the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of Parliament and the State Legislatures

c) It empowers the Election Commission of India to conduct and supervise elections

d) It mandates that all political parties must have a minimum number of women candidates in elections

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides for the delimitation of constituencies, lays down the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of Parliament and State Legislatures, and empowers the Election Commission of India to conduct and supervise elections. However, it does not mandate that all political parties must have a minimum number of women candidates in elections.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q41) Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Legislature?**

a) It consists of two houses

b) It is based on the principle of federalism

c) It has a parliamentary form of government

d) It has a bicameral system

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Indian Legislature is based on the principle of unionism, not federalism. This means that the states are not considered sovereign, and the central government has the power to make laws that apply to the entire country. The Indian Legislature consists of two houses - the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and the Rajya Sabha (Upper House). It has a parliamentary form of government, which means that the executive is responsible to the legislature.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q42) Which of the following is not a function of the Indian Legislature?**

a) Law-making

b) Representation of people

c) Control over the executive

d) Conducting elections

Answer: d) Conducting elections

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Conducting elections is not a function of the Indian Legislature. The Election Commission of India is an independent body responsible for conducting elections in the country. The Indian Legislature performs three main functions: law-making, representation of people, and control over the executive. It makes laws on a wide range of subjects, represents the people by providing a platform for their voices to be heard, and exercises control over the executive by holding it accountable.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q43) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is true about the Lok Sabha?**

a) Its members are elected for 6 years

b) Its members are elected by an indirect method

c) Its members are elected by the people of India

d) Its members are appointed by the President

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the people of India through a direct method of voting. The Lok Sabha is the Lower House of the Indian Parliament and has a maximum strength of 545 members. They are elected for 5 years, after which fresh elections are held.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q44) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is true about the Rajya Sabha?**

a) Its members are directly elected by the people

b) Its members are indirectly elected by the people

c) Its members are appointed by the President

d) Its members are elected for 6 years

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The members of the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by the people. They are elected by the members of the State Legislative Assemblies through a system of proportional representation employing the single transferable vote. The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Indian Parliament and has a maximum strength of 250 members. They are elected for 6 years, with one-third of the members retiring every two years.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q45) Which of the following is true about a Money Bill?**

a) It can be introduced in either House of the Indian Parliament

b) It can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha

c) It can only be introduced in the Rajya Sabha

d) It can be introduced by a private member of the Parliament

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, not in the Rajya Sabha. This is because the Lok Sabha is the House of the people, and Money Bills deal with matters related to taxation, borrowing, and expenditure of public money, which are directly related to the people. A Money Bill can only be introduced by a minister, not by a private member of Parliament.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q46) Which of the following is not a power of the Indian Parliament?**

a) To amend the Constitution

b) To impeach the President

c) To regulate the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

d) To create new states or alter the boundaries of existing states

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Indian Parliament does not have the power to regulate the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. This power lies with the Supreme Court itself, which is an independent body. The Indian Parliament can amend the Constitution, impeach the President, and create new states or alter the boundaries of existing states, among other powers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q47) Which of the following is not a qualification for membership in the Lok Sabha?**

a) The person should be a citizen of India

b) The person should be at least 25 years of age

c) The person should be a resident of the constituency from where he or she is contesting

d) The person should have a minimum educational qualification

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: There is no minimum educational qualification required for membership in the Lok Sabha. However, the person should be a citizen of India, at least 25 years of age, and a resident of the constituency from where he or she is contesting.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q48) Which of the following is not a function of the Rajya Sabha?**

a) To initiate and pass bills related to the State List

b) To initiate and pass bills related to the Concurrent List

c) To recommend the creation of new All India Services

d) To approve the proclamation of Emergency

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha does not have the power to initiate and pass bills related to the State List. This power lies with the Lok Sabha. However, the Rajya Sabha can initiate and pass bills related to the Concurrent List and recommend the creation of new All India Services. It also has the power to approve the proclamation of Emergency.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q49) Which of the following is true about a Private Member's Bill?**

a) It can only be introduced in the Rajya Sabha

b) It can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha

c) It can be introduced by any Member of Parliament other than a minister

d) It can be introduced by any Member of Parliament

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A Private Member's Bill can be introduced by any member of Parliament other than a minister. These bills are introduced by individual MPs and not by the government. However, Private Member's Bills rarely become law as they are often opposed by the government, which has a majority in the Lok Sabha. Private Member's Bills can be introduced in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q50) Which of the following is true about the role of the Speaker in the Lok Sabha?**

a) The Speaker is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha

b) The Speaker is appointed by the President of India

c) The Speaker is a member of the ruling party

d) The Speaker is responsible for conducting the business of the Lok Sabha

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is responsible for conducting the business of the House. He/she presides over the proceedings of the Lok Sabha and maintains order and decorum in the House. The Speaker is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha from among themselves and holds office for the duration of the House.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q51) Which of the following is not a method of ensuring the independence of the judiciary in India?**

a) Appointment of judges by the President of India

b) Security of tenure of judges

c) Establishment of a separate judiciary

d) Prohibition on reducing the salaries of judges

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The appointment of judges in India is done by a collegium system, which includes the Chief Justice of India and the four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court. This system ensures that the appointment of judges is free from any political influence or interference. The security of the tenure of judges, the establishment of a separate judiciary, and a prohibition on reducing the salaries of judges are some of the methods that ensure the independence of the judiciary in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q52) Which of the following is not a qualification for becoming a member of the Rajya Sabha?**

a) Must be a citizen of India

b) Must be at least 25 years of age

c) Must be a member of a political party

d) Must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Constitution of India does not require a person to be a member of a political party to become a member of the Rajya Sabha. However, the person must be a citizen of India, must be at least 30 years of age, and must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q53) Which of the following is true about a No-Confidence Motion?**

a) It can only be moved in the Lok Sabha

b) It can only be moved by a member of the ruling party

c) It requires the support of at least two-thirds of the members of the House

d) It can be moved against the Prime Minister or a minister

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A No-Confidence Motion can be moved against the Prime Minister or a minister in either House of Parliament. It can be moved by any member of the House and requires the support of a majority of the members present and voting. If a No-Confidence Motion is passed, the Prime Minister and the entire Council of Ministers must resign from their positions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q54) Which of the following is not a function of the Parliament of India?**

a) Enacting laws

b) Scrutinizing and controlling the Executive

c) Conducting elections of the President and Vice-President

d) Approving the national budget

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Parliament of India does not conduct the elections of the President and Vice-President. These elections are conducted by an Electoral College comprising the members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and the State Legislative Assemblies.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q55) Which of the following is true about the role of the Rajya Sabha in the Indian Parliament?**

a) It is the lower house of the Parliament

b) Its members are directly elected by the people

c) It represents the states and their interests

d) It has the power to introduce money bills

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Indian Parliament and represents the states and their interests. Its members are not directly elected by the people but are elected by the members of the State Legislative Assemblies. The Rajya Sabha does not have the power to introduce money bills, but it can only make recommendations on such bills.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q56) Which of the following is true about the difference between an Ordinary Bill and a Money Bill?**

a) An Ordinary Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, while a Money Bill can only be introduced in the Rajya Sabha

b) An Ordinary Bill deals with matters other than financial matters, while a Money Bill deals with financial matters

c) Both Ordinary Bills and Money Bills can be introduced in either House of the Parliament

d) Both Ordinary Bills and Money Bills require the President's assent to become law

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: An Ordinary Bill deals with matters other than financial matters and can be introduced in either House of Parliament. However, a Money Bill deals with financial matters such as taxation, borrowing, and expenditure of public money, and can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. Both Ordinary Bills and Money Bills require the President's assent to become law. However, if the President withholds his assent, a Money Bill can still become law if it is passed again by the Lok Sabha with or without amendments suggested by the President.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q57) Which of the following is not a function of the Rajya Sabha?**

a) To pass bills related to the Union List

b) To initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India

c) To approve the proclamation of Emergency

d) To pass bills related to the State List

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha has the power to pass bills related to the Union List and the Concurrent List. It also has the power to initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India and to approve the proclamation of Emergency. However, the State List is the domain of the State Legislatures and not the Rajya Sabha.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q58) Which of the following is not a source of revenue for the Indian Government?**

a) Income tax

b) Customs duty

c) Sales tax

d) Entertainment tax

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Income tax, customs duty, and sales tax are all sources of revenue for the Indian Government. However, an entertainment tax is a tax levied by the State Governments on entertainment activities such as movies, plays, and concerts. The revenue from entertainment tax is not a direct source of revenue for the Indian Government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q59) Which of the following is true about a Private Member's Bill?**

a) It can only be introduced by a member of the ruling party

b) It can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha

c) It is introduced by a member who is not a minister

d) It requires the approval of the Prime Minister to be introduced

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A Private Member's Bill is a bill introduced in Parliament by a member who is not a minister. These bills are usually introduced by members of the Opposition parties or by independent members. Private Member Bills are not introduced on behalf of the Government and are used to highlight important issues or to propose changes in the existing laws. These bills have a lower chance of being passed as they do not have the backing of the ruling party.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q60) Which of the following is true about the Anti-Defection Law?**

a) It was introduced in the Constitution of India in 1950

b) It applies to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha

c) It allows a member of a political party to defect to another party without losing their membership in the House

d) It was challenged in the Supreme Court in the case of Kihoto Hollohan vs Zachillhu

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Anti-Defection Law was introduced in the Constitution of India in 1985 through the 52nd Amendment. It applies to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, as well as to the State Legislatures. The law prohibits Members of Parliament (MPs) and Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) from defecting from their political parties. If a member violates the provisions of the Anti-Defection Law, he/she loses their membership in the House. The law was challenged in the Supreme Court in the case of Kihoto Hollohan vs Zachillhu, where the court upheld the validity of the law but held that the decision of the Speaker or Chairman of the House on disqualification is subject to judicial review. The case established the principle that the decision of the Speaker or Chairman of the House on disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law can be challenged in a court of law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q61) Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?**

a) The President of India

b) The Lok Sabha Speaker

c) The Vice President of India

d) The Chief Justice of India

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Prime Minister of India is appointed by the President of India. The Prime Minister is the leader of the party or coalition with a majority in the Lok Sabha and is responsible for the overall functioning of the executive branch.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q62) Who is the head of the Union Council of Ministers?**

a) The President of India

b) The Prime Minister of India

c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

d) The Chief Justice of India

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Union Council of Ministers is headed by the Prime Minister of India. The Council of Ministers consists of senior ministers, junior ministers, and deputy ministers who advise the President on matters of governance.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q63) Which of the following is not the power of the President of India?**

a) To appoint the Prime Minister of India

b) To summon or prorogue the Parliament

c) To make ordinances when the Parliament is not in session

d) To approve or veto bills passed by the Parliament

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The President of India does not have the power to approve or veto bills passed by the Parliament. The President can either give assent to the bill, withhold assent to the bill, or return the bill for reconsideration to the Parliament.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q64) Who among the following is not a member of the Union Cabinet?**

a) Cabinet Minister

b) Minister of State

c) Deputy Minister

d) Chief Minister

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Chief Minister is the head of the state government and is not a member of the Union Cabinet. The Union Cabinet consists of senior ministers who advise the Prime Minister on matters of governance.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q65) Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?**

a) The Vice President of India

b) The Prime Minister of India

c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

d) The Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The Vice President presides over the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha and acts as the tie-breaker in case of a tie.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q66) What is the primary objective of a business organization?**

a) To maximize profits

b) To provide high-quality products or services

c) To create a positive impact on society

d) To achieve a balance between profits and social responsibility

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The primary objective of a business organization is to generate profits for its shareholders by providing goods or services that are in demand in the market. A business organization is a legal entity that is created to conduct commercial or industrial activities. There are various types of business organizations, and the choice of the appropriate type depends on factors such as the nature of the business, the number of owners, liability considerations, tax implications, and the level of control and management required.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q67) What is the difference between a CEO and a COO?**

a) The CEO is responsible for the overall strategy and direction of the company, while the COO focuses on operations and day-to-day management

b) The CEO is responsible for finance and accounting, while the COO oversees human resources and marketing

c) The CEO is the highest-ranking executive, while the COO is second in command

d) Both a) and c)

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The CEO is responsible for the overall strategy and direction of the company, while the COO focuses on operations and day-to-day management. The CEO is typically the highest-ranking executive in a company and is responsible for setting the overall strategy and direction. The COO, on the other hand, is responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the company and ensuring that the company's goals are being met.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q68) What is the importance of corporate social responsibility for a business organization?**

a) It helps to improve the company's reputation and brand image

b) It can attract and retain customers who value social responsibility

c) It can help to attract and retain employees who value social responsibility

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Corporate social responsibility is becoming increasingly important for businesses, as it can help to improve the company's reputation and brand image, attract and retain customers who value social responsibility, and attract and retain employees who value social responsibility.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q69) What are some challenges that a business organization may face in today's globalized economy?**

a) Increased competition from foreign companies

b) Economic volatility and instability

c) Changes in consumer preferences and behavior

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In today's globalized economy, businesses may face challenges such as increased competition from foreign companies, economic volatility and instability, and changes in consumer preferences and behavior. It is important for executives to be aware of these challenges and to develop strategies to mitigate their impact on the company.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q70) Which of the following is not a power of the Executive?**

a) Power to make laws

b) Power to execute laws

c) Power to implement policies

d) Power to appoint and dismiss civil servants

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Executive is responsible for executing and implementing laws, policies, and decisions made by the Legislature and Judiciary. The power to make laws rests with the Legislature, which is made up of elected representatives of the people. The Executive is responsible for carrying out the laws made by the Legislature.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q71) Which of the following is not a function of the Executive?**

a) Formulation of policies

b) Implementation of policies

c) Interpretation of laws

d) Adjudication of disputes

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Executive is responsible for formulating policies and implementing them. It is also responsible for interpreting laws and ensuring their implementation. Adjudication of disputes is the function of the Judiciary, which is a separate and independent branch of government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q72) Which of the following is a feature of the parliamentary form of government?**

a) Separation of powers

b) Fusion of powers

c) Presidential system

d) Unicameral legislature

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: In a parliamentary form of government, the Executive is responsible to the Legislature and is accountable to it. The Executive is drawn from the Legislature and is collectively responsible for it. This results in a fusion of powers between the Legislature and the Executive.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q73) Which of the following is not a check on the power of the Executive?**

a) Judicial review

b) Parliamentary scrutiny

c) Media Criticism

d) Executive veto

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The power of the Executive to veto laws is a check on the power of the Legislature, not the other way around. Judicial review, parliamentary scrutiny, and media criticism are all checks on the power of the Executive. Judicial review allows the Judiciary to review and strike down Executive actions that are unconstitutional or illegal. Parliamentary scrutiny allows the Legislature to hold the Executive accountable for its actions. Media criticism can expose and bring attention to Executive actions that are unpopular or unethical.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q74) Which of the following is not a type of veto power held by the Executive?**

a) Absolute veto

b) Qualified veto

c) Pocket veto

d) Concurrent veto

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The correct answer is option (d) Concurrent veto. The Executive has the power of veto, which allows it to reject legislation passed by the Legislature. The different types of veto powers include absolute veto, which is the power to reject a bill outright; qualified veto, which is the power to veto specific provisions of a bill; and pocket veto, which is the power to veto a bill by taking no action on it for a certain period.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

Q75) Which of the following is not a feature of the Cabinet system?

a) Collective responsibility

b) Cabinet secrecy

c) Ministerial responsibility

d) Separation of powers

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Cabinet system is a feature of the parliamentary form of government, in which the Executive is drawn from the Legislature and is responsible to it. The Cabinet is composed of senior ministers who are appointed by the Prime Minister and are collectively responsible for the decisions of the Executive. Cabinet secrecy allows for open and frank discussions within the Cabinet, while ministerial responsibility requires individual ministers to take responsibility for the actions of their respective departments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q76) Which of the following is not a function of the President in the parliamentary form of government?**

a) Head of state

b) Commander-in-chief of the armed forces

c) Head of the government

d) Symbolic representative of the nation

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In the parliamentary form of government, the Prime Minister is the head of the government and is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the country. The President, on the other hand, is the head of state and performs ceremonial and symbolic functions. The President is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and has the power to appoint the Prime Minister and other key officials.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q77) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1n3meovSbUXJoyRNH\_Cb1YeSjgORI-\_3x/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1n3meovSbUXJoyRNH_Cb1YeSjgORI-_3x/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Cabinet system?**

a) Collective responsibility

b) Individual responsibility

c) Separation of powers

d) Presidential system

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Indian Cabinet system is based on the principle of collective responsibility. This means that all members of the Cabinet are collectively responsible for the decisions taken by the Cabinet. If a decision taken by the Cabinet is found to be wrong or unpopular, all members of the Cabinet share the responsibility for it.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q78) Which of the following is not a mechanism of parliamentary control over the Executive?**

a) Question hour

b) No-confidence motion

c) Money bill

d) Executive order

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Executive order is a mechanism of Executive control, not parliamentary control. Question hours, no-confidence motions, and money bills are all mechanisms of parliamentary control over the Executive. Question hour allows members of Parliament to ask questions of the Executive and hold it accountable for its actions. No-confidence motion allows Parliament to express a lack of confidence in the Executive and bring about its downfall. Money bill allows Parliament to control the finances of the Executive.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q79) Which of the following is not a constitutional limitation on the power of the Executive?**

a) Judicial review

b) Rule of law

c) Separation of powers

d) Parliamentary privileges

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Parliamentary privileges are rights and immunities enjoyed by members of Parliament, not a limitation on the power of the Executive. Judicial review, rule of law, and separation of powers are all constitutional limitations on the power of the Executive. Judicial review allows the Judiciary to review and strike down Executive actions that are unconstitutional or illegal. Rule of law requires the Executive to act following the law and not abuse its power. Separation of powers ensures that the Executive does not exceed its powers and encroach upon the powers of the Legislature and Judiciary.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q80) Which of the following is not a role of the Executive in foreign policy?**

a) Negotiation of treaties and agreements

b) Representation of the state in international forums

c) Implementation of foreign policy decisions

d) Ratification of international law

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: While the Executive is involved in the negotiation, representation, and implementation of foreign policy decisions, the power to ratify international law rests with the Legislature. In India, for example, the power to make treaties and agreements is vested in the President, who acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for the implementation of foreign policy decisions. The Executive also represents the state in international forums such as the United Nations. However, the power to ratify international law, such as treaties and conventions, lies with the Legislature. This is because international law has a direct impact on the rights and interests of citizens and is therefore subject to democratic scrutiny and accountability.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q81) Which of the following is not a feature of an independent Judiciary?**

a) Appointment of judges by the Executive

b) Security of tenure for judges

c) Judicial review of Executive and Legislative actions

d) Separation of powers between the Judiciary, Executive, and Legislature

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: An independent Judiciary is characterized by the security of tenure for judges, judicial review of Executive and Legislative actions, and separation of powers between the Judiciary, Executive, and Legislature. The appointment of judges is usually done through a process that is independent of the Executive.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q82) Which of the following is not a level of the Judiciary in India?**

a) Supreme Court

b) High Court

c) District Court

d) Municipal Court

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Judiciary in India has three levels: the Supreme Court, the High Courts, and the District Courts. Municipal courts are not a part of the Indian Judiciary. The judiciary is one of the three branches of government in India, and it plays a critical role in upholding the rule of law and protecting the rights of citizens.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q83)  What is a basic right protected by the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to freedom of speech and expression

b) Right to bear arms

c) Right to private property

d) Right to religious conversion

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution guarantees several fundamental rights, including the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to life and liberty, and the right to equality before the law. The right to bear arms and the right to private property is not fundamental rights in India. The right to religious conversion is not explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q84): Which of the following is a type of writ issued by the Indian Judiciary?**

a) Mandamus

b) Habeas corpus

c) Quo warranto

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indian Judiciary issues several types of writs, including mandamus, which orders a public official or institution to perform a duty; habeas corpus, which orders the release of a person who is being unlawfully detained; and quo warranto, which orders a person holding a public office to show by what authority they hold that office.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q85) What is the highest court of appeal in India?**

a) High Court

b) Supreme Court

c) District Court

d) Sessions Court

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The correct answer is option (b) Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeals in India. It hears appeals from the High Courts and has the power to interpret the Constitution and adjudicate disputes between the Union government and the State governments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q86) What is the difference between a writ petition and a PIL petition?**

a) Writ petitions are filed by individuals, while PIL petitions are filed by organizations.

b) Writ petitions are filed in the High Court, while PIL petitions are filed in the Supreme Court.

c) Writ petitions are filed to enforce fundamental rights, while PIL petitions are filed in the public interest.

d) Writ petitions are filed to challenge administrative actions, while PIL petitions are filed to challenge legislative actions.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Writ petitions are filed to enforce fundamental rights, while PIL petitions are filed in the public interest. Writ petitions are filed by individuals to seek the enforcement of their fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. PIL petitions, on the other hand, are filed in the public interest to seek redressal of grievances of a large number of people who are unable to approach the court individually.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q87) What is the meaning of the term ‘stare decision?**

a) The power of the Judiciary to declare laws unconstitutional.

b) The power of the Legislature to override Judicial decisions.

c) The principle of following precedents established by earlier decisions.

d) The principle of Judicial review of Executive actions.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The principle of following precedents established by earlier decisions. Stare decisis is a legal principle that requires courts to follow the precedent set by earlier decisions in similar cases. This principle ensures consistency in the application of law and provides certainty and predictability in legal outcomes.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q88): What is the term used to describe the power of the Judiciary to interpret the Constitution?**

a) Judicial review

b) Judicial activism

c) Judicial restraint

d) Judicial supremacy

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Judicial review is the power of the Judiciary to interpret the Constitution and strike down laws or actions that are unconstitutional. This power ensures that the Constitution remains the supreme law of the land and protects the fundamental rights of citizens.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q89) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/16q8xtDBfp6\_L8a\_C\_hp1vjBxnd8HH4Vb/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/16q8xtDBfp6_L8a_C_hp1vjBxnd8HH4Vb/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a function of the Judiciary?**

a) Interpretation of the Constitution

b) Enforcement of laws

c) Creation of laws

d) Adjudication of disputes

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The creation of laws is not a function of the Judiciary. The Judiciary's role is to interpret and apply the law, not to create it. The responsibility of creating laws lies with the legislative branch of government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q90) What is the process of impeachment of a Judge in India?**

a) A motion for impeachment must be passed by a simple majority in the Parliament

b) A motion for impeachment must be passed by a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament

c) A motion for impeachment must be passed by a simple majority in the Rajya Sabha

d) A motion for impeachment must be passed by a two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The process of impeachment of a Judge in India is governed by Article 124(4) of the Constitution. According to this, a Judge can be impeached by the Parliament for "proved misbehaviour or incapacity". The process of impeachment begins with the passing of a motion by either House of Parliament. The motion must then be supported by at least one-third of the members of that House. If the motion is passed, an inquiry is conducted by a committee of three members, including a Judge of the Supreme Court, a High Court Judge, and a distinguished jurist. If the committee finds the Judge guilty of misbehaviour or incapacity, a motion for impeachment must be passed by a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q91) What is the role of the Judiciary in protecting Fundamental Rights?**

a) Enforcing Fundamental Rights through judicial review

b) Interpreting Fundamental Rights

c) Providing remedies for the violation of Fundamental Rights

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Judiciary plays a crucial role in protecting Fundamental Rights in India. It enforces Fundamental Rights through the power of judicial review, which allows it to strike down laws and actions of the Executive and Legislature that violate Fundamental Rights. It also interprets Fundamental Rights to give them meaning and clarity. Additionally, the Judiciary provides remedies for the violation of Fundamental Rights, such as compensation, injunctions, and writs.

The legislature adjudicates disputes arising from the application of these laws and ensures that the Constitution is upheld.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q92) What is the difference between a civil and a criminal case in India?**

a) In a civil case, the plaintiff seeks compensation or damages, while in a criminal case, the state prosecutes the accused for a crime.

b) In a civil case, the accused can be sentenced to imprisonment, while in a criminal case, the accused can only be fined.

c) In a civil case, the burden of proof is on the plaintiff, while in a criminal case, the burden of proof is on the accused.

d) In a civil case, the accused has the right to a trial by jury, while in a criminal case, the judge makes the final decision.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: In a civil case, the plaintiff seeks compensation or damages, while in a criminal case, the state prosecutes the accused for a crime. In a civil case, a plaintiff sues another party for a perceived harm or loss that has been suffered by the plaintiff. The plaintiff seeks compensation or damages for the harm or loss suffered. In a criminal case, the state prosecutes the accused for a crime that has been committed against society. The objective of a criminal case is to punish the accused for the crime committed.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q93) Which of the following is not a principle of natural justice?**

a) Audi alteram partem

b) Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa

c) Res judicata

d) Nemo judex in sua causa

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Res judicata is a legal principle that means "a thing adjudicated". It refers to a case that has been decided by a competent court and cannot be re-litigated. The other three options are principles of natural justice. Audi alteram partem means "hear the other side" and requires that both parties be allowed to present their case before a decision is made. Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa means "no one should be a judge in his cause" and requires that a decision-maker be impartial. Nemo judex in sua causa means "no one should be a judge in his case" and is a variation of the principle of impartiality.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q94) Which of the following is not a writ issued by the Indian courts?**

a) Habeas Corpus

b) Mandamus

c) Prohibition

d) Exoneration

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Exoneration is not a writ issued by the Indian courts. The other three options are writs that can be issued by the Indian courts. Habeas corpus is a writ that is used to release a person who is unlawfully detained. Mandamus is a writ that is used to direct a public official or a public authority to perform a statutory duty. Prohibition is a writ that is used to prohibit a lower court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q95) What is the doctrine of judicial review?**

a) The power of the judiciary to review the actions of the executive and legislative branches of government.

b) The power of the executive to review the actions of the judiciary.

c) The power of the legislative branch to review the actions of the judiciary.

d) The power of the judiciary to review the actions of private citizens.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The doctrine of judicial review is the power of the judiciary to review the actions of the executive and legislative branches of government. This doctrine is based on the principle of separation of powers, which holds that each branch of government should be independent of the others and should not be able to exercise the powers of the other branches. Judicial review allows the judiciary to ensure that the actions of the executive and legislative branches are following the Constitution and the law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q96)  Which of the following is not a qualification for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court of India?**

a) The person must be a citizen of India.

b) The person must have been a judge of a High Court for at least five years.

c) The person must be at least 45 years old.

d) The person must be a member of the ruling political party.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Political affiliation is not a qualification for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. The other three options are qualifications for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. The person must be a citizen of India, must have been a judge of a High Court for at least five years, and must be at least 45 years old. These qualifications ensure that the person appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court has the necessary experience and knowledge to adjudicate complex legal matters.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q97) What is the doctrine of judicial review?**

a) The power of the judiciary to interpret the Constitution and declare laws and executive actions unconstitutional.

b) The power of the executive to review judicial decisions and overturn them.

c) The power of the legislature to review judicial decisions and overturn them.

d) The power of the judiciary to review administrative actions and decisions.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The doctrine of judicial review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the Constitution and declare laws and executive actions unconstitutional. The doctrine of judicial review is an important feature of the Indian Constitution and ensures that the government operates within the limits set by the Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q98)  Which of the following is not a type of writ in India?**

a) Habeas corpus

b) Mandamus

c) Prohibition

d) Res gestae

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Res gestae is a Latin term that means "things done". It is not a type of writ in India. The other three options are types of writs in India. Habeas corpus is a writ that is used to challenge the legality of detention or imprisonment. Mandamus is a writ that is used to compel public officials to perform their duties. Prohibition is a writ that is used to prevent an inferior court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q99): Which of the following is not a type of writ in Indian law?**

a) Mandamus

b) Prohibition

c) Certiorari

d) Stare decisis

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Stare decisis is a Latin term that means "to stand by things decided". It is not a type of writ in Indian law. The other three options are types of writs. Mandamus is a writ that is issued by a court to compel a public official or body to perform a duty that is required by law. Prohibition is a writ that is issued by a higher court to prevent a lower court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction. Certiorari is a writ that is issued by a higher court to review the decision of a lower court or tribunal.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q100) What is the process of impeachment of a judge in India?**

a) The President can remove a judge on the advice of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

b) The Supreme Court can remove a judge for proven misbehaviour or incapacity.

c) The Parliament can remove a judge through an impeachment process.

d) The Chief Justice of India can remove a judge on the recommendation of a committee of senior judges.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Article 124(4) of the Indian Constitution provides that a judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office through an impeachment process. The process involves the initiation of a motion for the judge's removal in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, followed by an investigation and a vote in each house of Parliament. A majority of two-thirds of the members are present and voting is required for the motion to be passed. The motion is then sent to the President for his/her assent. Once the President gives his/her assent, the judge is removed from office. The process of impeachment is a rare and difficult one and has been used only once in the history of independent India when Justice V. Ramaswami of the Supreme Court was impeached by the Parliament in 1993.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q101) Which of the following is not a feature of federalism?**

a) Division of power between central and state governments

b) Written constitution

c) Supremacy of the central government

d) Independent judiciary

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central government and regional or state governments. The central government has limited powers and the state governments have their powers. The other features of federalism include a written constitution, a division of power between central and state governments, and an independent judiciary. However, the supremacy of the central government is not a feature of federalism. In a federal system, both the central government and state governments are equal and have their powers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q102) Which of the following is an example of a federal country?**

a) China

b) India

c) France

d) United Kingdom

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: India is a federal country where power is divided between the central government and state governments. India has a written constitution that defines the powers and functions of the central and state governments. The central government has certain powers that are mentioned in the constitution and the state governments have their powers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q103) Which article of the Indian Constitution defines the powers of the central government and state governments?**

a) Article 370

b) Article 356

c) Article 368

d) Article 246

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Article 246 of the Indian Constitution defines the powers of the central government and state governments. It divides the powers into three lists: Union List, State List, and Concurrent List. The Union List includes subjects on which only the central government can make laws, the State List includes subjects on which only the state governments can make laws, and the Concurrent List includes subjects on which both the central and state governments can make laws.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q104) Which of the following is a concurrent list subject?**

a) Defence

b) Foreign affairs

c) Education

d) Currency

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Education is a concurrent list subject, which means that both the central and state governments can make laws on it. Other concurrent list subjects include criminal law, marriage and divorce, and adoption.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q105) Which country has a unitary system of government?**

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) Canada

d) Germany

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The United Kingdom has a unitary system of government, which means that power is concentrated in the central government and there is no division of power between the central government and regional or state governments. The central government can create or abolish local governments and can also alter their powers and functions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q106) Which of the following is an example of fiscal federalism?**

a) The central government imposes taxes on the state governments

b) The state governments have control over the central government's budget

c) The central government gives grants-in-aid to the state governments

d) The state governments have control over the central government's policies

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Fiscal federalism refers to the division of financial responsibilities and resources between the central government and state governments. It involves the central government providing financial assistance to the state governments in the form of grants-in-aid. This is done to help the state governments in carrying out their responsibilities and to maintain a balance of power between the central and state governments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q107) Which of the following is an example of cooperative federalism?**

a) The central government and state governments work together to provide education to all

b) The central government imposing its policies on the state governments

c) The state governments ignore the policies of the central government

d) The state governments fighting against the central government

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Cooperative federalism refers to a system where the central government and state governments work together to achieve common goals. In this system, both the central and state governments have equal responsibilities in policy-making and implementation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q108) Which of the following is a feature of dual federalism?**

a) The central government has more power than the state governments

b) The state governments have more power than the central government

c) The central government and state governments have equal powers

d) The central government and state governments do not have separate powers

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Dual federalism is a system in which power is divided between the central government and state governments, and both levels of government have separate and distinct powers. In this system, the state governments have more power than the central government, and they exercise their powers independently. Therefore, option b is the correct answer.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q109) Which of the following is an example of the federal principle of division of powers?**

a) The central government creating a new state

b) The state governments create new laws for their state

c) The central government creates laws for all the states

d) The state governments create laws for other states

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The federal principle of division of powers refers to the idea that the central government and state governments have their powers, and they exercise those powers independently. In this system, the state governments can create new laws for their state, while the central government can create laws for the entire country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q110) Which of the following is not a constitutional provision for promoting federalism in India?**

a) Division of powers between the centre and states

b) The provision of a bicameral legislature

c) Appointment of a Governor by the Centre

d) Independent judiciary

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The appointment of a Governor by the Centre is not a constitutional provision for promoting federalism in India. The Governor is appointed by the President, who is elected by an electoral college comprising members of both houses of Parliament and the state legislative assemblies. The Governor represents the President and acts as the representative of the central government in the state. The other options mentioned in the question are constitutional provisions for promoting federalism in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q111) Which of the following is not a function of the Central Government in India?**

a) Defence

b) Foreign policy

c) Currency

d) Public order

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Public order is a state subject, and the state governments are responsible for maintaining law and order within their respective states. The other options mentioned in the question are the functions of the central government in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q112) Which of the following is an advantage of federalism?**

a) Encourages unity and promotes national integration

b) The concentration of power in the central government

c) Lack of autonomy for the state governments

d) The inflexibility of the system

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Federalism encourages unity and promotes national integration by giving the state governments a degree of autonomy to manage their affairs. This allows for diverse cultures, languages, and customs to thrive within a larger national framework. The other options mentioned in the question are the disadvantages of federalism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q113) Which of the following is not a challenge to federalism in India?**

a) Growing regionalism and sub-nationalism

b) Centralisation of power

c) Linguistic and cultural diversity

d) Uniformity of laws and policies across all states

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Uniformity of laws and policies across all states is not a challenge to federalism in India. The existence of different laws and policies in different states is a characteristic feature of federalism. The other options mentioned in the question are challenges to federalism in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q114) Which of the following is not a type of federalism?**

a) Dual federalism

b) Cooperative federalism

c) Competitive federalism

d) Coercive federalism

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Coercive federalism is not a type of federalism. It is a term used to describe a situation where the central government uses its powers to coerce the state governments into complying with its policies. The other options mentioned in the question are types of federalism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q115) Which of the following is not a constitutional amendment related to federalism in India?**

a) The 73rd Amendment

b) The 74th Amendment

c) The 76th Amendment

d) The 97th Amendment

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The 76th Amendment is not a constitutional amendment related to federalism in India. The other options mentioned in the question are constitutional amendments that have strengthened the federal structure of India. The 73rd and 74th Amendments have provided for the establishment of local self-government institutions in rural and urban areas respectively. The 97th Amendment has increased the number of subjects under the ambit of the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q116) Which of the following is not a feature of cooperative federalism?**

a) Shared responsibility

b) Interdependence

c) Cooperation between central and state governments

d) The subservience of state governments to the central government

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The subservience of state governments to the central government is not a feature of cooperative federalism. Cooperative federalism is based on the principle of interdependence and shared responsibility between the central and state governments. It is characterized by a high degree of cooperation and coordination between the two levels of government. The other options mentioned in the question are features of cooperative federalism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q117) Which of the following statements about federalism is true?**

a) Federalism always leads to a stronger central government

b) In a federal system, the state governments have no power to challenge the central government

c) Federalism can only be successful if the central government is weak

d) Federalism allows for the sharing of powers between the central government and state governments

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central government and regional or state governments. The central government has limited powers and the state governments have their powers. The sharing of powers between the central government and state governments is a key feature of federalism, as it allows for both levels of government to have their areas of responsibility.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q118) Which of the following statements about the Indian Constitution is true?**

a) The Indian Constitution creates a purely federal system of government

b) The Indian Constitution gives more powers to the state governments than the central government

c) The Indian Constitution allows for the central government to override state laws

d) The Indian Constitution does not have provisions for resolving disputes between the central government and state governments

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution creates a federal system of government, but it also gives the central government certain powers to override state laws. For example, if there is a conflict between a state law and a central law, the central law will prevail. The Constitution also allows for the central government to take control of a state in certain situations, such as during a breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q119) Which of the following is not a way in which federalism can be strengthened?**

a) By increasing the powers of the central government

b) By devolving more powers to the state governments

c) By creating more autonomous regions within the country

d) By increasing the powers of the judiciary

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Federalism can be strengthened by devolving more powers to the state governments, creating more autonomous regions within the country, and increasing the powers of the judiciary to act as a check on both the central and state governments. However, increasing the powers of the central government would not strengthen federalism, as it would lead to a concentration of power at the centre and undermine the principles of federalism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q120) Which of the following is a potential threat to federalism in India?**

a) Increased autonomy for state governments

b) A more decentralized government structure

c) A strong and independent judiciary

d) Rising populism and majoritarianism

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Federalism in India faces several challenges, one of which is the rising populism and majoritarianism in the country. Populism is a political approach that seeks to appeal to the interests and prejudices of ordinary people, often by demonizing certain groups or individuals. Majoritarianism is a political philosophy that asserts that a majority group (usually defined by ethnicity, religion, or language) should have the right to make decisions for the whole society. Both of these approaches can undermine the principles of federalism by ignoring the interests and concerns of minority groups and by centralizing power in the hands of a dominant group. This can lead to conflicts between the central government and state governments, and can also lead to the erosion of the constitutional safeguards that protect minority rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q121) Which of the following is the smallest unit of local government in India?**

a) District

b) Municipality

c) Gram Panchayat

d) State Government

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In India, the Gram Panchayat is the smallest unit of local government. It is a village-level institution that is responsible for the administration of local affairs such as sanitation, roads, and public health. It is a form of local self-government where the villagers elect their representatives to govern the affairs of the village.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q122) Which of the following is responsible for the administration of a city or town?**

a) State Government

b) Municipality

c) Gram Panchayat

d) District

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A municipality is responsible for the administration of a city or town in India. It is a local government body that is responsible for providing basic services such as water supply, sewage disposal, and sanitation. It is also responsible for maintaining public spaces such as parks and playgrounds.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q123) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Who is the head of a Gram Panchayat?**

a) Sarpanch

b) Mayor

c) Commissioner

d) Chief Minister

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The head of a Gram Panchayat is called the Sarpanch. He or she is elected by the members of the Panchayat and is responsible for the overall administration of the village. The Sarpanch is also responsible for representing the village at higher levels of government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q124) Which of the following is responsible for the implementation of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?**

a) State Government

b) Central Government

c) Supreme Court

d) Local Government

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in 1992 to strengthen local self-government in rural areas of India. It mandated the creation of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, intermediate, and district levels. The implementation of this act is the responsibility of the state governments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q125) Which of the following is an example of a metropolitan area in India?**

a) Kolkata

b) Lucknow

c) Chandigarh

d) Amravati

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A metropolitan area is a large urban region that includes a central city and its surrounding suburbs. Chandigarh is an example of a metropolitan area in India, as it includes the city of Chandigarh and its surrounding urban areas in the states of Punjab and Haryana.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q126) Which of the following is not a function of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India?**

a) Provision of water supply and sanitation

b) Maintenance of public parks and gardens

c) Administration of justice

d) Regulation of markets and fairs

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India are responsible for the administration of urban areas. They perform a wide range of functions, including the provision of basic services such as water supply and sanitation, maintenance of public parks and gardens, regulation of markets and fairs, and management of waste disposal. However, the administration of justice is not one of the functions of ULBs.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q127) Which of the following is true about the Nagar Panchayat?**

a) It is a form of urban local government in India.

b) It is a form of rural local government in India.

c) It is a form of local government in tribal areas of India.

d) It is a form of local government in hilly regions of India.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Nagar Panchayat is a form of urban local government in India. It is usually set up in small urban areas with a population of less than 10,000. The members of the Nagar Panchayat are elected by the people of the area, and they are responsible for the administration of the area.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q128) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a tier of the Panchayati Raj System in India?**

a) Gram Panchayat

b) Block Panchayat

c) District Panchayat

d) State Panchayat

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Panchayati Raj System is a three-tier system of local self-government in India. The three tiers are Gram Panchayat at the village level, Block Panchayat at the block level, and District Panchayat at the district level. There is no such tier as the State Panchayat.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q129) Which of the following is true about Municipal Corporations in India?**

a) It is a body of elected representatives responsible for the administration of a city or town.

b) It is a committee of bureaucrats responsible for the administration of a city or town.

c) It is an advisory body of experts appointed by the state government.

d) It is a body of elected representatives responsible for the administration of a district.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Municipal Corporation is a local government body that is responsible for the administration of a city or town in India. It is a body of elected representatives who are responsible for providing basic services such as water supply, sewage disposal, and sanitation. The Municipal Corporation is also responsible for maintaining public spaces such as parks and playgrounds.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q130) Which of the following is a key feature of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act?**

a) It mandates the creation of urban local bodies

b) It mandates the creation of Panchayati Raj institutions

c) It grants autonomy to state governments

d) It grants autonomy to municipal corporations

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, passed in 1992, is also known as the Nagarapalika Act. It mandates the creation of urban local bodies in India, such as municipal corporations, municipalities, and town councils. These bodies are responsible for providing basic services to urban areas such as water supply, sewage treatment, and sanitation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q131) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Who is the head of a municipal corporation in India?**

a) Chief Minister

b) Mayor

c) Sarpanch

d) Commissioner

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The head of a municipal corporation in India is called the Mayor. He or she is elected by the members of the corporation and is responsible for the overall administration of the city or town. The Mayor is also responsible for representing the corporation at higher levels of government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q132) Which of the following is not a source of revenue for local governments in India?**

a) Property tax

b) Sales tax

c) User charges

d) Grants from the central government

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Local governments in India derive their revenue from various sources, including property tax, user charges for services such as water and sanitation, and grants from the central and state governments. Sales tax, however, is not a source of revenue for local governments.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q133) Which of the following is a source of revenue for the municipal corporation?**

a) Property tax

b) Income tax

c) Sales tax

d) Corporate tax

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Property tax is a tax levied on the value of property owned by an individual or a company. It is a major source of revenue for municipal corporations in India. The revenue generated from property tax is used for the provision of basic services such as water supply, sanitation, and waste management.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q134) Which of the following is not a function of the Nagar Palika?**

a) Water supply

b) Street lighting

c) Public health

d) Agricultural extension

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Nagar Palika is a local government body that is responsible for providing basic services such as water supply, street lighting, public health, and sanitation in urban areas. Agricultural extension services are not the responsibility of the Nagar Palika, as they are mainly concerned with the welfare of the urban population.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q135) Who is responsible for the preparation of the annual budget of a Gram Panchayat?**

a) The State Government

b) The Gram Sabha

c) The Zilla Parishad

d) The State Finance Commission

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The annual budget of a Gram Panchayat is prepared by the Gram Sabha which is a body consisting of all the adult members registered in the electoral rolls of the village. The budget is prepared in consultation with the Panchayat members and the village-level functionaries. The budget is then presented to the Gram Panchayat for approval.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q136) Which of the following is a provision of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?**

a) Reservation of seats for women in Lok Sabha elections

b) Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Legislative Assemblies

c) Establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural areas

d) Establishment of Municipal Councils in urban areas

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in 1992 to strengthen local self-government in rural areas of India. It mandated the creation of Panchayati Raj Institutions at the village, block, and district levels. The act provides for the devolution of powers and functions to the Panchayats, and the reservation of seats for women and Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayat elections. The act also provides for the establishment of State Finance Commissions to recommend the sharing of resources between the State Government and the Panchayats.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q137) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a power of the Gram Sabha?**

a) To approve the annual budget of the Gram Panchayat

b) To identify beneficiaries for various government schemes and programs

c) To approve the acquisition of land for public purposes

d. To grant licenses for commercial activities in the village

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Gram Sabha is the primary unit of local government in rural areas of India. It has the power to approve the annual budget of the Gram Panchayat, identify beneficiaries for various government schemes and programs, and approve the acquisition of land for public purposes. However, it does not have the power to grant licenses for commercial activities in the village. This power rests with the Gram Panchayat.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q138) Which of the following is a function of the State Election Commission?**

a) To conduct elections to the State Legislature

b) To conduct elections to the Lok Sabha

c) To conduct elections to the Rajya Sabha

d) To conduct elections to local government bodies

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The State Election Commission is responsible for conducting elections for local government bodies in India. This includes elections to Gram Panchayats, Zilla Parishads, Municipal Corporations, and other local government bodies. The Commission is also responsible for the delimitation of electoral constituencies and the preparation of electoral rolls.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q139) Which of the following is not a feature of the Panchayati Raj System?**

a) Decentralization of power

b) Direct election of members of the Panchayat

c) Constitutionally mandated reservation of seats for women and marginalized communities

d) Appointment of Panchayat members by the State Government

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Panchayati Raj System is a decentralized system of local self-government in rural areas of India. The system is based on the principles of decentralization of power, direct election of members of the Panchayat, and constitutionally mandated reservation of seats for women and marginalized communities. However, the appointment of Panchayat members by the State Government is not a feature of the system. All members of the Panchayat are directly elected by the people.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q140) Which of the following is not a constitutional provision for ensuring the autonomy of local government bodies?**

a) Constitutionally mandated reservation of seats for women and marginalized communities

b) Prohibition on the dissolution of local government bodies before the completion of their term

c) Requirement for State Governments to provide financial resources to local government bodies

d) Provision for State Governments to appoint officers to oversee the functioning of local government bodies

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Constitution of India provides various provisions to ensure the autonomy of local government bodies in India. These include constitutionally mandated reservation of seats for women and marginalized communities, prohibition on the dissolution of local government bodies before the completion of their term, and the requirement for State Governments to provide financial resources to local government bodies. However, there is no provision for State Governments to appoint officers to oversee the functioning of local government bodies. The autonomy of local government bodies is essential for the effective functioning of the Panchayati Raj System and the Urban Local Government System in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q141) Which characteristic of a democratic government does NOT include the following?**

a) Free and fair elections

b) Separation of powers

c) Rule of law

d) Totalitarianism

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Totalitarianism is the opposite of democracy. It is a form of government in which the state exercises total control over all aspects of people's lives, including political, social, and economic. In a democracy, power is distributed among different branches of government, and citizens have the right to participate in the decision-making process through free and fair elections.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q142) What is the meaning of the term "sovereignty" in political theory?**

a) The authority of the state over its citizens

b) The power of the people to govern themselves

c) The legal recognition of a state by other states

d) The ability of the state to make and enforce laws within its territory

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Sovereignty refers to the ultimate authority that a state has within its territory. It includes the power to make and enforce laws, defend the territory, and enter into agreements with other states. Sovereignty is considered an essential feature of the modern state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q143) What is the role of civil society in a democratic society?**

a) To provide support to the ruling party

b) To check the power of the government

c) To implement government policies

d) To provide social services to citizens

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Civil society refers to the voluntary organizations and groups that exist outside of the government and the market. These organizations, such as NGOs, media, and social movements, play a crucial role in a democratic society by monitoring the actions of the government, advocating for the rights of citizens, and promoting transparency and accountability.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q144) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the difference between liberalism and socialism?**

a) Liberalism emphasizes individual freedom, while socialism emphasizes equality.

b) Liberalism emphasizes economic growth, while socialism emphasizes social welfare.

c) Liberalism emphasizes democracy, while socialism emphasizes dictatorship.

d) Liberalism emphasizes nationalism, while socialism emphasizes internationalism.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Liberalism and socialism are two competing political ideologies that emerged in the 19th century. Liberalism emphasizes individual freedom and limited government intervention in the economy. Socialism, on the other hand, emphasizes social and economic equality, and advocates for a more active role of the state in promoting welfare.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q145) What is the meaning of the term "ideology" in political theory?**

a) A system of beliefs and values that guide political action

b) A specific policy proposal or plan

c) A set of legal rules and regulations

d) A form of government

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Ideology refers to a set of ideas and beliefs that shape political action and policy. It provides a framework for understanding political issues and making decisions about the direction of government policy. Ideologies can be based on a variety of factors, such as economic interests, cultural values, or philosophical principles.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q146) What is the meaning of the term "political theory"?**

a) The study of the workings of government institutions

b) The study of the nature and purpose of politics and power

c) The study of the economic factors that influence politics

d) The study of international relations and diplomacy

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Political theory is a branch of political science that seeks to understand the nature and purpose of politics and power. It is concerned with questions about how political power is exercised, how political institutions function and what values and principles should guide political action.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q147) Which of the following is an important element of political theory?**

a) The study of specific political events and situations

b) The study of political science methodology

c) The study of historical patterns and trends

d) The study of normative questions and values

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Normative questions and values are an important element of political theory. Political theorists are interested in questions about what is just or fair, what is the best form of government, and what values should guide political action.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q148) What is the difference between political theory and political ideology?**

a) Political theory is concerned with abstract concepts and ideas, while political ideology is concerned with practical policy proposals

b) Political theory is concerned with specific political events and situations, while political ideology is concerned with normative questions and values

c) Political theory is concerned with the study of power and institutions, while political ideology is concerned with the study of economic factors that influence politics

d) Political theory and political ideology are essentially the same things

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Political theory is concerned with abstract concepts and ideas, while political ideology is concerned with practical policy proposals. Political theory is concerned with the study of power and institutions, while political ideology is concerned with the application of political ideas to practical situations.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q149)According to Thomas Hobbes, what is the main reason for individuals to form a social contract?**

a) To preserve individual rights and freedoms

b) To establish a system of democracy

c) To escape the state of nature and ensure security

d) To create a system of economic equality

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: According to Thomas Hobbes, the state of nature is a state of chaos and violence, where life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." Individuals enter into a social contract to escape this state of nature an**d ensure their** security.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q150) Which of the following is NOT a feature of a democratic government?**

a) Regular free and fair elections

b) Separation of powers between different branches of government

c) Authoritarian control over media and information

d) Protection of civil liberties and human rights

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Democratic governments are characterized by regular free and fair elections, separation of powers between different branches of government, protection of civil liberties and human rights, and a commitment to the rule of law. However, authoritarian control over media and information is not a feature of a democratic government. In a democratic government, the media is typically free to report on and criticize government actions, and citizens are free to access and share information without censorship or government interference.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q151) What is the main criticism of the social contract theory?**

a) It assumes that individuals have equal bargaining power.

b) It assumes that individuals have no natural rights.

c) It assumes that individuals are inherently selfish.

d) It assumes that the state is the ultimate source of authority.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Critics of the social contract theory argue that it assumes that individuals have equal bargaining power, which may not be the case in reality. This can lead to unequal distribution of power and resources in society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q152) What is the role of civil society in political theory?**

a) To limit the power of the state

b) To enforce social norms and values

c) To create economic equality

d) To establish a system of democracy

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Civil society refers to the collection of non-governmental organizations, community groups, and individuals who work to promote social change and provide services to their communities. In political theory, civil society is often seen as a check on the power of the state, and a way to promote democracy and individual rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q153) What is the meaning of the term 'liberalism' in political theory?**

a) It refers to a political ideology that emphasizes individual rights and freedoms.

b) It refers to a political ideology that emphasizes collective ownership of property and resources.

c) It refers to a political ideology that emphasizes the importance of traditional values and institutions.

d). It refers to a political ideology that emphasizes the importance of social equality and justice.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Liberalism is a political ideology that emphasizes individual rights and freedoms, such as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press. This ideology places a high value on personal autonomy and individual choice, and advocates for limited government intervention in people's lives.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q154) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a totalitarian government?**

a) Total control over all aspects of society

b) One-party rule with no opposition allowed

c) A strong emphasis on individual liberties and rights

d) The use of propaganda to control public opinion

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Totalitarian governments are characterized by total control over all aspects of society, one-party rule with no opposition allowed, and the use of propaganda to control public opinion. These governments typically have no tolerance for dissent, and individuals have little to no say in the political process. The emphasis is on the power of the state over individual rights and liberties.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q155) What is the difference between a parliamentary and presidential system of government?**

a) In a parliamentary system, the head of state and head of government are separate individuals, while in a presidential system, they are the same person.

b) In a parliamentary system, the executive is chosen by the legislature, while in a presidential system, the executive is chosen directly by the people.

c) In a parliamentary system, the executive can be removed by a vote of no confidence, while in a presidential system, the executive serves a fixed term.

d) In a parliamentary system, the legislature has no power to remove the executive, while in a presidential system, the legislature can impeach and remove the executive.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The main difference between a parliamentary and presidential system of government is in how the executive is chosen. In a parliamentary system, the executive is chosen by the legislature, while in a presidential system, the executive is chosen directly by the people. In a parliamentary system, the head of state and head of government can be separate individuals, but in a presidential system, they are typically the same person. Additionally, in a parliamentary system, the executive can be removed by a vote of no confidence, while in a presidential system, the executive serves a fixed term.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q156) Which of the following is not a feature of the liberal democratic political system?**

a) Regular elections

b) Universal adult franchise

c) Rule of law

d) Dictatorship of the proletariat

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Dictatorship of the proletariat, Liberal democratic political systems are characterized by regular free and fair elections, universal adult franchise, and the rule of law. However, the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat is associated with Marxist theory and is not a feature of liberal democracy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q157) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B8LCgP9HaYqZamPpgWv9X39j-ZrJo0c-/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B8LCgP9HaYqZamPpgWv9X39j-ZrJo0c-/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following is not a basic principle of socialism?**

a) Public ownership of means of production

b) Equal distribution of wealth and resources

c) Individual liberty and freedom

d) Elimination of class distinctions

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Socialism emphasizes the importance of public ownership of means of production, equal distribution of wealth and resources, and the elimination of class distinctions. However, individual liberty and freedom are not the primary concerns of socialism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q158) Who among the following is associated with the theory of pluralism?**

a) Karl Marx

b) Robert Dahl

c) John Locke

d) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Pluralism is a political theory that emphasizes the importance of diverse and competing interest groups in a democratic society. Robert Dahl is a prominent political scientist who is associated with the development of this theory.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q159) Which of the following is not a characteristic of a totalitarian political system?**

a) Centralized control of power

b) Suppression of individual rights and freedoms

c) Limited political participation

d) Multi-party system

d) Multi-party system

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Totalitarian political systems are characterized by centralized control of power, suppression of individual rights and freedoms, and limited political participation. They are often associated with a single-party system, where the ruling party has complete control over the government and society. The multi-party system is a characteristic of a democratic political system, not a totalitarian one.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q160) Which of the following political thinkers believed that individuals in a state of nature are driven by a** desire for power and glory, leading to a perpetual state of war?

a) Thomas Hobbes

b) John Locke

c) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

d) Karl Marx

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Thomas Hobbes was a political philosopher who lived during the 17th century. He is best known for his work "Leviathan," in which he argued that individuals in a state of nature are driven by a desire for power and glory, leading to a perpetual state of war. According to Hobbes, the only way to escape this state of war is to form a social contract, whereby individuals surrender their rights to a sovereign authority in exchange for protection and security. This sovereign authority has absolute power and is responsible for maintaining order and preventing chaos. Thomas Hobbes believed in the necessity of a strong, central government to prevent the chaos and violence of the state of nature.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q161) Which of the following best defines liberty?**

a) The freedom to do whatever one wants without consequences

b) The ability to make choices and act upon them without external coercion

c) The obligation to conform to social norms and expectations

d) The absence of laws and regulations

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Liberty refers to the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life, behaviour, or political views. It is the ability to make choices and act upon them without external coercion or interference. Liberty is often considered a fundamental value in democratic societies, as it allows individuals to pursue their own goals and interests without fear of reprisal or oppression. It is closely related to concepts such as individual freedom, autonomy, and self-determination.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q162) Which of the following is an example of negative liberty?**

a) The right to free speech

b) The right to healthcare

c) The right to vote

d) The right to a fair trial

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Negative liberty refers to the absence of external constraints or interferences. The right to free speech is an example of negative liberty, as it is the freedom to express oneself without interference from the government or other entities.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q163) Which of the following is an example of positive liberty?**

a)The right to own property

b) The right to privacy

c) The right to education

d) The right to a fair trial

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Positive liberty refers to the ability to fulfil one's potential. The right to education is an example of positive liberty, as it is the freedom to access education and knowledge that can help one develop their skills and abilities.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q164) Which of the following is a limitation on the principle of liberty?**

a) The need for security and safety

b) The right to privacy

c) The right to freedom of speech

d) The right to vote

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The principle of liberty is limited by the need for security and safety, as well as other competing principles such as justice and equality. In situations where liberty may conflict with these other principles, limitations may be placed on individual liberty.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q165) Which of the following is not a value associated with liberty?**

a) Equality

b) Justice

c) Tolerance

d) Obedience

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Obedience is not a value associated with liberty. While individuals may choose to obey certain laws or rules, the principle of liberty implies the freedom to choose one's actions and decisions, rather than being forced to obey external commands.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q166) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/18YA9E2lyFAapeDhk0GN5HPTeEtDF8JRk/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/18YA9E2lyFAapeDhk0GN5HPTeEtDF8JRk/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is liberty?**

a) The freedom to infringe on the rights of others

b) The foundation of democratic societies

c) The protection of group rights

d) The limitation of individual rights

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Liberty is the foundation of democratic societies, as it guarantees the protection of individual rights and promotes the common good. It is not the freedom to infringe on the rights of others, the protection of group rights, or the limitation of individual rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q167) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jWldSWiPN1jRn0ftkerGTzvDN3l3oX6d/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jWldSWiPN1jRn0ftkerGTzvDN3l3oX6d/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What are some political and civil rights associated with liberty?**

a) The right to infringe on the rights of others

b) The right to bear arms

c) The right to vote, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press

d) The right to discriminate against others based on their race or religion

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Political and civil rights associated with liberty include the right to vote, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press. It is not the right to infringe on the rights of others, the right to bear arms, or the right to discriminate against others based on their race or religion.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q168) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gH\_VNfupbwXmQAwkFGO0XznjfDN50zIX/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gH_VNfupbwXmQAwkFGO0XznjfDN50zIX/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**How has the concept of liberty evolved?**

a) It has become less important in democratic societies

b) It has expanded to include the rights of marginalized groups

c) It has become a value only applicable to certain individuals

d) It has become more restrictive over time

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The concept of liberty has evolved to include the rights of marginalized groups, such as women, minorities, and the LGBTQ+ community. It has not become less important in democratic societies, become a value only applicable to certain individuals, or become more restrictive over time.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q169) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1T50sp3LvZKSG7IPR-YuGnkQ1tf5zLKGa/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1T50sp3LvZKSG7IPR-YuGnkQ1tf5zLKGa/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**Is liberty absolute?**

a) Yes, it is always absolute

b) No, it may be limited in certain circumstances

c) It can only be limited in times of war

d) It can only be limited by the government

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Liberty is not absolute and may be limited in certain circumstances to protect public safety or national security. It is not always absolute, can only be limited in times of war, or can only be limited by the government. Any limitations on liberty must be justified and proportionate, and should not unduly infringe on individual rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q170) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zuVm\_05r-0oedyuvqJBiHOWNWvw7BMjm/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zuVm_05r-0oedyuvqJBiHOWNWvw7BMjm/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is liberty?**

a) A core principle of democracy that upholds individual freedoms and rights

b) A restriction on individual rights

c) A principle that advocates for the limitation of freedom

d) A belief that supports the control of individual choices

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Liberty is a core principle of democracy that upholds individual freedoms and rights. It is not a restriction on individual rights, a principle that advocates for the limitation of freedom, or a belief that supports the control of individual choices.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q171) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1upX3QBAgFTMOhsJlu2QS77s7ePkNBAGN/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1upX3QBAgFTMOhsJlu2QS77s7ePkNBAGN/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What are some essential rights included in liberty?**

a) The right to restrict freedom of speech

b) The right to exclude individuals based on their beliefs

c) The right to privacy and equal protection under the law

d) The right to discriminate against others based on their gender

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Essential rights included in liberty include the right to privacy and equal protection under the law. It is not the right to restrict freedom of speech, exclude individuals based on their beliefs, or discriminate against others based on their gender.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q172) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XU3AIn\_p2QaoFzBxiy5Z3ZTaZ2iyz-jg/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XU3AIn_p2QaoFzBxiy5Z3ZTaZ2iyz-jg/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**How has the concept of liberty evolved?**

a) It has become more restrictive

b) It has only included the rights of men

c) It has expanded to include the rights of marginalized groups

d) It has become less relevant in modern society

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The concept of liberty has evolved to include the rights of marginalized groups. It has not become more restrictive, only included the rights of men, or become less relevant in modern society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q173)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JD4EdR0MAMAXRpupdkH-f833BZ2naIfU/view?usp=share_link>

**TYPE: Audio**

**Is liberty an absolute right?**

a) Yes, it is always an absolute right

b) No, it may be restricted in certain circumstances

c) It can only be restricted during peaceful times

d) It can only be restricted by individuals, not the government

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Liberty is not an absolute right and may be restricted in certain circumstances, such as during emergencies, to protect public safety or national security. It is not always an absolute right, can only be restricted during peaceful times, or can only be restricted by individuals, not the government. However, such restrictions must be proportionate, necessary, and not unduly infringe on individual rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q174) What is negative liberty?**

a) The ability to do what one wants without interference

b) The ability to do what one wants within the boundaries of the law

c) The ability to do what one wants with the consent of the majority

d) The ability to do what one wants without harming others

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Negative liberty refers to the absence of external constraints on an individual's ability to act. It is typically associated with a lack of interference or coercion by others, such as the government. Negative liberty is often seen as a core value of liberal democracies, which prioritize individual autonomy and freedom.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q175) What is positive liberty?**

a) The ability to do what one wants without interference

b) The ability to do what one wants within the boundaries of the law

c) The ability to do what one wants with the consent of the majority

d) The ability to achieve one's goals and potential through collective action

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Positive liberty refers to the ability of individuals to pursue their own goals and potential through collective action and the provision of resources and opportunities by the state or society. It is often associated with a more communitarian or socialist approach to politics, which emphasizes the importance of social equality and the common good.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q176) Which philosopher is associated with the concept of natural rights?**

a) John Locke

b) Thomas Hobbes

c) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

d) Karl Marx

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: John Locke was an influential Enlightenment philosopher who argued that all individuals possess certain natural rights, including the rights to life, liberty, and property. Locke believed that these rights are inherent to human beings and that governments have to protect them. His ideas were highly influential in the development of liberal political theory.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q177) Which of the following best describes the concept of civil liberties?**

a) The rights of individuals to participate in the political process

b) The rights of individuals to free speech, religion, and privacy

c) The rights of individuals to due process of law and a fair trial

d) The rights of individuals to be free from discrimination

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Civil liberties are a set of individual rights that are protected from government infringement. They typically include rights such as free speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and the right to privacy. These rights are considered essential to the functioning of a liberal democracy and are enshrined in many constitutional documents.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q178) Which of the following best describes the concept of civil rights?**

a) The rights of individuals to participate in the political process

b) The rights of individuals to free speech, religion, and privacy

c) The rights of individuals to due process of law and a fair trial

d) The rights of individuals to be free from discrimination

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Civil rights are a set of legal protections that ensure individuals are not discriminated against based on race, ethnicity, gender, religion, or other factors. These rights include protections against discrimination in areas such as employment, housing, and education. Civil rights are often closely linked with the struggle for social justice and equality.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q179) Which of the following is an example of a limitation on the right to free speech?**

a) Criticizing the government's policies

b) Advocating for the overthrow of the government

c) Expressing controversial or offensive views

d) Sharing classified government information

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The right to free speech is not absolute, and there are certain limitations on this right, particularly when it comes to national security concerns. Sharing classified government information, such as confidential military or intelligence operations, can potentially harm national security and is therefore not protected under the right to free speech. This is why individuals who leak classified information can be subject to legal consequences, even if they argue that they are doing so in the public interest.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q180) What is the Harm Principle, as formulated by philosopher John Stuart Mill?**

a) The principle that individuals should be free to pursue their self-interest, as long as it does not harm others

b) The principle that individuals should be free to do whatever they want, as long as it does not harm others

c) The principle that individuals should be free to pursue their self-interest, even if it harms others

d) The principle that individuals should be free to do whatever they want, even if it harms others

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Harm Principle, as formulated by John Stuart Mill in his book "On Liberty," is the idea that individuals should be free to act as they wish, as long as their actions do not harm others. Mill argued that the only legitimate reason for limiting individual liberty is to prevent harm to others and that individuals should be allowed to make their own choices and pursue their interests, even if those choices and interests are not approved of by society. This principle has been highly influential in the development of liberal political theory and has been used to justify a wide range of individual freedoms, including freedom of speech, religion, and association.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q181) Which social reformer was a pioneer in the movement against child marriage and advocated for women's education?**

a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

b) Swami Vivekananda

c) Jyotirao Phule

d) Annie Besant

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a social reformer who is known for his efforts to eradicate social evils like child marriage and Sati. He also advocated for women's education and worked towards the upliftment of women in society. He founded the Brahmo Samaj, which was a socio-religious reform movement in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q182) Which of the following is an example of indirect discrimination?**

a) A school that only admits students from certain castes

b) A workplace that pays women less than men for the same job

c) A company that refuses to hire people with disabilities

d) A restaurant that requires all employees to wear a specific uniform

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Indirect discrimination occurs when a law or policy appears neutral on its face but has a disproportionately negative effect on a particular group. In this case, paying women less than men for the same job may appear neutral on its face, but it harms women and therefore constitutes indirect discrimination.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q183) What is the difference between positive and negative equality?**

a) Positive equality involves treating everyone the same, while negative equality involves treating people differently based on their characteristics.

b) Positive equality involves creating equal opportunities, while negative equality involves treating everyone equally regardless of their circumstances.

c) Positive equality involves treating everyone equally regardless of their circumstances, while negative equality involves creating equal opportunities.

d) There is no difference between positive and negative equality.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Positive equality involves taking affirmative action to ensure that everyone has equal access to resources and opportunities, regardless of their circumstances. Negative equality, on the other hand, involves treating everyone equally and not discriminating against them based on their characteristics or circumstances.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q184) What is the purpose of the Equal Pay Act?**

a) To ensure that men and women are paid equally for the same job

b) To ensure that people with disabilities are paid equally for the same job

c) To ensure that people of different races are paid equally for the same job

d) To ensure that people of different religions are paid equally for the same job

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The Equal Pay Act of 1963 is a federal law in the United States that requires employers to pay men and women equally for doing the same job. This law was enacted to address the gender pay gap and ensure that women are not paid less than men for doing the same job.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q185) Which of the following is an example of institutional discrimination?**

a) A hotel that refuses to serve customers from certain religions

b) A school that expels students who wear religious clothing

c) A company that only hires people of a certain race

d) A government agency that denies benefits to people with disabilities

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Institutional discrimination occurs when a system or organization discriminates against a particular group of people, either intentionally or unintentionally. In this case, the company's policy of only hiring people of a certain race is an example of institutional discrimination.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q186) What is the difference between equality of opportunity and equality of outcome?**

a) Equality of opportunity ensures that everyone has the same chances to succeed, while equality of outcome ensures that everyone has the same level of success.

b) Equality of opportunity ensures that everyone has the same level of success, while equality of outcome ensures that everyone has the same chances to succeed.

c) Equality of opportunity and equality of outcome are the same thing.

d) None of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Equality of opportunity means that everyone should have the same access to education, employment, and other opportunities to succeed. This means that everyone should be given an equal chance to succeed, regardless of their background or circumstances. On the other hand, equality of outcome means that everyone should have the same level of success. This means that the outcomes or results of everyone's efforts should be the same, regardless of their abilities, efforts, or circumstances.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q187) Which social reformer is known for his contribution to the Dalit movement and is considered the architect of the Indian Constitution?**

a) B.R. Ambedkar

b) Mahatma Gandhi

c) Jawaharlal Nehru

d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: B.R. Ambedkar was a social reformer and politician who is known for his contribution to the Dalit movement in India. He was a prominent leader of the Dalit community and fought against caste-based discrimination. He was also the architect of the Indian Constitution and played a key role in drafting its provisions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q188) Which of the following is an example of indirect discrimination?**

a) A company refuses to hire women for certain jobs.

b) A school only admits students of a particular caste.

c) A restaurant charges a higher price for vegetarian food.

d) A job advertisement requires applicants to be fluent in Hindi.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Indirect discrimination refers to a situation where a policy or practice appears to be neutral, but in reality, it has a disproportionate impact on a particular group of people. In this case, charging a higher price for vegetarian food may have a disproportionate impact on people who belong to a particular religion or caste, who may be more likely to be vegetarians.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q189) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JD4EdR0MAMAXRpupdkH-f833BZ2naIfU/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JD4EdR0MAMAXRpupdkH-f833BZ2naIfU/view?usp=share_link)

**Type: Audio**

**Which of the following is a significant barrier to achieving equality?**

a) Conscious bias

b) Gender

c) Race

d) Systemic discrimination

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The passage identifies systemic discrimination as one of the most significant barriers to achieving equality. Systemic discrimination is a type of discrimination that is embedded within society's structures and institutions and can be challenging to identify and address. The passage also mentions unconscious bias, which is another barrier to equality, but it is not identified as the most significant one. Conscious bias is not mentioned in the passage, and gender and race are mentioned as examples of groups that experience discrimination but are not identified as barriers to achieving equality. Therefore, the correct answer is D) Systemic discrimination.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q190) What is the difference between equality and equity?**

a) Equality means treating everyone the same, while equity means treating everyone fairly.

b) Equality means treating everyone fairly, while equity means treating everyone the same.

c) Equality and equity are the same things.

d) None of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Equality and equity are often used interchangeably, but they have different meanings. Equality means giving everyone the same opportunities and treatment, while equity means giving everyone what they need to be successful, even if it means treating some people differently.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q191) What is the difference between positive and negative discrimination?**

a) Positive discrimination is when a group is given preferential treatment, while negative discrimination is when a group is discriminated against.

b) Positive discrimination is when a group is discriminated against, while negative discrimination is when a group is given preferential treatment.

c) Positive and negative discrimination is the same thing.

d) None of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Positive discrimination is also known as affirmative action and involves giving preferential treatment to a group that has historically been discriminated against, to level the playing field. Negative discrimination, on the other hand, is when a group is discriminated against based on their race, gender, religion, or other characteristics.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q192) What is the purpose of reservation policies in India?**

a) To ensure equal opportunities for disadvantaged groups.

b) To discriminate against upper-caste Hindus.

c) To promote socialism.

d) None of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Reservation policies in India are designed to provide equal opportunities for disadvantaged groups, such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. These policies reserve a certain percentage of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups, to increase their representation and improve their socioeconomic status.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q193) What is the difference between de jure and de facto discrimination?**

a) De jure discrimination is discrimination that is written into law, while de facto discrimination is discrimination that exists in practice.

b) De jure discrimination is discrimination that exists in practice, while de facto discrimination is discrimination that is written into law.

c) De jure and de facto discrimination are the same things.

d) None of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: De jure discrimination is discrimination that is written into law, such as segregation laws or anti-miscegenation laws. De facto discrimination is discrimination that exists in practice, even if it is not explicitly written into law, such as discriminatory hiring practices or racially segregated neighbourhoods.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q194) What is intersectionality?**

a) The study of the intersections between different social identities and their impact on individuals and groups.

b) The belief that individuals should be judged based on their merit, not their social identity.

c) The idea that social inequality is a natural and necessary aspect of society.

d) None of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Intersectionality is a framework for understanding how different social identities, such as race, gender, sexuality, and class, intersect and interact to create unique experiences of discrimination and privilege. This concept was introduced by feminist scholar Kimberlé Crenshaw in the 1980s.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q195) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CgsjWYyhfr56zunlRV3-MnP-Q1AjhdOI/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CgsjWYyhfr56zunlRV3-MnP-Q1AjhdOI/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the difference between assimilation and multiculturalism?**

a) Assimilation is the process of integrating minority cultures into the dominant culture, while multiculturalism is the coexistence of multiple cultures within a society.

b) Assimilation is the coexistence of multiple cultures within a society, while multiculturalism is the process of integrating minority cultures into the dominant culture.

c) Assimilation and multiculturalism are the same things.

d) None of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Assimilation is a process in which minority cultures are encouraged or forced to adopt the dominant culture, often resulting in the loss of their cultural traditions. Multiculturalism, on the other hand, is a philosophy that celebrates diversity and promotes the coexistence of multiple cultures within a society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q196) What is the difference between individual and systemic discrimination?**

a) Individual discrimination is discrimination carried out by individuals, while systemic discrimination is discrimination that is built into the structure of society.

b) Individual discrimination is discrimination that is built into the structure of society, while systemic discrimination is discrimination carried out by individuals.

c) Individual and systemic discrimination is the same thing.

d) None of the above.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Individual discrimination refers to acts of discrimination carried out by individuals, such as discrimination in hiring, housing, or education. Systemic discrimination, also known as institutional discrimination, refers to discrimination that is built into the structure of society, such as laws or policies that disproportionately harm certain groups or create barriers to their success. Systemic discrimination can be more difficult to address than individual discrimination, as it requires changes to the underlying structures of society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q197) Which of the following is not a characteristic of a democratic society?**

a) Free and fair elections

b) Rule of law

c) State control over media

d) Respect for minority rights

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In a democratic society, the media should be free from state control or influence so that it can provide impartial and objective information to the public. This is important for maintaining transparency and accountability in government actions. Therefore, the characteristic of state control over media is not consistent with the principles of democracy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q198) Which of the following is an example of indirect discrimination?**

a) Refusing to hire someone because of their race

b) Requiring all employees to work on weekends

c) Offering a promotion only to employees who are married

d) Refusing to provide a sign language interpreter for a deaf employee

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Indirect discrimination occurs when a policy or practice appears to be neutral but has a disproportionate impact on a particular group. In this case, the policy of offering a promotion only to married employees may disproportionately affect single employees and could be considered discriminatory.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q199) Which of the following is not a right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to equality

b) Right to freedom of speech and expression

c) Right to bear arms

d) Right to freedom of religion

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution does not guarantee the right to bear arms. However, it does guarantee the right to equality, freedom of speech and expression, and freedom of religion, among other rights. It is important to note that while the Indian Constitution guarantees certain rights, these rights are not absolute and can be limited in certain circumstances, such as in the interest of public order, morality, or national security.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q200) Which of the following best describes the concept of intersectionality?**

a) The belief that individuals should be judged solely on their merits, regardless of their group identities

b) The idea that discrimination is caused solely by individual prejudice and bias, rather than systemic factors

c) The recognition that different forms of oppression and discrimination can intersect and compound, creating unique experiences for individuals who hold multiple marginalized identities

d) The belief that certain groups should receive special treatment or privileges to address historical injustices

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Intersectionality is a concept that was developed by Black feminist scholars to explain how different forms of oppression, such as racism, sexism, homophobia and ableism, can intersect and create unique experiences of discrimination and marginalization for individuals who hold multiple marginalized identities. For example, a Black woman may face different forms of discrimination and barriers than a white woman or a Black man, due to the intersection of racism and sexism. Recognizing the concept of intersectionality is important for understanding and addressing the complex ways in which inequality operates in society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q201) According to the Indian Constitution, which of the following is a basic right?**

a) Right to bear arms

b) Right to freedom of religion

c) Right to unlimited speech and expression

d) Right to discriminate based on caste or gender

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion as a fundamental right. This means that individuals have the right to practice, profess, and propagate their religion without discrimination or interference from the state. However, this right is subject to reasonable restrictions, such as in the interest of public order, morality, or national security. It is important to note that the Indian Constitution does not guarantee the right to bear arms or the right to discriminate based on caste or gender, as discrimination is considered a violation of the principle of equality.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q202) Which of the following is a key feature of a democratic society?**

a) State control over the media

b) Absence of free and fair elections

c) Rule of law

d) Disregard for minority rights

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In a democratic society, the rule of law is a fundamental principle that ensures that everyone, including those in power, is subject to the law. This helps to prevent abuse of power and ensure that everyone is treated equally under the law. The other options are not consistent with the principles of a democratic society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q203) Which of the following is an example of direct discrimination?**

a) Refusing to hire someone because of their religion

b) Requiring all employees to work on weekends

c) Offering a promotion only to employees who meet certain qualifications

d) Refusing to provide reasonable accommodations for employees with disabilities

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Direct discrimination occurs when someone is treated less favourably than others because of a protected characteristic, such as race, gender, religion, or disability. In this case, refusing to hire someone because of their religion is an example of direct discrimination.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q204) Which of the following is not a type of inequality?**

a) Economic inequality

b) Social inequality

c) Cultural inequality

d) Educational equality

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Educational equality refers to ensuring that everyone has equal access to education and opportunities to learn. Economic, social, and cultural inequality refers to disparities in wealth, status, and power that can create unequal opportunities and outcomes for individuals and groups.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q205) Which of the following is a key feature of a democratic society?**

a) State control over media

b) Limited freedom of speech and expression

c) Respect for minority rights

d) Discrimination based on gender and caste

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: In a democratic society, minority rights should be respected and protected to ensure that all individuals have equal access to opportunities and resources. State control over media is not a key feature of democracy, as the media should be free from government interference to provide objective information to the public. Similarly, freedom of speech and expression should not be limited in a democratic society, as this is a fundamental right. Discrimination based on gender and caste is also inconsistent with the principles of equality that underpin democracy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q206) Which of the following is a key feature of intersectionality?**

a) The recognition that all individuals are treated equally in society

b) The recognition that individuals experience different forms of discrimination based on their intersecting identities

c) The belief that discrimination based on gender is the most important form of discrimination

d) The belief that only individuals from marginalized groups should receive special treatment

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Intersectionality is a concept that recognizes that individuals have multiple identities that intersect and interact with each other, such as race, gender, class, and sexual orientation. This means that individuals may experience different forms of discrimination and oppression based on their intersecting identities and that their experiences cannot be reduced to a single identity category. Intersectionality is important for understanding and addressing the complex ways in which discrimination operates in society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q207) Which of the following is an example of institutional discrimination?**

a) An individual making a racist comment to a colleague

b) A company hiring only white employees

c) A teacher giving lower grades to students from marginalized communities

d) A police officer using excessive force against a person of colour

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Institutional discrimination refers to how policies, practices, and norms within institutions (such as businesses, schools, and government agencies) result in unequal outcomes for individuals from marginalized communities. This can include things like hiring practices that favour one group over another, or policies that make it more difficult for individuals from certain communities to access resources or opportunities. The other options given are examples of individual acts of discrimination.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q208) Which of the following is an example of cultural appropriation?**

a) A non-Indian person wearing a traditional Indian sari to a wedding

b) A Mexican person cooking and serving tacos in a restaurant

c) A White person listening to rap music

d) An African American person wearing a traditional African garment

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Cultural appropriation refers to the act of taking elements of one culture by members of another culture without permission or acknowledgment, often in a way that disrespects or trivializes the original culture. This can occur when members of dominant cultures appropriate cultural elements from marginalized cultures without understanding their significance or context. The other options given do not involve cultural appropriation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q209) Which of the following is an example of a positive stereotype?**

a) The belief that all Asians are good at math

b) The belief that all women are nurturing and caring

c) The belief that all Black people are athletic

d) The belief that all Latinos are passionate and expressive

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: A positive stereotype is a stereotype that is perceived as positive or complimentary, but still involves making assumptions about a group of people based on their identity. While positive stereotypes may seem harmless or even flattering, they still contribute to the process of stereotyping and can result in harmful outcomes for individuals and communities. The other options given are examples of negative stereotypes.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q210) Which of the following best describes the concept of social stratification?**

a) The process by which individuals are classified into social categories based on their race or ethnicity

b) The process by which individuals are classified into social categories based on their occupation or income

c) The process by which individuals are classified into social categories based on their age or gender

d) The process by which individuals are classified into social categories based on their physical appearance

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Social stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals into different social categories based on factors such as wealth, occupation, and education. Social stratification can have significant impacts on an individual's life chances and opportunities, as those in higher social strata may have greater access to resources and power.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q211) Which of the following is an example of institutional discrimination?**

a) A company hires only men for high-level management positions

b) A teacher gives lower grades to students from marginalized communities

c) A hospital refuses to provide medical treatment to individuals from marginalized communities

d) A university provides scholarships to students from marginalized communities

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Institutional discrimination refers to how social institutions, such as corporations, schools, and hospitals, perpetuate discrimination and inequality through their policies and practices. In this example, the company's hiring policies are discriminatory and exclude women from high-level management positions. The other options, such as a teacher giving lower grades or a hospital refusing medical treatment, are examples of individual acts of discrimination.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q212) Identify the correct statement about intersectionality.**

a) The idea that individuals should be judged based solely on their characteristics, such as their abilities and talents

b) The idea that individuals should be judged based on their social identities, such as their race, gender, and sexual orientation

c) The idea that individuals experience multiple forms of oppression and discrimination based on the intersection of their social identities

d) The idea that individuals should be judged based on their economic statuses, such as their income and wealth

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Intersectionality is a framework that recognizes that individuals have multiple social identities, such as their race, gender, sexual orientation, and class that intersect and interact with each other to shape their experiences of oppression and discrimination. For example, a black woman may experience discrimination not only because of her race, but also because of her gender, and these experiences may intersect to create unique challenges and barriers.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q213) Which of the following is a key feature of a just society?**

a) Equal distribution of wealth and resources

b) Limited freedom of speech and expression

c) Respect for individual rights and liberties

d) State control over media and information

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A just society is one in which individuals are guaranteed basic rights and liberties, such as freedom of speech, religion, and assembly, and in which individuals are protected from discrimination and oppression. While the equal distribution of wealth and resources may be an important goal of a just society, it is not the only one, and there may be other factors that influence how resources are distributed. Limited freedom of speech and expression and state control over media and information is inconsistent with the principles of a just society, as they limit individuals' ability to express themselves and access information.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q214) Which of the following is an example of institutional racism?**

a) A police officer uses racial slurs while arresting a suspect

b) A school district assigns students to schools based on their neighbourhood

c) A government agency implements policies that disproportionately harm a certain racial group

d) A store owner refuses to serve customers of a certain race

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Institutional racism refers to how social institutions, such as governments, corporations, and schools, perpetuate discrimination and inequality through their policies and practices. In this example, the government agency's policies may appear neutral on the surface, but they have a disproportionate impact on a certain racial group, leading to discrimination and inequality. The other options, such as a police officer using racial slurs or a store owner refusing to serve customers, are examples of individual acts of racism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q215) Which of the following best describes the concept of privilege?**

a) The idea that individuals should be judged based solely on their characteristics, such as their abilities and talents

b) The idea that individuals should be judged based on their social identities, such as their race, gender, and sexual orientation

c) The idea that individuals have unearned advantages and benefits based on their social identities

d) The idea that individuals should be judged based on their economic statuses, such as their income and wealth

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Privilege refers to how individuals from dominant social groups have advantages and benefits that are unearned and often invisible, simply because of their social identities. For example, a white person may have privilege in a society that is structured around white norms and values, while a person of colour may face barriers and discrimination. The other options, such as judging individuals based on their individual characteristics or economic status, do not capture the concept of privilege.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q216) Which of the following best describes the concept of intersectional feminism?**

a) The idea that feminism should focus solely on issues related to women's rights and gender equality

b) The idea that feminism should focus on how women are oppressed and discriminated against based on their social identities, such as race, class, and sexuality

c) The idea that feminism should focus on men's rights and issues related to masculinity

d) The idea that feminism should focus on economic equality and workers' rights

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Intersectional feminism is a framework that recognizes how multiple forms of oppression intersect and interact to shape women's experiences of discrimination and inequality. For example, a black woman may face discrimination not only because of her gender, but also because of her race, and these experiences may intersect to create unique challenges and barriers. The other options do not capture the concept of intersectional feminism, which emphasizes the importance of addressing multiple forms of oppression in the fight for gender equality.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q217) Which of the following best describes the concept of privilege?**

a) The advantages that individuals from marginalized communities have over individuals from dominant communities

b) The disadvantages that individuals from dominant communities have over individuals from marginalized communities

c) The advantages that individuals from dominant communities have over individuals from marginalized communities

d) The disadvantages that individuals from marginalized communities have over individuals from dominant communities

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Privilege refers to the unearned advantages and benefits that individuals from dominant communities, such as white people, men, and heterosexual individuals, receive simply because of their social identity. These advantages can include access to better education, job opportunities, and healthcare, as well as the ability to move through society without experiencing discrimination or marginalization.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q218) Which of the following best describes the concept of implicit bias?**

a) The conscious and intentional beliefs and attitudes that individuals hold about others

b) The unconscious and automatic beliefs and attitudes that individuals hold about others

c) The conscious and intentional actions that individuals take to discriminate against others

d) The unconscious and automatic actions that individuals take to discriminate against others

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Implicit bias refers to the attitudes and beliefs that individuals hold about others, often unconsciously and without their awareness. These biases can be influenced by factors such as race, gender, and age, and can result in discriminatory behaviour even in individuals who consciously believe in equality and fairness.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q219) Which of the following best describes the concept of reparations?**

a) Providing additional resources and support to individuals who have experienced discrimination and oppression

b) Compensating individuals or communities for past harms and injustices

c) Providing affirmative action programs to increase the representation of marginalized groups in education and employment

d) Acknowledging and apologizing for past wrongs committed against individuals or communities

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Reparations refer to efforts to address past injustices and provide compensation to individuals or communities who have experienced harm as a result of discrimination and oppression. This can include financial compensation, such as restitution or compensation for lost property or wages, as well as other forms of support, such as education or healthcare programs. Reparations are often seen as a way to address historical injustices and provide a path toward greater equality and justice.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q220) Which of the following is not an essential condition for a society to be equal?**

a) Social justice

b) Economic equality

c) Political equality

d) Cultural similarity

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: This option is not an essential condition for a society to be equal, as cultural diversity is a natural and important aspect of any society.

Social justice, economic equality, and political equality are essential conditions for a society to be equal. Social justice refers to the fair distribution of resources, opportunities, and rewards in society, regardless of one's race, gender, caste, religion, or other social identities. Economic equality means that all individuals should have equal access to resources, such as education, healthcare, housing, and employment, to lead a dignified life. It also implies that no individual or group should have an unfair advantage or disadvantage in the distribution of resources. Political equality is the principle that all citizens should have equal rights and opportunities to participate in the political process and decision-making of the state. It includes the right to vote, the right to hold public office, and the right to express one's opinions and beliefs freely. In conclusion, the cultural similarity is not an essential condition for a society to be equal, as diversity and differences in culture are natural and should be respected. The essential conditions for equality in society are social justice, economic equality, and political equality.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q221) What is the meaning of the term 'Right'?**

a) Something morally good

b) Something that is legally guaranteed to an individual

c) Something that is granted by the government

d) Something that is earned through hard work

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A 'right' is a legal entitlement that is guaranteed to an individual by the government. It can be either a fundamental right or a legal right. Fundamental rights are enshrined in the constitution and are considered essential for the development and protection of an individual's personality. Legal rights, on the other hand, are those that are granted by the law and can be enforced in a court of law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q222) Which of the following is a fundamental right in India?**

a) Right to work

b) Right to education

c) Right to equality

d) Right to property

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The right to equality is a fundamental right enshrined in the Indian Constitution. It guarantees that every individual is equal before the law and prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. The other fundamental rights include the right to life, liberty, and security, the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to freedom of religion, the right to cultural and educational rights, and the right to constitutional remedies.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q223) Which of the following is an example of a negative right?**

a) Right to free education

b) Right to vote

c) Right to freedom of speech

d) Right to property

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: A negative right is a right that does not require any action from the government or other individuals. It only requires that others refrain from interfering with the exercise of that right. The right to freedom of speech is a negative right because it only requires that the government refrain from restricting an individual's ability to express themselves.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q224) Which of the following is an example of a positive right?**

a) Right to freedom of religion

b) Right to work

c) Right to privacy

d) Right to vote

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A positive right is a right that requires some action from the government or other individuals to ensure that the right is fulfilled. The right to work is a positive right because it requires the government to provide opportunities for individuals to earn a living and to create policies that promote employment.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q225) Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion?**

a) Article 19

b) Article 20

c) Article 21

d) Article 25

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Article 25 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion. It states that every individual has the right to profess, practice, and propagate any religion of their choice. This right is subject to public order, morality, and health and to the other provisions of the Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q226) Which of the following is a human right?**

a) The right to own a car

b) The right to free education

c) The right to unlimited internet access

d) The right to own a private jet

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that every individual is entitled to, regardless of nationality, gender, religion, or any other status. The right to education is a fundamental human right recognized by the United Nations. It ensures that every individual has the right to access education without discrimination, and the government is responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q227) Which of the following is a civil right?**

a) The right to freedom of speech

b) The right to vote in elections

c) The right to a fair trial

d) The right to receive medical treatment

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Civil rights are those rights that protect an individual's freedom from infringement by the government, organizations, or other individuals. The right to freedom of speech is a civil right that ensures individuals have the right to express their opinions without fear of censorship or punishment by the government. It is an essential right that guarantees freedom of thought and expression and promotes democratic values.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q228) Which of the following is a political right?**

a) The right to a clean environment

b) The right to social security

c) The right to participate in elections

d) The right to privacy

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Political rights are those rights that enable individuals to participate in the political process and influence the decisions of the government. The right to participate in elections is a political right that allows individuals to vote and elect representatives to govern on their behalf. It is a crucial right that promotes democracy and ensures that every individual has a voice in the decision-making process of the government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q229) Which of the following is a natural right?**

a) The right to own property

b) The right to a fair trial

c) The right to life

d) The right to free education

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Natural rights are those rights that are inherent to every individual and are not granted by the government. They are considered fundamental to human existence and are often referred to as "unalienable rights." The right to life is a natural right that guarantees the protection of an individual's life from harm or injury by others. It is a fundamental right that is recognized by most legal systems and is the basis for the protection of all other human rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q230) Which of the following features of the Indian Constitution does not exist?**

a) Federalism

b) Parliamentary System

c) Secularism

d) Presidential System

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary system of government where the President is the nominal head of the state while the Prime Minister is the head of the government. Therefore, a presidential system is not a feature of the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q231) Which of the following is not a component of the Rule of Law?**

a) Equality before the Law

b) Separation of Powers

c) Independent Judiciary

d) Universal Suffrage

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: While universal suffrage is an important component of a democratic government, it is not a component of the rule of law. The rule of law ensures that all individuals, regardless of their status or position, are equal before the law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q232): Which of the following is not a method of direct democracy?**

a) Referendum

b) Initiative

c) Recall

d) Representative Democracy

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Representative Democracy is a form of indirect democracy where citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf. Direct democracy, on the other hand, allows citizens to directly participate in decision-making through referendums, initiatives, and recalls.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q233) Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to Equality

b) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression

c) Right to Life and Personal Liberty

d) Right to Property

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The Constitution (Forty-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1978 removed the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it a legal right under Article 300A. Therefore, it is not a Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q234) Which of the following is not a characteristic of a socialist economy?**

a) State ownership of means of production

b) Decentralized decision-making

c) Centralized planning

d) Provision of necessities to all citizens

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A socialist economy is characterized by state ownership of means of production, centralized planning, and provision of necessities to all citizens. Decentralized decision-making is a characteristic of a market economy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q235) Which of the following is not a condition for the recognition of a political party as a National Party by the Election Commission?**

a) Secured at least 6% of the valid votes polled in four or more states in a general election

b) Secured at least 2% of the total seats in the Lok Sabha

c) Secured at least 6% of the valid votes polled in any one state in a general election

d) The party should be recognized as a state party in at least four states

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Secured at least 6% of the valid votes polled in any one state in a general election. The conditions for the recognition of a political party as a National Party by the Election Commission include securing at least 6% of the valid votes polled in four or more states in a general election, securing at least 2% of the total seats in the Lok Sabha, and being recognized as a state party in at least four states.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q236) Q: Which of the following is not a characteristic of liberal democracy?**

a) Free and Fair Elections

b) Rule of Law

c) Protection of Minority Rights

d) One-Party Rule

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Liberal democracies are characterized by multi-party systems, where free and fair elections are held to elect representatives, and the rule of law and protection of minority rights are ensured. One-party rule is not a characteristic of liberal democracy.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q237) Which of the following is not a method of judicial review?**

a) Writs

b) Precedents

c) Judicial Activism

d) Pardons

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Judicial review is the power of the judiciary to review the actions of the legislature and the executive and declare them unconstitutional if they violate the Constitution. Writs, precedents, and judicial activism are methods of judicial review, but pardons are not.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q238) Which of the following is not a component of the separation of powers?**

a) Legislature

b) Executive

c) Judiciary

d) Bureaucracy

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The separation of powers is the distribution of powers among the three branches of government: the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. The bureaucracy is a part of the executive branch and is responsible for implementing policies, but it is not a separate branch of government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q239) Which of the following is not a condition for the recognition of a political party as a State Party by the Election Commission?**

a) The party should have won at least 3% of the total votes in the previous general election

b) The party should have won at least 3 seats in the previous general election

c) The party should have its presence in at least 3 states

d) The party should have its registered office in the state for which it seeks recognition

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The party should have won at least 3 seats in the previous general election. The Election Commission recognizes political parties as State Parties if they fulfil certain conditions, such as winning at least 6% of the total votes in the state or at least two seats in the state legislative assembly.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

Q240) Which of the following international human rights treaties has not been ratified by India?

a) International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

c) Convention on the Rights of the Child

d) International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: India has ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, it has not ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. This convention provides for the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families and was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1990. The ratification of international human rights treaties is important for ensuring the protection of human rights globally and promoting accountability for violations of these rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q241)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iDMmfriInIGuHXvnWnyHYiREB0TwdMha/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iDMmfriInIGuHXvnWnyHYiREB0TwdMha/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is citizenship?**

a) The status of being a member of a particular country and having the rights and privileges that come with that status

b) The process of acquiring a passport

c) The right to vote in an election

d) The obligation to follow a certain religion

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Citizenship refers to the status of being a member of a country and enjoying the rights and privileges that come with it. These rights and privileges may include the right to vote, work, travel freely, receive government assistance, and more. Citizenship also comes with responsibilities, such as obeying the laws of the country and paying taxes.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q242) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Nu8jTaU6ReZbYU0Rn2nrc8Aq4shOj-yY/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Nu8jTaU6ReZbYU0Rn2nrc8Aq4shOj-yY/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the significance of citizenship in a country?**

a) It defines the people who belong to a particular country and their relationship to the government

b) It determines one's ethnicity and cultural heritage

c) It is a measure of a person's wealth and social status

d) It is a form of identification used for travel purposes

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Citizenship is significant because it defines the people who belong to a particular country and their relationship to the government. It establishes the legal and political rights and responsibilities that individuals have as members of a particular nation-state. Citizenship is not related to ethnicity, cultural heritage, wealth, or social status.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q243) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aPtHfhkqz8gJMBLbRgWT7THs5vD7whiM/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aPtHfhkqz8gJMBLbRgWT7THs5vD7whiM/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is dual citizenship?**

a) The status of being a citizen of two countries at the same time

b) The ability to travel to two countries without a visa

c) The right to vote in two countries' elections

d) The obligation to pay taxes in two countries

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Dual citizenship refers to the status of being a citizen of two countries at the same time. Some countries allow their citizens to hold dual citizenship, while others do not. Dual citizens enjoy the rights and privileges of both countries, such as the ability to vote, work, and travel freely. However, they may also have to follow the laws and pay taxes in both countries.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q244) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/14BnJlRFntUROvFX9uQqXi-X2okERA-wH/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/14BnJlRFntUROvFX9uQqXi-X2okERA-wH/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What are the benefits of citizenship?**

a) The ability to speak a particular language

b) The right to live in a particular country

c) The right to vote in national elections

d) The ability to purchase property

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Citizenship carries with it both benefits and responsibilities. Some of the benefits include the right to live in a particular country, the right to vote in national elections, and the ability to access certain government services.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q245) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/15QyneG09Pst\_JZNGlTmltabkFxedP70P/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/15QyneG09Pst_JZNGlTmltabkFxedP70P/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is civic responsibility in the context of citizenship?**

a) The right to free speech and assembly

b) The duty of citizens to participate in the political process and contribute to the common good

c) The right to a fair trial and protection from arbitrary arrest

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Civic responsibility refers to the responsibility of citizens to actively participate in their society and contribute to the common good. This includes actions such as voting in elections, serving on juries, paying taxes, and volunteering for community organizations. By fulfilling these responsibilities, citizens can help ensure that their society functions effectively and benefits everyone. While options (a) and (c) are also important rights that citizens may have, they do not refer specifically to civic responsibility.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q246) Which of the following is a fundamental right granted by the Indian Constitution?**

a) Right to Property

b) Right to Education

c) Right to Strike

d) Right to Religious Conversion

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The right to Education is a fundamental right granted by the Indian Constitution under Article 21A. This right ensures that every child between the ages of 6 and 14 has access to free and compulsory education. Option A is incorrect because the property right was removed as a fundamental right by the 44th amendment in 1978. Option C is incorrect because the Indian Constitution does not grant the right to strike as a fundamental right. Option D is incorrect because the Indian Constitution grants the freedom of religion but not the right to religious conversion.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q247) Which of the following is an example of direct democracy?**

a) India

b) United States

c) Switzerland

d) China

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Switzerland is an example of a direct democracy, where citizens have the right to vote directly on laws and policies. In India, the United States, and China, citizens elect representatives who then make decisions on their behalf.

Option (a) India is incorrect because India is a representative democracy, where citizens elect representatives who then make decisions on their behalf.

Option (b) United States is incorrect because the United States is a representative democracy.

Option (d) China is incorrect because China is a one-party state where the Communist Party holds most of the political power.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q248) Which of the following is NOT a feature of a federal system of government?**

a) Division of powers between the central and state governments

b) Bicameral legislature

c) Sovereignty vested in the central government

d) Independent judiciary

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Sovereignty vested in the central government is not a feature of a federal system of government. In a federal system, power is divided between the central and state governments, with each level of government having its sphere of authority. A bicameral legislature is often found in federal systems, with one chamber representing the central government and the other representing the states. An independent judiciary is also a common feature of federal systems.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q249) Which of the following is a fundamental right guaranteed to every citizen of India?**

a) Right to property

b) Right to education

c) Right to silence

d) Right to bear arms

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The right to education is a fundamental right enshrined in the Constitution of India under Article 21A. It makes education a fundamental right for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years. This right was added to the Constitution by the 86th Amendment in 2002. The right to property, which was a fundamental right earlier, was removed and made a legal right under Article 300A in the same amendment. The right to silence is a principle of law that allows a person to refuse to answer questions from law enforcement officials or testify in court. The right to bear arms is not a fundamental right in India.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q250) Which of the following is NOT a criterion for citizenship by birth in India?**

a) The child is born in India on or after 26th January 1950

b) The child's parents are Indian citizens

c) The child is born in a territory that is now part of India

d) The child's parents are legal residents of India

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: In India, citizenship by birth is determined by the Citizenship Act of 1955. According to the Act, a person born in India on or after 26th January 1950 is a citizen of India by birth. Additionally, a person born outside India on or after 26th January 1950 is also a citizen of India if their parents are Indian citizens at the time of their birth. If the child is born in a territory that is now part of India, they are also eligible for citizenship by birth. However, the legal residency of the parents is not a criterion for citizenship by birth.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q251) Which of the following is an example of civic responsibility in India?**

a) Paying taxes

b) Voting in elections

c) Obeying traffic rules

d) All of the above

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Civic responsibilities are the duties and obligations that every citizen has towards their country and society. In India, some examples of civic responsibilities include paying taxes, voting in elections, obeying traffic rules, participating in community service, respecting the rights of others, and promoting the welfare of the country. All of the options mentioned in the question are examples of civic responsibilities.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q252) Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution?**

a) Federalism

b) Supremacy of the Parliament

c) Rigid Constitution

d) Unitary government

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between the central government and the state governments. In India, the Constitution provides for a federal system of government where the powers and responsibilities are divided between the central government and the state governments. The Indian Constitution is not rigid, which means that it can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament. Additionally, the Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government where the Parliament is the supreme legislative body, but it is not supreme over the Constitution. The Indian Constitution is not based on a unitary system of government.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q253) Which of the following is not a mode of acquiring citizenship in India?**

a) Birth

b) Naturalization

c) Registration

d) Merit

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Citizenship can be acquired in India through three modes - Birth, Descent, and Registration. Naturalization is not a mode of acquiring citizenship in India as it is reserved for foreign nationals who wish to become Indian citizens. "Merit" is not a valid mode of acquiring citizenship in any country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q254) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ddlk9I9ZyvG66uiMhSZDDtGhgGEa5KDU/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ddlk9I9ZyvG66uiMhSZDDtGhgGEa5KDU/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the main idea of this passage?**

a) Globalization is a new concept that has only recently emerged.

b) Globalization refers to the separation of economies, cultures, and societies across the world.

c) Globalization involves the integration of economies, cultures, and societies across the world.

d) Globalization has no impact on the exchange of goods, services, ideas, and information.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The passage introduces the concept of globalization and defines it as the integration of economies, cultures, and societies across the world through the exchange of goods, services, ideas, and information.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q255) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YXVkwFKBK-xcpiCSnDxRb13IrxQsqTY7/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YXVkwFKBK-xcpiCSnDxRb13IrxQsqTY7/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the main idea of this passage?**

a) Human rights are not universal principles.

b) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not relevant in today's world.

c) Human rights protect individuals from abuses by governments and non-state actors.

d) International human rights law has no foundation.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The passage discusses human rights as universal principles that protect individuals from abuses by governments and non-state actors. It also mentions the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the foundation of international human rights law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q256)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/17mdtb7aPi3GEPsUOQMCn4aWpbpxxmGWA/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/17mdtb7aPi3GEPsUOQMCn4aWpbpxxmGWA/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the main idea of this passage?**

a) Democracy is not an effective system of government.

b) Power is held by a single individual in a democracy.

c) Democracy ensures that the government serves the interests of the people.

d) Elections are not a crucial aspect of democracy.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The passage discusses democracy as a system of government in which power is held by the people through free and fair elections. It also highlights that democracy is often considered to be the most effective way to ensure that the government serves the interests of the people.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q257) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yV\_s\_SNEeM\_tdpc\_TgNKM9Kw5izlVri7/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yV_s_SNEeM_tdpc_TgNKM9Kw5izlVri7/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the main idea of this passage?**

a) Climate change is not a significant issue facing our planet.

b) Climate change refers to short-term changes in weather patterns.

c) Human activity is the main cause of climate change.

d) Climate change is caused by natural factors and not human activity.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The passage discusses climate change as one of the biggest challenges facing our planet and defines it as long-term changes in temperature, precipitation, and other weather patterns. It also highlights that human activity, such as the burning of fossil fuels, is the main cause of climate change.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q258)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the main idea of this passage?**

a) The criminal justice system is ineffective and does not maintain law and order in society.

b) The criminal justice system is made up of only the police.

c) The criminal justice system is responsible for investigating and punishing criminal behaviour.

d) The criminal justice system is only responsible for maintaining law and order in prisons.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The passage discusses the criminal justice system as responsible for maintaining law and order in society and defines it as a series of institutions, including the police, courts, and prisons, that work together to investigate and punish criminal behaviour.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q259) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1e-EFbxYHXxUC1yVRfSotJqnEP8XikPCm/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1e-EFbxYHXxUC1yVRfSotJqnEP8XikPCm/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the main idea of this passage?**

a) Global poverty is not a major challenge facing the world today.

b) Poverty has no negative impacts on individuals.

c) Over 700 million people live in extreme poverty.

d) Poverty only affects access to basic services such as clean water and sanitation.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The passage discusses global poverty as a major challenge facing the world today and highlights that over 700 million people live in extreme poverty, which is defined as living on less than $1.90 per day. It also mentions poverty's negative impacts, including poor health outcomes, low levels of education, and limited access to basic services such as clean water and sanitation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q260) What is the primary purpose of a constitution in a democratic society?**

a) To provide a framework for government and protect individual rights.

b) To promote economic growth and development.

c) To establish a system of social welfare.

d) To ensure the dominance of one political party.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: A constitution is a set of fundamental principles and rules that govern a country or organization. In a democratic society, the primary purpose of a constitution is to provide a framework for government and protect individual rights. This framework establishes the structure of government, outlines the responsibilities of different branches, and establishes procedures for decision-making and conflict resolution. Additionally, a constitution protects individual rights and freedoms, such as freedom of speech, religion, and the press. Option A accurately describes the primary purpose of a constitution in a democratic society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q261) Which of the following best describes nationalism?**

a) A belief in the superiority of one's nation.

b) A belief in the importance of individual liberty and freedom.

c) A commitment to promoting global cooperation and unity.

d) A belief in the necessity of a strong central government.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Nationalism is a political ideology that emphasizes the importance of the nation, defined as a group of people who share a common language, culture, and history. This can lead to a belief in the superiority of one's nation over others, as seen in nationalist movements that aim to promote their nation's interests and assert their dominance over others.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q262) What is the main difference between civic and ethnic nationalism?**

a) Civic nationalism is based on cultural heritage, while ethnic nationalism is based on shared values and beliefs.

b) Civic nationalism is inclusive, while ethnic nationalism is exclusive.

c) Civic nationalism is based on race, while ethnic nationalism is based on citizenship.

d) Civic nationalism is a form of socialism, while ethnic nationalism is a form of capitalism.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Civic nationalism emphasizes the importance of shared values and beliefs, as well as a commitment to the political institutions and laws of the state. It is inclusive, in that anyone who shares these values and beliefs can be a member of the nation, regardless of their ethnic or cultural background. Ethnic nationalism, on the other hand, emphasizes the importance of cultural heritage and a shared ethnicity or race and can be exclusive in that it only recognizes those who share these characteristics as members of the nation.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q263) What is the role of national symbols in nationalism?**

a) To promote international cooperation and unity.

b) To celebrate individual liberty and freedom.

c) To create a sense of unity and identity among members of the nation.

d) To undermine the authority of the central government.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: National symbols such as flags, anthems, and monuments are used to create a sense of shared identity and unity among members of a nation. They serve as a reminder of the nation's history and values and can help to foster a sense of pride and loyalty to the nation among its citizens.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q264) What is the relationship between nationalism and globalization?**

a) Nationalism and globalization are incompatible.

b) Nationalism and globalization are complementary.

c) Nationalism is a reaction against globalization.

d) Globalization is a reaction against nationalism.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Nationalism can be seen as a reaction against the forces of globalization, which are seen as eroding national identities and threatening national sovereignty. Nationalists often advocate for protectionist economic policies, tighter border controls, and a rejection of cultural influences from other countries, to preserve their nation's identity and interests.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q265) Which of the following is an example of nationalist ideology in practice?**

a) The European Union.

b) The United Nations.

c) The Scottish National Party.

d) The International Criminal Court.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Scottish National Party is a political party in Scotland that advocates for Scottish independence and the establishment of a separate Scottish state. This is an example of nationalist ideology in practice, as the party seeks to promote the interests and identity of the Scottish nation over those of the United Kingdom as a whole. The European Union, United Nations, and International Criminal Court are examples of international organizations that are not based on nationalist ideology

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q266) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vWjB7IVs0gwyorn7WL6QXXBmpsUsZq5T/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vWjB7IVs0gwyorn7WL6QXXBmpsUsZq5T/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the meaning of nationalism?**

a) Love for one's country

b) The desire for national unity

c) Both a and b

d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Nationalism is a complex concept that can have different meanings depending on the context in which it is used. It generally refers to a feeling of love, loyalty, and devotion to one's country, as well as a desire for national unity and independence.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q267) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What are the advantages of nationalism?**

a) It promotes unity and shared identity

b) It excludes certain groups based on their race, religion, or ethnicity

c) It creates tensions and conflicts within a society

d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Nationalism can have both positive and negative effects on society. On the positive side, it can promote a sense of unity and shared identity among the citizens of a country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q268) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**According to the passage, nationalism refers to:**

a) The sense of belonging and loyalty towards one's community.

b) The sense of belonging and loyalty towards one's nation or country.

c) The sense of belonging and loyalty towards one's religion.

d) The sense of belonging and loyalty towards one's ethnic group.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Nationalism is a complex and multifaceted concept that has been defined and interpreted in various ways. However, the passage defines nationalism as the sense of belonging and loyalty towards one's nation or country. The passage clearly states that nationalism refers to the sense of belonging and loyalty towards one's nation or country.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q269) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1efglDdcAx1IwudP1ol5JLyQcCO\_WguAp/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1efglDdcAx1IwudP1ol5JLyQcCO_WguAp/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the main argument of the passage?**

a) Nationalism is always a positive force in world history.

b) Nationalism has played a crucial role in the Indian subcontinent.

c) Nationalism can have negative consequences.

d) Post-colonial nationalism was based on religious identities.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The passage argues that nationalism can have negative consequences, such as exclusionary practices, conflicts, and wars. While acknowledging the positive role of nationalism in world history and the Indian struggle for independence, the passage emphasizes the negative consequences of nationalism, such as exclusionary practices, conflicts, and wars. The passage also highlights the emergence of new forms of nationalism in the post-colonial period that were often based on linguistic, regional, or ethnic identities, leading to tensions and conflicts.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q270) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/12ZZh8j6UIuLcz7tl6NvVCsNfgwd5K51x/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/12ZZh8j6UIuLcz7tl6NvVCsNfgwd5K51x/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What are the new forms of nationalism in the context of globalization mentioned in the passage?**

a) Economic and cultural nationalism.

b) Linguistic and regional nationalism.

c) Religious and ethnic nationalism.

d) Political and social nationalism.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The passage argues that nationalism has assumed new forms in the context of globalization, such as economic nationalism and cultural nationalism, which reflect the tensions between the global and the local. Economic nationalism refers to the protectionist policies of some countries to promote domestic industries and businesses, while cultural nationalism refers to the promotion of national culture and identity in the face of cultural globalization. The passage does not mention linguistic, regional, religious, or ethnic nationalism as new forms of nationalism in the context of globalization.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q271)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the central idea of the passage?**

a) Nationalism is a political ideology that emphasizes the importance of the nation-state.

b) Nationalism is a negative force that promotes exclusion and marginalization.

c) Nationalism is a form of authoritarianism that undermines democracy.

d) Nationalism is a form of internationalism that promotes global cooperation.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The passage provides a brief introduction to the concept of nationalism and highlights its significance in shaping modern politics. The passage suggests that nationalism can take different forms, such as liberal nationalism and ethnic nationalism, but its core idea is the importance of the nation-state and its right to self-determination and independence. The central idea of the passage is that nationalism is a political ideology that emphasizes the importance of the nation-state and its sovereignty.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q272)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the primary argument of the passage?**

a) Nationalism has been a positive force in India's post-colonial development.

b) Indian nationalism was characterized by its exclusiveness, diversity, and emphasis on secularism and democracy.

c) Hindu nationalism has challenged India's values of inclusiveness, diversity, and secularism.

d) The politics of Hindutva has promoted the rights of minorities in India.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The passage provides an overview of Indian nationalism and its values of inclusiveness, diversity, and secularism. However, it also highlights the rise of Hindu nationalism, which has challenged these values and promoted the dominance of Hindu culture and identity. The passage suggests that the politics of Hindutva has led to the exclusion and marginalization of minorities and threatens the country's social and political fabric.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q273)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What are the new forms of nationalism mentioned in the passage?**

a) Economic and cultural nationalism.

b) Linguistic and regional nationalism.

c) Populist nationalism.

d) Liberal nationalism.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The passage provides an overview of the role of nationalism in Europe's history and politics. The passage then goes on to discuss how nationalism has taken new forms in contemporary Europe, specifically citing the example of populist nationalism. Populist nationalism is described as a form of nationalism that often targets immigrants and refugees and promotes xenophobia and racism. The passage suggests that this new form of nationalism is a cause for concern as it can contribute to the further division and exclusion of marginalized groups in society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q274) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of ethnic nationalism?**

a) Emphasis on cultural and ethnic identity

b) Prioritization of group interests over individual rights

c) Promotion of democracy and individual liberties

d) Advocacy for self-determination and independence

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Ethnic nationalism is a form of nationalism that prioritizes the cultural and ethnic identity of a group over individual rights. It emphasizes the importance of shared traditions, values, and heritage and seeks to preserve and promote these cultural attributes. Ethnic nationalism often advocates for self-determination and independence for the group, and as such, can lead to separatist movements. However, ethnic nationalism does not necessarily promote democracy and individual liberties as it prioritizes the interests of the group over individual rights.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q275) Which of the following is a positive aspect of nationalism?**

a) Promotion of inter-group cooperation and tolerance

b) Advocacy for individualism and autonomy

c) Preservation of cultural diversity

d) Establishment of a global government

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Nationalism can have both positive and negative aspects. One positive aspect of nationalism is its ability to preserve and promote cultural diversity. Nationalism emphasizes the importance of cultural heritage and tradition, and as such, can lead to the preservation of diverse cultures and their unique characteristics. This preservation can be essential for the survival of cultural traditions that might otherwise disappear due to globalization and homogenization.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q276) Which of the following is a negative consequence of ethnic nationalism?**

a). Promotion of democracy and human rights

b). Division and exclusion of marginalized groups

c). Encouragement of global cooperation

d). Enhancement of cultural exchange and dialogue

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Ethnic nationalism can have negative consequences, such as the division and exclusion of marginalized groups. Ethnic nationalism prioritizes the interests of the ethnic group and can lead to the exclusion of those who do not fit into the group's definition. This exclusion can lead to marginalization and discrimination against minority groups, which can have severe consequences for social and political stability.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q277) Which of the following is a positive aspect of liberal nationalism?**

a) Emphasis on cultural and ethnic identity

b) Prioritization of group interests over individual rights

c) Promotion of democracy and individual liberties

d) Advocacy for separatist movements

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Liberal nationalism is a form of nationalism that promotes individual rights and democracy. It emphasizes the importance of individual liberties and freedoms and prioritizes the interests of the individual over the group. This form of nationalism can be positive as it promotes democracy, which is essential for the protection of human rights and the rule of law.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q278) Which of the following is a key feature of populist nationalism?**

a) Emphasis on the importance of global cooperation and unity

b) Promotion of individual rights and freedoms

c) Targeting of immigrants and refugees

d) Advocacy for minority rights

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Populist nationalism is a form of nationalism that often targets immigrants and refugees and promotes xenophobia and racism. It emphasizes the interests of the "people" over the "elites" and can be characterized by its anti-establishment rhetoric. Populist nationalism can be divisive and exclusionary, as it often promotes the exclusion of marginalized groups.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**279) Which of the following is an example of civic nationalism?**

a) A nationalist movement that prioritizes the cultural identity of a specific ethnic group

b) A nationalist movement that advocates for the independence of a specific territory

c) A nationalist movement that prioritizes the shared values and institutions of a society

d) A nationalist movement that promotes the interests of a specific social class

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Civic nationalism is a form of nationalism that prioritizes the shared values and institutions of society over ethnic or cultural identity. Civic nationalism is based on the idea that a nation is defined by its shared political institutions, language, and history rather than any specific ethnic or cultural characteristics. It emphasizes the importance of citizenship, participation in democratic processes, and the protection of individual rights and freedoms. Examples of civic nationalism include the United States and France.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q280) Which of the following is an example of a nationalist movement that used violent means to achieve its goals?**

a) Indian National Congress

b) African National Congress

c) Irish Republican Army

d) Zionist Organization

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: The Irish Republican Army (IRA) was a nationalist movement that sought the reunification of Ireland and the establishment of an Irish republic. The IRA engaged in a campaign of violence and terrorism, including bombings and assassinations, in pursuit of its goals. The IRA's tactics were controversial and contributed to political instability in Ireland and the United Kingdom. Other nationalist movements, such as the Indian National Congress and the African National Congress, used nonviolent means to achieve their goals, while the Zionist Organization pursued the establishment of a Jewish homeland through political and diplomatic means.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Very hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q281) Which of the following is a key feature of a secular state?**

a) It recognizes only one religion as the official religion

b) It is indifferent to all religions

c) It actively promotes one religion over others

d) It prohibits all religions

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: A secular state remains neutral toward all religions and does not favour or promote any particular religion. It allows individuals to practice their religion freely without any interference from the state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q282) Which of the following is not a feature of secularism?**

a) Separation of religion and state

b) Freedom of religion

c) Equal treatment of all religions

d) Promotion of one particular religion

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: Secularism refers to the idea that religion and state should be separate, and that the state should not promote or favour any particular religion. It upholds the principle of freedom of religion and advocates for the equal treatment of all religions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (d).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q283) Which of the following countries has a secular constitution?**

a) India

b) Pakistan

c) Nepal

d) Sri Lanka

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: India's constitution provides for the separation of religion and state, and guarantees freedom of religion to all citizens. India's constitution is the supreme law of the land, which governs the country and its people. It was adopted on January 26, 1950, and is the longest-written constitution in the world. The Indian constitution is based on the principles of democracy, secularism, and social justice. The constitution provides for a federal system of government, with power divided between the central government and the states. It defines the powers and functions of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, and sets out the fundamental rights and duties of Indian citizens.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q284) Which of the following is a criticism of secularism?**

a) It does not adequately protect the rights of religious minorities

b) It promotes religious extremism

c) It encourages religious conflict

d) It undermines the role of religion in society

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: It does not adequately protect the rights of religious minorities. While secularism aims to ensure equal treatment of all religions, some critics argue that it does not always protect the rights of religious minorities, who may be marginalized or discriminated against in a secular society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q285) Which of the following is an example of a secular state?**

a) Saudi Arabia

b) Iran

c) Turkey

d) Israel

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Turkey is a secular state that enshrines the principle of separation of religion and state in its constitution. Turkey's secularism is manifested in several ways. For example, the government does not promote or support any particular religion, and public schools are secular. Religious institutions, such as mosques, are overseen by the state, and the government regulates religious education and the content of religious publications.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q286) Which of the following is a key feature of Indian secularism?**

a) State support for all religions

b) Recognition of religious personal laws

c) Prohibition of religious conversion

d) Establishment of a state religion

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Indian secularism recognizes the diversity of religious practices and customs, and allows for the application of different religious personal laws in matters such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance. This is seen as a way of accommodating different religious communities and upholding their right to practice their laws and traditions.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Easy

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q287) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cAlZ24Sk2u2FD\_eOtQ1nNhUdLhb3x5Ni/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cAlZ24Sk2u2FD_eOtQ1nNhUdLhb3x5Ni/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is secularism?**

a) The principle of merging state and religious institutions

b) The principle of separating state and religious institutions

c) The principle of giving preference to one religion over others

d) The principle of imposing one religion on everyone

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Secularism is the principle of separating the state from religious institutions and beliefs. It means that the state should not be influenced by any particular religion and should not promote any particular religion. Rather, it should treat all religions equally and provide equal opportunities to all citizens, regardless of their religion.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q288)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the significance of secularism in the Indian Constitution?**

a) It guarantees the freedom of religion to all citizens.

b) It promotes one religion over others.

c) It prohibits the practice of any religion.

d) It restricts the freedom of religion to certain groups.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Secularism is enshrined in the Indian Constitution as a fundamental principle of governance. It guarantees the freedom of religion to all citizens and prohibits discrimination based on religion. It means that every citizen has the right to follow and practice the religion of their choice without any fear or prejudice. This ensures that India remains a diverse and inclusive society where every citizen is respected and treated equally.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q289) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZC6wYkOkEGqk1sMbxKrB7QlfD45UGW7O/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZC6wYkOkEGqk1sMbxKrB7QlfD45UGW7O/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is pluralism?**

a) The principle of promoting diversity and tolerance in society.

b) The principle of promoting one religion over others.

c) The principle of suppressing differences in society.

d) The principle of discrimination based on religion.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Pluralism is the principle of promoting diversity and tolerance in society. It recognizes that people come from different backgrounds, cultures, and religions and that these differences should be celebrated rather than ignored or suppressed. Pluralism is essential for building a strong and harmonious society where every individual is respected and treated equally.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q290)** **Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

Why is pluralism essential for building a strong and harmonious society?

a) It promotes discrimination and intolerance.

b) It recognizes and celebrates differences in society.

c) It suppresses diversity in society.

d) It restricts the freedom of expression.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Pluralism is essential for building a strong and harmonious society because it recognizes and celebrates differences in society. It promotes tolerance, understanding, and respect for diversity, which are essential for building a cohesive society. Pluralism ensures that every individual is respected and valued for their unique identity and contributes to the development of a vibrant and inclusive society.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q291) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VNb6ZunOZVlVrQryQkcLvTs1pvtdLGT6/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VNb6ZunOZVlVrQryQkcLvTs1pvtdLGT6/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the meaning of secularism in India?**

a) Preference is given to one religion over others

b) Co-existence of different religions without any preference given to any particular religion by the state

c) The belief that one's religion is superior to others

d) Discrimination based on religion

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: Secularism in India refers to the co-existence of different religions without any preference given to any particular religion by the state, as enshrined in the constitution. However, India's journey toward secularism has been a long and tumultuous one.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q292) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What are the major challenges faced by India's secularism?**

a) Rise of communalism and issue of minority rights

b) Discrimination based on religion and interfaith harmony

c) Dominance of one religion in public life and reservation for minorities

d) Hate speech and promotion of interfaith harmony

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: The major challenges faced by India's secularism are the rise of communalism and the issue of minority rights. Communalism is the belief that one's religion is superior to others and should be dominant in public life, which has led to communal violence

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q293) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w1PuLmwSV0pfRg5Vnx4ZgMEB-od\_QR-j/view?usp=share\_link**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w1PuLmwSV0pfRg5Vnx4ZgMEB-od_QR-j/view?usp=share_link)

**TYPE: Audio**

**Which of the following best defines secularism?**

a) The government is controlled by religious authorities.

b) There is no official state religion.

c) The government interferes with individuals' religious practices.

d) The government imposes a specific religion on citizens.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The passage defines secularism as the principle of separating religion and state, where there is no official state religion. Option A is incorrect as it is the opposite of secularism. Option C is incorrect as it is the opposite of allowing individuals to practice their religion freely. Option D is incorrect as it involves the government imposing a specific religion on citizens, which goes against the principle of secularism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q294) Answer the following question with reference to the audio**

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**TYPE: Audio**

**What is the main challenge in achieving secularism?**

a) Ensuring religious freedom and tolerance.

b) Suppressing religious minorities.

c) Discriminating against certain religious groups.

d) Defining secularism based on cultural and historical factors.

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Explanation: The passage suggests that one of the challenges in achieving secularism is the varying definitions of secularism between countries, which can be influenced by cultural and historical factors. Option A is incorrect as it is the goal of secularism, rather than the challenge of achieving it. Options B and C are incorrect as they are the opposite of the goal of secularism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Medium

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q295) Why is secularism an important value in democratic societies?**

a) It ensures equality and freedom of religion for all citizens.

b) It imposes a specific religion on citizens.

c) It allows the government to be controlled by religious authorities.

d) It restricts individuals from practicing their religion.

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Secularism is an important value in democratic societies as it ensures equality and freedom of religion for all citizens. Option B is incorrect as it goes against the principle of secularism. Option C is incorrect as it involves religious authorities controlling the government, which goes against the principle of secularism. Option D is incorrect as it goes against the principle of allowing individuals to practice their religion freely.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q296) How can secularism be misused in practice?**

a) To ensure religious freedom and tolerance.

b) To suppress religious minorities.

c) To discriminate against certain religious groups.

d) To promote cultural and historical factors.

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Secularism can be misused in some countries to justify discrimination against certain religious groups. Option A is incorrect as it is the goal of secularism, rather than a misuse of it. Option B is partially correct, but the passage suggests that suppressing religious minorities is not the main misuse of secularism. Option D is incorrect as it does not relate to the misuse of secularism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q297) Which of the following is a potential consequence of secularism?**

a) Increased religious freedom

b) Increased religious conflict

c) Increased government control over religion

d) Increased influence of religious authorities on government

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Explanation: Secularism aims to ensure religious freedom for all citizens. Secularism is an important value in democratic societies as it ensures equality and freedom of religion for all citizens. Therefore, option A is a potential consequence of secularism. Options B, C, and D are all potential consequences of the absence of secularism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (a).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q298) Which of the following is an example of secularism in practice?**

a) Allowing religious leaders to hold government positions

b) Providing funding for religious organizations

c) Allowing individuals to practice their religion freely

d) Banning all religious practices in public

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Explanation: Allowing individuals to practice their religion freely is an example of secularism in practice, as it upholds the principle of separation of religion and state. Options A and B involve religious authorities holding positions of power or receiving government funding, which goes against the principle of secularism. Option D involves the government banning religious practices altogether, which also goes against the principle of secularism.

Thus, the correct answer is option (c).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q299) Which of the following is a critique of secularism?**

a) It allows for religious freedom and tolerance.

b) It can lead to discrimination against religious minorities.

c) It promotes the separation of religion and state.

d) It does not affect the relationship between religion and politics.

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: One critique of secularism is that it can lead to discrimination against religious minorities. This is because the absence of an official state religion can be used to justify discrimination against certain religious groups. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Options A and C are both positive aspects of secularism, while option D is incorrect as secularism is specifically concerned with the separation of religion and state.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**

**Q300) What is the main goal of secularism in political science?**

a) To promote a specific religion

b) To separate religion and state

c) To ensure that all citizens are religious

d) To impose religious practices on citizens

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Explanation: The main goal of secularism in political science is to separate religion and state, as stated in the definition of secularism. In some countries, secularism is used as a way to suppress religious minorities, and in others, it is used to justify discrimination against certain religious groups.

Thus, the correct answer is option (b).

Difficulty Level- Hard

**$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$**