

2. There are no provincial or local branches of the party and workers are drawn from the Central pool only
3. There is no constitutional document for the party.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Solution: a)

All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the **concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top**. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.

Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.

They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.

Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

4) The term "Socialist" in the Preamble of the Constitution implies

1. The government strives to maintain a more equitable distribution of wealth in society.
2. Government should regulate and facilitate the equitable ownership of factors of production to achieve desired socio-economic objectives.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c)

The Indian brand of socialism is a 'democratic socialism' and not a 'communistic socialism' (also known as 'state socialism') which involves the nationalisation of all means of production and distribution and the abolition of private property.

Democratic socialism, on the other hand, holds faith in a 'mixed economy' where both public and private sectors co-exist side by side.

As the Supreme Court says, 'Democratic socialism aims to end poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity. Indian socialism is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism, leaning heavily towards Gandhian socialism'.

5) Consider the following statements

1. All fundamental rights are directly enforceable.
2. Law can be made by both parliament and state legislature to enforce fundamental rights

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: d)

Most of fundamental rights are directly enforceable (self-executory) while a few of them can be enforced on the basis of a law made for giving effect to them.