

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

T.B.C. : STS-K-TPT
Serial No.:

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

Subject : Test 5 – Indian Polity
Answer Key**Time Allowed : Two Hours****Maximum Marks : 200****INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GOT IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.

2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.

3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

4. This Test Booklet contains 100/80 items (questions).

Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises of four responses (answers). You will select the response

which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you

consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.

5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks

7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.

8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

10. Penalty for wrong answers:

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS

(i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one third** if the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.

(iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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1. Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) are:
- Executive-driven transfers without Finance Commission involvement
 - Statutory grants recommended by the Finance Commission
 - Revenues collected from Union Territories
 - Taxes levied exclusively by the States

Answer: (b)

2. With reference to Article 75 of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is correct?

- The Constitution prescribes a detailed procedure for the selection of the Prime Minister.
- The Prime Minister must necessarily be a member of the Lok Sabha at the time of appointment.
- A Minister who is not a member of either House of Parliament for six consecutive months shall cease to be a Minister.
- The Council of Ministers is individually responsible to the Lok Sabha.

 **Correct Answer: c)**

 **Option-wise Explanation:**

a) Incorrect

The Constitution does not prescribe a detailed procedure for the selection of the Prime Minister. It merely states that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President.

b) Incorrect

The Prime Minister need not necessarily be a member of the Lok Sabha at the time of appointment. He or she may be a member of either House, and even a non-member can be appointed, subject to becoming a member within six months.

c) Correct

Article 75(5) provides that a Minister who is not a member of either House of Parliament for six consecutive months shall cease to be a Minister.

d) Incorrect

Article 75(3) states that the Council of

Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, not individually responsible.

3. Which of the following changes distinguish the 16th Finance Commission from the 15th Finance Commission with respect to criteria for horizontal devolution?

- Reduction in the weight assigned to Income Distance
- Increase in the weight assigned to Population (2011)
- Removal of the criterion of Tax Effort
- Introduction of Contribution to GDP as a criterion

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (d)

Explanation

- Income Distance: 45% → 42.5% (Reduced)
- Population (2011): 15% → 17.5% (Increased)
- Tax Effort: 2.5% → Removed
- Contribution to GDP: Newly introduced (10%)

4. With reference to the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, consider the following statements:

- The Act provides civil remedies such as protection orders, residence orders and monetary relief.
- The Act is applicable only to legally married women.
- The Act recognizes relationships in the nature of marriage (live-in relationships) under its scope.
- The Act provides for the appointment of Protection Officers to assist the aggrieved person.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 1 and 2 only

- (c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Statement 1 (Correct): The Act is primarily **civil in nature**. While it involves the court system, its main goal is to provide immediate relief through **Protection Orders** (stopping the violence), **Residence Orders** (ensuring she isn't kicked out of the house), and **Monetary Relief** (maintenance/medical expenses).

Statement 2: Incorrect — It is not limited to legally married women; it covers women in domestic relationships, including live-in relationships.

Statement 3: Correct — “Relationship in the nature of marriage” is covered.

Statement 4 (Correct): The Act mandates the appointment of **Protection Officers** (preferably women). They act as the bridge between the survivor and the court, helping file the Domestic Incident Report (DIR) and ensuring legal/medical aid is provided.

5. With reference to Public Service Commissions in India, consider the following statements:

1. Each State in India has a State Public Service Commission.
2. Article 315 provides for the creation of a Joint State Public Service Commission, but no such Commission currently exists in India.
3. Certain Union Territories such as Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep do not have their own Public Service Commissions and depend upon the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment.
4. No Union Territory in India has its own Public Service Commission.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation

- **1 – Correct** (Article 315 mandatory provision).
- **2 – Correct** (JSPSC provided; none operational presently).
- **3 – Correct** (Smaller UTs depend on UPSC).
- **4 – Incorrect** (J&K have PSCs).

6. With reference to the removal of certain constitutional functionaries in India, consider the following:

1. Judge of the Supreme Court
2. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
3. Chief Election Commissioner
4. Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission

Which of the above are removed by the **President after an address by Parliament supported by a special majority?**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(d) 2 and 4 only

Answer: (a)

Explanation (High-Value Trap Analysis)

◆ **Removed by President after Special Majority of Parliament:**

- **Supreme Court Judge**
- **CAG**
- **Chief Election Commissioner**

(All require special majority of both Houses; President issues formal removal order.)

◆ **Different Removal Mechanism:**

- **Chairman, UPSC** **X**
Removed by the President **after Supreme Court inquiry** (Article 317). No parliamentary special majority required.

7. The following constitutional bodies are sometimes described as “watchdogs” of specific institutional principles:

List I (Body)

- A. Union Public Service Commission
- B. Supreme Court of India
- C. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- D. Election Commission of India

List II (Description)

- 1. Watchdog of the Public Purse
- 2. Watchdog of the Merit System
- 3. Watchdog of Democracy and Free Elections
- 4. Watchdog of Fundamental Rights

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code below:

- (a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- (b) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
- (c) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- (d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

✔ **Answer: (a)**

 **Explanation**

- **UPSC → Merit System**
- **Supreme Court → Fundamental Rights**
- **CAG → Public Purse**
- **Election Commission → Democracy / Free & Fair Elections**

8. With reference to the constitutional procedure for altering the name of a State (for example, changing “Kerala” to “Keralam”), consider the following statements:

- 1. The name of a State can be altered only by a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368.
- 2. A Bill for altering the name of a State can be introduced in either House of Parliament only on the recommendation of the President.
- 3. Before introducing such a Bill, the President must refer it to the concerned State Legislature for expressing its views within a specified period.

- 4. The views expressed by the State Legislature are binding on Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1 and 4 only

✔ **Answer: (a)**

 **Explanation (Constitutional Precision – Article 3)**

- **Statement 1 — Incorrect**
Change of name of a State is done under **Article 3**, not Article 368.
- **Statement 2 — Correct**
The Bill can be introduced in Parliament only with the **recommendation of the President.**
- **Statement 3 — Correct**
The President must refer the Bill to the State Legislature for its views.
- **Statement 4 — Incorrect**
The State Legislature’s views are **not binding** on Parliament.

9. If the office of the President of India falls vacant due to resignation, removal, death or otherwise, which of the following is correct?

- (a) Election to fill the vacancy must be held within six months, and the person so elected shall serve only the remainder of the predecessor’s term.
- (b) Election to fill the vacancy must be held within six months, and the person so elected shall serve a full term of five years from the date of assumption of office.
- (c) Election must be held immediately, and the Vice-President continues permanently for the remainder of the term.
- (d) Election must be held within three months, and the newly elected President completes only the unexpired portion of the term.

✔ **Answer: (b)**

10. Which one of the following veto powers is **not available** to the President of India?

- (a) Absolute veto
- (b) Pocket veto
- (c) Suspensive veto
- (d) Qualified veto

✔ **Answer: (d)**

Answer

- Absolute veto → Available
- Pocket veto → Available
- Suspensive veto → Available
- Qualified veto → ✘ Not available in India (unlike U.S. system)

11. With reference to the discretionary powers of the President and the Governor, consider the following statements:

1. The President of India has certain constitutional discretionary powers explicitly mentioned in the Constitution.
2. The President may appoint a Prime Minister at his discretion when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
3. The Governor possesses certain constitutional discretionary powers explicitly provided under the Constitution.
4. The Governor can dismiss the Council of Ministers if it has lost the confidence of the Legislative Assembly.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 3 and 4 only

✔ **Answer: (a)**

Explanation

- **Statement 1 — Incorrect ✘**
President has **no constitutional discretion**, only *situational discretion*.

- **Statement 2 — Correct ✔**
In a hung Lok Sabha, President exercises situational discretion.
- **Statement 3 — Correct ✔**
Governor has **constitutional discretionary powers** (e.g., Article 163).
- **Statement 4 — Correct ✔**
Governor may dismiss Council if it loses majority (subject to floor test principles).

12. Which of the following correctly reflects the constitutional position of the President after the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act?

- a) The President is bound to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers without any scope for reconsideration.
- b) The President may once require the Council of Ministers to reconsider its advice, but must act in accordance with the advice tendered after reconsideration.
- c) The President may indefinitely withhold assent if not satisfied with the advice tendered.
- d) The President has absolute discretion in matters where the Constitution is silent.

✔ **Correct Answer: b)**

🔍 **Option-wise Explanation:**

a) Incorrect

The 44th Amendment introduced the power of the President to require the Council of Ministers to reconsider its advice once. Hence, there *is* scope for reconsideration.

b) Correct

Article 74 (as amended) allows the President to require reconsideration once. However, after reconsideration, the President *shall act in accordance with the advice tendered*.

c) Incorrect

The Constitution does not allow the President to indefinitely withhold action once reconsidered advice is tendered.

d) Incorrect

The Indian President does not enjoy absolute discretion merely because the Constitution is silent. The system operates on parliamentary executive responsibility.

13. Consider the following statements regarding the principle of Collective Responsibility in the Indian parliamentary system:

1. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
2. If the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers, only the Cabinet Ministers are required to resign.
3. A Minister who disagrees with a Cabinet decision must either publicly support the decision or resign.
4. The Council of Ministers may advise the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha even if it has lost the confidence of the House, but the President is constitutionally bound to accept such advice.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

 **Correct Answer: a)**

Option-wise Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Article 75(3) clearly provides that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

Collective responsibility applies to the entire Council of Ministers, not merely the Cabinet. If a no-confidence motion is passed, all Ministers, including those from the Rajya Sabha, must resign.

Statement 3 – Correct

Under the doctrine of collective responsibility, Cabinet decisions bind all Ministers. A Minister must either publicly support the decision or resign.

Statement 4 – Incorrect

Although the Council of Ministers may advise dissolution, the President is not constitutionally bound to accept the advice of a ministry that has clearly lost the confidence of the Lok Sabha.

14. Consider the following statements regarding the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet in India:

1. The Council of Ministers consists of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.
2. All Ministers of State are entitled to attend Cabinet meetings as a matter of right.
3. The Cabinet is a smaller body within the Council of Ministers and exercises the powers vested in the Council.
4. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, whereas the Cabinet is not responsible to the House.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

 **Correct Answer: a)**

Option-wise Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The Council of Ministers consists of three categories: Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

Ministers of State do not attend Cabinet meetings as a matter of right. Only Cabinet Ministers attend; Ministers of State may attend only if specially invited.

Statement 3 – Correct

The Cabinet is the smaller and more powerful body within the Council of Ministers. It exercises the real executive authority and conducts collective business.

Statement 4 – Incorrect

The Constitution makes the entire Council of Ministers collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha (Article 75(3)). The Cabinet is not separately mentioned as a distinct constitutionally responsible body; responsibility attaches to the Council as a whole.

15. According to Article 82 of the Constitution of India, readjustment of allocation of seats in the House of the People and division of States into territorial constituencies is carried out:

- a) Automatically after every Census by the Election Commission of India.
- b) By Parliament through a law enacted for the purpose.
- c) By the President through executive order.
- d) By the Supreme Court under its advisory jurisdiction.

✔ **Correct Answer: b)**

🔗 **Option-wise Explanation**

a) Incorrect

Readjustment does not occur automatically nor is it done by the Election Commission. It requires parliamentary legislation.

b) Correct

Article 82 provides that upon completion of each Census, Parliament may by law determine the authority and manner of readjustment.

c) Incorrect

The President does not carry out delimitation by executive order.

d) Incorrect

The Supreme Court has no role in conducting delimitation under Article 82.

16. Consider the following statements regarding the duration of the Houses of Parliament:

1. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is not subject to dissolution.
2. One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire every two years, and the term of a member is six years.
3. The normal term of the Lok Sabha is five years from the date of its constitution, unless sooner dissolved.
4. The term of the Lok Sabha can be extended indefinitely during the operation of a Proclamation of Emergency.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

✔ **Correct Answer: a)**

🔗 **Option-wise Explanation**

Statement 1 – Correct

The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution and is a permanent body.

Statement 2 – Correct

As nearly as possible, one-third of its members retire every second year. The term of each member is six years.

Statement 3 – Correct

The Lok Sabha continues for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting unless dissolved earlier.

Statement 4 – Incorrect

During a Proclamation of Emergency, Parliament may extend the term of the Lok Sabha by law for one year at a time.

However, such extension cannot continue beyond six months after the Emergency has ceased. It cannot be extended indefinitely.

17. Consider the following statements:

1. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act froze the readjustment of Lok Sabha seats until the year 2001.
2. The 84th Constitutional Amendment Act extended the freeze on readjustment of seats until 2026.
3. Under the 84th Constitutional Amendment Act, territorial boundaries of constituencies could still be altered.
4. The allocation of reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes after 2001 was based on the 1991 Census.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

✔ **Correct Answer: a)**

Option-wise Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) froze delimitation based on population until after the 2001 Census.

Statement 2 – Correct

The 84th Constitutional Amendment Act (2001) extended the freeze on readjustment of seats until 2026.

Statement 3 – Correct

Although total seat allocation remained frozen, boundaries of constituencies and SC/ST reserved seats could be readjusted.

Statement 4 – Incorrect

Reserved seats after the 2002 delimitation were based on the 2001 Census, not the 1991 Census.

18. Consider the following statements regarding sessions of Parliament:

1. The President summons each House of Parliament from time to time.
2. The President may prorogue either House of Parliament.
3. The President may dissolve both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
4. The period between prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called 'recess'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

 **Correct Answer: a)**

Option-wise Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Article 85 provides that the President shall summon each House of Parliament from time to time.

Statement 2 – Correct

The President may prorogue either House.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

Only the Lok Sabha can be dissolved. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.

Statement 4 – Correct

The period between prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is termed 'recess'.

19. Consider the following statements regarding the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha:

1. The Speaker is a member of the Lok Sabha, whereas the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is not a member of that House.
2. Both the Speaker and the Chairman exercise a casting vote in the event of a tie.
3. The Speaker certifies whether a Bill is a Money Bill, whereas the Chairman has no such power.
4. The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of both Houses, whereas the Chairman does not.
5. In a resolution for their removal, both the Speaker and the Chairman are entitled to vote in the first instance.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

 **Correct Answer: a)**

Option-wise Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The Speaker is elected from among the members of the Lok Sabha. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Vice-President of India) is not a member of the Rajya Sabha.

Statement 2 – Correct

Both exercise a casting vote in case of equality of votes.

Statement 3 – Correct

The Speaker alone has the authority to certify a Bill as a Money Bill. The Chairman has no such role.

Statement 4 – Correct

The Speaker presides over joint sittings under Article 108. The Chairman does not preside over joint sittings.

Statement 5 – Incorrect

The Speaker can vote in his removal resolution as he is a member of the Lok Sabha. The Chairman cannot vote in his removal resolution, since he is not a member of the Rajya Sabha.

20. Article 104 of the Constitution of India provides for a penalty in which of the following situations?

- a) When a Member of Parliament abstains from voting without permission.
- b) When a person sits or votes in Parliament without taking the oath or while disqualified.
- c) When a Member of Parliament is absent from the House for sixty days.
- d) When a Member of Parliament violates the whip issued by his political party.

✔ **Correct Answer: b)**

🔗 Option-wise Explanation

a) Incorrect

Article 104 does not deal with abstention from voting.

b) Correct

Article 104 imposes a penalty if a person sits or votes in Parliament before taking the oath or when not qualified or disqualified.

c) Incorrect

Absence for sixty days is dealt with under Article 101 regarding vacation of seat.

d) Incorrect

Violation of party whip relates to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule, not Article 104.

21. Match **List I** with **List II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I (Method)	List II (Description)
A. Adjournment	1. Terminates the life of the Lok Sabha and requires fresh general elections
B. Adjournment sine die	2. Suspension of the work of a sitting for a specified time
C. Prorogation	3. Termination of a session without

	specifying a date for reassembly
D. Dissolution	4. Formal end of a session by the President

Codes:

- a) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
- b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- c) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- d) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

✔ **Correct Answer: a)**

22. Which of the following Bills shall **lapse on the dissolution of the House of the People (Lok Sabha)**?

- a) A Bill pending in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha.
- b) A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha.
- c) A Bill pending in Parliament due to prorogation of the Houses.
- d) A Bill introduced in either House and agreed to by both Houses.

✔ **Correct Answer: b)**

🔗 Option-wise Explanation

a) Incorrect

A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha that has not been passed by the Lok Sabha does **not lapse** on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

b) Correct

A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses upon its dissolution.

c) Incorrect

A Bill does **not lapse** merely because of prorogation of the Houses.

d) Incorrect

A Bill agreed to by both Houses is deemed passed and does not lapse.

23. With reference to the distribution of central taxes between the Union and the States in India, consider the following sources of revenue of the Central Government:

1. Income Tax (other than agricultural income)
2. Corporation Tax, including tax paid by Public Sector Undertakings
3. Dividends received by the Central Government from Public Sector Undertakings
4. Cess and Surcharge levied by the Union Government

Which of the above are included in the divisible pool of taxes that are shared with the States as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only
- (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Income Tax and Corporation Tax form part of the **divisible pool** under Article 270.
- Dividends from PSUs are **non-tax revenue** → not shareable.
- Cess and surcharge are specifically excluded from the divisible pool.

24. Consider the following statements regarding the forest-related criterion in horizontal devolution:

1. The 15th Finance Commission considered only dense and moderately dense forests.
2. The 16th Finance Commission expanded the forest definition to include overall forest area and its increase over time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation

The 16th FC expanded the scope of forest consideration beyond the limited classification used earlier.

25. With reference to the declaration of Scheduled Castes in India, consider the following statements:

1. The President may specify the Scheduled Castes in relation to a State or Union Territory by a public notification.
2. Parliament has the power to include or exclude any caste from the list of Scheduled Castes.
3. A State Government can independently modify the list of Scheduled Castes applicable to that State.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation

- **Statement 1:** Correct — Under **Article 341**, the President specifies Scheduled Castes for a State/UT.
- **Statement 2:** Correct — Parliament can amend the list by law (include/exclude).
- **Statement 3:** Incorrect — States have no independent power to alter the list.

26. With reference to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and State Public Service Commission (SPSC), consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman and members of the UPSC hold office for six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
2. The Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission hold office for six years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier.

3. The Chairman and members of an SPSC can be removed by the Governor of the concerned State.
4. During the pendency of an inquiry by the Supreme Court, the Chairman or a member of an SPSC may be suspended by the Governor.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation (Trap Insight)

- **1** → **Correct** (UPSC: 65 years).
- **2** → **Correct** (SPSC: 62 years).
- **3** → **Incorrect** → Removal is by the **President**, not Governor.
- **4** → **Correct** → Suspension for SPSC during inquiry is by Governor.

27. With reference to the constitutional safeguards ensuring the independence of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman and members of the UPSC can be removed by the Parliament in the manner specified in the Constitution.
2. The conditions of service of the Chairman and members of the UPSC are determined by the President and cannot be varied to their disadvantage after appointment.
3. The salaries, allowances and pensions of the Chairman and members of the UPSC are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and are not subject to vote in Parliament.
4. The Chairman of the UPSC, on ceasing to hold office, is not eligible for further employment under the Government of India or a State Government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only

- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

✓ Answer: (a)

Explanation

- **Statement 1 — Incorrect** ✗
Removal is by the **President**, not Parliament (Article 317).
- **Statement 2 — Correct** ✓
Service conditions determined by the President; cannot be varied to disadvantage.
- **Statement 3 — Correct** ✓
Charged on Consolidated Fund of India (Article 322); not voted.
- **Statement 4 — Correct** ✓
Chairman is not eligible for further employment under Government.

28. Consider the following statements regarding the election of the President of India:

1. The value of the vote of an MLA is calculated based on the population of the State as per the 1971 Census.
2. Votes in the Presidential election may be counted in decimal values without rounding off.
3. The value of vote of MLAs may differ from State to State depending on population and number of elected MLAs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 3 only

✓ Answer: (b)

🔍 Explanation

- **Statement 1 — Correct** (1971 Census basis).
- **Statement 2 — Incorrect** (Fractions are rounded; decimals not retained).
- **Statement 3 — Correct** (Value differs across States).

29. Under Article 71 of the Constitution of India, disputes relating to the election of the President or Vice-President are:

- (a) Decided by Parliament, whose decision is final
- (b) Decided by the Election Commission of India, subject to judicial review
- (c) Inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court, whose decision is final
- (d) Decided jointly by the Chief Justice of India and the Election Commission

✔ **Answer: (c)**

Explanation

- President & Vice-President, **Supreme Court alone decides**, and its decision is **final**.

30. Which of the following correctly reflects the constitutional position regarding the President's executive authority?

- (a) The President may directly overrule a decision of a Minister without reference to the Council of Ministers.
- (b) The President may require that a decision taken by a Minister be placed before the Council of Ministers for consideration.
- (c) The President independently administers all Union Territories without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
- (d) The President may seek information from any Union Minister without routing it through the Prime Minister.

✔ **Answer: (b)**

🔍 Trap Analysis

- **Article 78** → President can require that a Minister's decision be placed before the Council of Ministers.
- President does **not directly overrule** (aid & advice principle under Article 74).
- UTs administered through administrators but still within constitutional framework.
- President seeks information **through the Prime Minister**, not bypassing him.

31. With reference to the executive powers of the President of India, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Prime Minister and the Attorney General of India both hold office during the pleasure of the President, but the President cannot determine the remuneration of either of them.
- (b) The Prime Minister holds office during the pleasure of the President, whereas the Attorney General holds office for a fixed constitutional tenure of five years.
- (c) The Prime Minister and other Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President, and the Attorney General also holds office during the pleasure of the President.
- (d) The Attorney General is appointed by the Prime Minister and holds office during the pleasure of the Council of Ministers.

✔ **Answer: (c)**

Explanation

- **Article 75** → PM & Ministers hold office during President's pleasure.
- **Article 76** → AG also holds office during President's pleasure.
- President **determines remuneration of AG**, not PM (PM's salary determined by Parliament).

32. When a Bill passed by a State Legislature is reserved for the consideration of the President, the President:

- (a) must return the Bill for reconsideration.
- (b) may give assent, withhold assent, or direct the Governor to return the Bill.
- (c) may promulgate an Ordinance in place of the Bill.
- (d) is bound to give assent if the Bill is passed again by the State Legislature.

✔ **Answer: (b)**

Explanation

- President is **not bound** like in case of reconsidered Parliamentary Bills.

- Ordinance power is separate.
- State Bills reserved for President have a distinct constitutional route.

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 2 and 3 only
 (d) 1 and 4 only

33. Match the following:

List I (Type of Veto)	List II (Nature of Action)
A. Absolute Veto	1. Taking no action on the bill
B. Pocket Veto	2. Returning the bill for reconsideration
C. Suspensive Veto	3. Withholding assent to the bill
D. Qualified Veto	4. Overridden by special majority

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
 (b) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
 (c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
 (d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

✓ **Answer: (a)**

 **Trap Logic**

- **Absolute Veto** → Withholding assent
- **Pocket Veto** → Taking no action
- **Suspensive Veto** → Returning bill (override by ordinary majority)
- **Qualified Veto** → Override by special majority

34. Consider the following statements:

1. The President can grant pardon in cases where the punishment is by a court martial.
2. The President can grant pardon in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.
3. The Governor of a State can also grant pardon in cases of death sentence.
4. The President's power of pardon extends to offences against laws relating to matters to which the executive power of the Union extends.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

✓ **Answer: (b)**

 **Trap Decoding**

- **Statement 1 — Correct** (Court Martial included only for President).
- **Statement 2 — Correct** (Death sentence cases).
- **Statement 3 — Correct** (Governor can suspend, remit or commute death sentence under State law, but cannot pardon court martial).
- **Statement 4 — Correct** (Union executive domain).

35. Which one of the following statements about Ordinances is **incorrect**?

- (a) Has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament.
 (b) Must be laid before both Houses of Parliament.
 (c) Ceases to operate six weeks after reassembly of Parliament unless approved earlier.
 (d) Can be issued even when both Houses of Parliament are in session.

✓ **Answer: (d)**

36. Consider the following statements regarding Article 75 of the Constitution of India:

1. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, and other Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
2. Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President.
3. The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
4. The provision requiring a Minister to become a member of Parliament within six months does not apply to the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

 **Correct Answer: a)**

 **Option-wise Explanation:**

Statement 1 – Correct

Article 75(1) provides that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President, and other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Statement 2 – Correct

Article 75(2) states that Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Statement 3 – Correct

The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 inserted the provision that the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

Statement 4 – Incorrect

The six-month rule applies to all Ministers, including the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister is not a member of either House for six consecutive months, he or she would cease to hold office.

37. With reference to the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) It increased the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha from 550 to 552 members.
- b) It abolished the provision relating to nomination of two Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha.
- c) It introduced proportional representation for Union Territories in the Lok Sabha.
- d) It removed reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha.

 **Correct Answer: b)**

 **Option-wise Explanation**

a) Incorrect

The amendment did not alter the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha.

b) Correct

The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 removed the provision that allowed the President to nominate two Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha under Article 331.

c) Incorrect

No system of proportional representation was introduced; Lok Sabha elections continue under the First-Past-The-Post system.

d) Incorrect

The amendment extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies from seventy years to eighty years; it did not remove them.

38. With reference to the qualifications for membership of Parliament under Article 84 of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) A person must be at least 30 years of age to be elected to the Lok Sabha.
- b) A person must be at least 25 years of age to be elected to the Lok Sabha.
- c) A person must be at least 25 years of age to be elected to the Rajya Sabha.
- d) A person must be at least 21 years of age to be elected to either House of Parliament.

 **Correct Answer: b)**

Explanation

a) Incorrect

The minimum age for Lok Sabha membership is 25 years, not 30 years.

b) Correct

Under Article 84, a person must be at least 25 years of age to be chosen as a member of the Lok Sabha.

c) Incorrect

The minimum age for Rajya Sabha membership is 30 years.

d) Incorrect

The minimum age prescribed is 25 years for Lok Sabha and 30 years for Rajya Sabha; 21 years is not applicable for Parliament membership.

39. Consider the following statements regarding the Special Address by the President under Article 87:

1. The President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People.
2. The President shall address both Houses at the commencement of the first session of each year.
3. The President's special address under Article 87 is delivered separately to each House.
4. Rules are made for allotment of time for discussion of matters referred to in such address.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: a)

Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Article 87 mandates that the President shall address both Houses assembled together at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Lok Sabha.

Statement 2 – Correct

The President shall also address both Houses at the commencement of the first session of each year.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

The special address under Article 87 is delivered to both Houses assembled together, not separately.

Statement 4 – Correct

Provision is made by rules regulating the procedure for allotment of time for discussion of matters referred to in the address.

40. Which of the following powers is specifically vested in the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- a) Dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
- b) Appointment of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- c) Adjournment of the House or suspension of the meeting in the absence of quorum.
- d) Promulgation of Ordinances when Parliament is not in session.

Correct Answer: c)

Explanation

a) Incorrect

The power to dissolve the Lok Sabha lies with the President.

b) Incorrect

The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the Vice-President of India.

c) Correct

The Speaker can adjourn the House or suspend the meeting if quorum (one-tenth of the total membership) is not present.

d) Incorrect

The power to promulgate Ordinances under Article 123 rests with the President.

41. Consider the following statements regarding the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

1. The Speaker can be removed from office only by a resolution passed by an effective majority of the House.
2. A resolution for the removal of the Speaker can be moved only if at least 50 members support it.
3. The salaries and allowances of the Speaker are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
4. The conduct of the Speaker in regulating procedure inside the House can be questioned in a court of law.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

✔ **Correct Answer: a)**

Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The Speaker can be removed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha passed by an effective majority (majority of all the then members of the House).

Statement 2 – Correct

A removal motion must be supported by at least 50 members before it can be taken up for discussion.

Statement 3 – Correct

The salary and allowances of the Speaker are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, ensuring financial independence.

Statement 4 – Incorrect

The Speaker's powers relating to regulation of procedure and maintenance of order in the House are not subject to judicial review.

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

1. The Deputy Speaker is subordinate to the Speaker and functions under his direction.
2. When appointed as a member of a Parliamentary Committee, the Deputy Speaker automatically becomes its Chairman.
3. The salary and allowances of the Deputy Speaker are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
4. The Constitution mandates that the post of Deputy Speaker must be given to a member of the opposition party.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 2 and 3 only
 - b) 1 and 4 only
 - c) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - d) 2, 3 and 4 only
-

✔ **Correct Answer: a)**

Option-wise Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

The Deputy Speaker is not subordinate to

the Speaker. He is directly responsible to the House.

Statement 2 – Correct

If the Deputy Speaker is appointed as a member of a Parliamentary Committee, he automatically becomes its Chairman.

Statement 3 – Correct

The salary and allowances of the Deputy Speaker are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Statement 4 – Incorrect

There is no constitutional requirement that the Deputy Speaker must belong to the opposition. It is a parliamentary convention (post-11th Lok Sabha), not a constitutional mandate.

43. Consider the following statements regarding disqualification for membership of Parliament:

1. A person shall be disqualified if he holds any office of profit under the Union or State Government.
2. A person shall be disqualified if he is of unsound mind as declared by a competent court.
3. Questions relating to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule are decided by the President after obtaining the opinion of the Election Commission.
4. In cases other than those under the Tenth Schedule, the question of disqualification is decided by the President, who shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - b) 1 and 3 only
 - c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
-

✔ **Correct Answer: a)**

Option-wise Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Under Article 102, holding an office of profit under the Union or State Government is a ground for disqualification.

Statement 2 – Correct

A person declared of unsound mind by a competent court is disqualified.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

Disqualification under the Tenth Schedule (anti-defection) is decided by the Speaker (Lok Sabha) or Chairman (Rajya Sabha), not by the President.

Statement 4 – Correct

Under Article 103, questions of disqualification (other than Tenth Schedule cases) are decided by the President, who must obtain the opinion of the Election Commission.

44. Match **List I** with **List II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I (Type of Majority)	List II (Meaning)
A. Simple Majority	1. More than 50% of the total strength of the House
B. Absolute Majority	2. More than 50% of members present and voting
C. Effective Majority	3. More than 50% of the effective strength of the House
D. Special Majority (Type 1)	4. Not less than 2/3rd of members present and voting

Codes:

- a) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
- b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- c) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- d) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

Correct Answer: a)

Explanation

- **Simple Majority** → More than 50% of members present and voting → **2**
- **Absolute Majority** → More than 50% of total strength → **1**
- **Effective Majority** → More than 50% of effective strength (excluding vacancies) → **3**

- **Special Majority (Type 1)** → Not less than 2/3rd of members present and voting → **4**

45. Consider the following statements regarding Public and Private Bills in Parliament:

1. A Public Bill reflects the policies of the government and is drafted by the concerned Ministry in consultation with the Law Department.
2. Private Member's Bills can be introduced and discussed on any day of the week.
3. If a Private Member's Bill is rejected, it has no implication on the parliamentary confidence of the government.
4. Till 1997, private members could introduce up to three Bills in a week.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: a)

Option-wise Explanation**Statement 1 – Correct**

Public (Government) Bills reflect government policy and are drafted by the concerned Ministry in consultation with the Law Department.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

Private Member's Bills can be introduced and discussed only on Fridays.

Statement 3 – Correct

Rejection of a Private Member's Bill does not affect the confidence of the government.

Statement 4 – Correct

Till 1997, private members could introduce up to three Bills in a week; later this was capped per session to avoid piling up.

46. Which of the following statements regarding the divisible pool of central taxes is/are correct?

1. Corporation Tax collected from Public Sector Undertakings is treated differently from that collected from private companies for the purpose of devolution to States.
2. Surcharge on Income Tax is excluded from the divisible pool of taxes.
3. Dividends paid by Public Sector Undertakings to the Central Government are shared with the States on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 1: Incorrect → Corporation Tax is shared irrespective of whether paid by PSU or private entity.
- Statement 2: Correct → Surcharges are excluded under Article 271.
- Statement 3: Incorrect → Dividends are non-tax revenue, not part of divisible pool.

47. With reference to the following bodies in India:

1. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
2. National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)
3. National Commission for Women (NCW)
4. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR)
5. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)
6. National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)

Which of the above are **Statutory Bodies**?

- (a) 1, 3, 4 and 6 only

- (b) 2, 5 and 6 only
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Answer: (d)

Concept Clarification

Statutory Bodies:

- NHRC → Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- NCW → National Commission for Women Act, 1990
- NCPDR → Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005

Constitutional Bodies:

- NCSC → Article 338
- NCST → Article 338A
- NCBC → Article 338B (after 102nd Constitutional Amendment)

48. With reference to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, consider the following statements:

1. The Act defines a juvenile or child as a person below the age of 18 years.
2. The Act permits children aged between 16 and 18 years to be tried as adults for heinous offences, subject to assessment by the Juvenile Justice Board.
3. The Act provides for the constitution of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) in every district.
4. The Act abolishes adoption procedures and replaces them with foster care as the sole rehabilitation mechanism.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation

- **Statement 1:** Correct — A child is defined as a person below 18 years.
- **Statement 2:** Correct — For **heinous offences**, 16–18 age group may be tried as adults after preliminary assessment by the Juvenile Justice Board.
- **Statement 3:** Correct — Child Welfare Committees are mandated in every district.
- **Statement 4:** Incorrect — The Act provides for **adoption, foster care, sponsorship, and institutional care**; adoption has not been abolished.

- **Statement 4:** Incorrect → Such changes **shall NOT be deemed** an amendment under Article 368.

49. With reference to the creation of an All India Judicial Service under Article 312 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Parliament may create an All India Judicial Service if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority of its total membership.
2. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) must declare by a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of members present and voting that it is necessary in the national interest.
3. Any post created under the All India Judicial Service shall not be inferior to that of a District Judge.
4. Consequential changes made in Chapter VI of Part VI for creating such service shall be deemed to be a constitutional amendment under Article 368.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer: (a)

Explanation (Trap Insight)

- **Statement 1:** Incorrect → It is **Rajya Sabha**, not Lok Sabha, that passes the special resolution.
- **Statement 2:** Correct → 2/3rd of members **present and voting** in Rajya Sabha.
- **Statement 3:** Correct → AIJS posts cannot be inferior to District Judge.

50. Which of the following is incorrect with reference to public service commission?

- (a) There shall be one Public Service Commission for the Union and one for each State.
- (b) Parliament can provide for a Joint State Public Service Commission.
- (c) The Governor of a State appoints the Chairman of the Joint Public Service Commission.
- (d) A State Public Service Commission is a constitutional body created by constitution.

Answer: (c)

- (a) Correct: Article 315(1) mandates a Public Service Commission for the Union (UPSC) and one for each State (SPSC).
- (b) Correct: Article 315(2) allows two or more States to agree that there shall be one Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for that group of States, which is established by an Act of Parliament.
- (c) **INCORRECT:** While a Governor appoints members of a *State* commission, the President of India appoints the Chairman and members of a Joint State Public Service Commission. Since it is created by an Act of Parliament, the appointing authority shifts to the Union level.
- (d) Correct: Both the UPSC and SPSC are established under Article 315 of the Constitution, making them independent constitutional bodies.

51. Consider the following statements regarding the election of the President of India:

1. If the Supreme Court declares the election of the President void, the acts done by him in exercise of his office become invalid from the date of declaration.
2. The election of the President cannot be challenged on the ground that the Electoral College was incomplete due to vacancies.
3. Parliament may by law regulate matters connected with the election of the President and Vice-President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 3 only

✔ **Answer: (a)**

Explanation

- **Statement 1 — Incorrect** ✘
Even if election is declared void, **acts already done remain valid.**
- **Statement 2 — Correct** ✔
Election cannot be challenged due to vacancies in Electoral College.
- **Statement 3 — Correct** ✔
Parliament has legislative competence to regulate election matters.

52. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. A person to be eligible for election as President must be qualified for election as a member of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).
2. The President shall not hold any office of profit under the Union or a State Government.
3. The office of the President is not considered an office of profit.
4. The nomination of a candidate must be subscribed by at least 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

✔ **Answer: (a)**

Explanation

- **Statement 1 — Incorrect** ✘
Qualification is for **House of the People (Lok Sabha)**, not Rajya Sabha.
- **Statement 2 — Correct** ✔
Cannot hold office of profit.

- **Statement 3 — Correct** ✔
President, Vice-President, Governor, and Ministers are not treated as office of profit.
- **Statement 4 — Correct** ✔
50 proposers + 50 seconders required.

53. With reference to the financial powers of the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. A Money Bill can be introduced in Parliament only on the prior recommendation of the President.
2. No Demand for Grant can be made except on the recommendation of the President.
3. The President may authorize expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenses.
4. The President constitutes a Finance Commission at intervals of five years.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 2 and 4 only

✔ **Answer: (a)**

Explanation

- **Statement 1 — Correct** (Article 117)
- **Statement 2 — Correct** (Article 113)
- **Statement 3 — Incorrect** ✘
Advances are made from the **Contingency Fund of India**, not Consolidated Fund.
- **Statement 4 — Correct** (Article 280)

54. Which one of the following statements regarding the President's Ordinance-making power is correct?

- (a) The President can promulgate an Ordinance when either House of Parliament is not in session.
- (b) The President can promulgate an Ordinance only when both Houses of Parliament are not in session.
- (c) The President can amend the Constitution through an Ordinance.
- (d) An Ordinance cannot be retrospective in operation.

✔ **Answer: (b)**

55. Consider the following statements regarding Article 74 of the Constitution of India:

1. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President.
2. The President shall act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers in the exercise of his functions.
3. The advice tendered by Ministers to the President can be examined by courts to determine its validity.
4. The President is constitutionally empowered to require reconsideration of advice, but is bound by the advice after reconsideration.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

✔ **Correct Answer: a)**

🔗 **Option-wise Explanation:**

Statement 1 – Correct

Article 74(1) mandates the existence of a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President.

Statement 2 – Correct

After the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, the President is required to act in accordance with such advice.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

Article 74(2) clearly states that the advice

tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

Statement 4 – Correct

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act empowers the President to require reconsideration once. After reconsideration, the President must act according to the advice tendered.

56. With reference to the Attorney General for India, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) The Constitution prescribes a fixed tenure and removal procedure for the Attorney General.
- b) The Attorney General must be a sitting judge of the Supreme Court at the time of appointment.
- c) The Attorney General holds office during the pleasure of the President.
- d) The Attorney General is a member of the Union Cabinet.

✔ **Correct Answer: c)**

🔗 **Option-wise Explanation**

a) Incorrect

The Constitution does not specify the tenure, removal procedure, or remuneration of the Attorney General.

b) Incorrect

The Attorney General must be qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court, but need not be a sitting judge.

c) Correct

Article 76 provides that the Attorney General holds office during the pleasure of the President.

d) Incorrect

The Attorney General is not a member of the Union Cabinet. He is the highest law officer of India but not part of the executive cabinet structure.

57. Consider the following statements regarding Article 88 of the Constitution of India:

1. A Minister who is not a member of either House of Parliament has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House.
2. The Attorney General of India has the right to participate in the proceedings of any Parliamentary Committee of which he is named a member.
3. A Minister or the Attorney General is entitled to vote in the House by virtue of Article 88.
4. The rights under Article 88 extend to participation in a joint sitting of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

 **Correct Answer: a)**

Option-wise Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Under Article 88, a Minister has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House, even if he is not a member of that House.

Statement 2 – Correct

The Attorney General has the right to speak and participate in any committee of Parliament in which he is named a member.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

Article 88 explicitly provides that Ministers and the Attorney General shall not, by virtue of this article, be entitled to vote.

Statement 4 – Correct

The rights under Article 88 include participation in a joint sitting of Parliament.

58. Consider the following statements regarding the *Leader of Opposition* in the Lok Sabha:

1. The Leader of Opposition is a constitutional post mentioned in the Constitution of India.
2. The Leader of Opposition is recognised as the head of the largest opposition party having not less than one-tenth of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
3. Rahul Gandhi is the current Leader of Opposition in the 18th Lok Sabha.
4. Recognition of the Leader of Opposition carries statutory status under the *Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977*.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 2 and 4 only

 **Correct Answer: b)**

Option-wise Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

The office of Leader of Opposition is *not a constitutional post*; it is recognised by statute.

Statement 2 – Correct

The Leader of Opposition is the leader of the largest opposition party having not less than 10% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

Statement 3 – Correct

Rahul Gandhi has been formally recognised as the Leader of Opposition in the 18th Lok Sabha since 9 June 2024. 16th and 17th Lok Sabha did not have a leader of opposition

Statement 4 – Correct

The post and its recognition are defined by the *Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977*.

59. With reference to Article 270 of the Constitution of India, consider the following sources of revenue of the Central Government:

1. Income Tax and Corporation Tax
2. Interest receipts on loans advanced by the Central Government
3. Dividends received from Public Sector Undertakings
4. Receipts from penalties and fines imposed under Central laws

Which of the above are **NOT** shared with the States as part of the divisible pool of taxes?

- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation (Exam Insight)

- **Income Tax and Corporation Tax** → Form part of the divisible pool under Article 270 → **Shared**.
- **Interest receipts** → Non-tax revenue → **Not shared**.
- **Dividends from PSUs** → Non-tax revenue → **Not shared**.
- **Penalties and fines** → Non-tax revenue → **Not shared**.

All **non-tax revenues** of the Union remain exclusively with the Centre unless constitutionally provided otherwise.

60. With reference to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) under Article 338 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The rules governing the functioning of the NCSC were framed by the Commission and notified in 2004 by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
2. The NCSC has all the powers of a civil court while investigating matters relating to safeguards of Scheduled Castes.

3. The composition of the Commission is fixed by the Constitution and cannot be altered by Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation

- **Statement 1:** Correct — The rules were framed and notified in 2004 by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
- **Statement 2:** Correct — The Commission enjoys powers of a civil court while investigating complaints.
- **Statement 3:** Incorrect — The Constitution provides that, **subject to any law made by Parliament**, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members. Hence, Parliament has legislative competence in this regard.

61. With reference to the declaration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India, consider the following statements:

1. Under Article 341, the President specifies the Scheduled Castes for a State or Union Territory by public notification.
2. Under Article 342, the President specifies the Scheduled Tribes for a State or Union Territory by public notification.
3. After such notification, the President may subsequently modify the list by issuing another notification.
4. Parliament has the power to include or exclude any caste or tribe from the notified list by law.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only

- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation

- Statements 1 & 2 → Correct.
- Statement 3 → Incorrect. Only **Parliament**, not the President, can modify the list after notification.
- Statement 4 → Correct.

62. With reference to the removal of the Chairman or a member of the UPSC or SPSC, consider the following statements:

1. The President can remove them on grounds of misbehaviour only after referring the matter to the Supreme Court for inquiry.
2. The advice of the Supreme Court in such cases is binding on the President.
3. A member shall be deemed guilty of misbehaviour if he is interested in any contract made by the Government of India or a State Government.
4. Participation in profits of a government contract as a member of an incorporated company automatically constitutes misbehaviour in all circumstances.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 (b) 1 and 4 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation (Deep Trap Analysis)

- **1** → **Correct** (Article 317 – mandatory SC inquiry).
- **2** → **Correct** (SC advice is binding).
- **3** → **Correct** (Interested in government contract = deemed misbehaviour).
- **4** → **Incorrect** → Exception exists: mere membership in an incorporated company, shared commonly, does not automatically constitute misbehaviour.

63. Under Article 55 of the Constitution of India, the value of the vote of an elected Member of a Legislative Assembly (MLA) in the Presidential election is determined by:

- (a) Dividing the total population of the State by the total number of elected MPs of that State
 (b) Dividing the total population of the State (as per 1971 Census) by the number of elected MLAs of that State and then dividing the quotient by 1000
 (c) Dividing the total population of the State (as per latest Census) by the number of MLAs and multiplying by 1000
 (d) Dividing the total population of India by the total number of MLAs in the country

 **Answer: (b)**

 **Explanation**

Formula:

$$\text{Value of vote of MLA} = \frac{\text{Population of State (1971 Census)}}{\text{Number of elected MLAs} \times 1000}$$

- Population is taken as per **1971 Census** (frozen basis).
- Fractions exceeding one-half are counted as one; others disregarded.

64. Consider the following statements regarding the oath of office of the President of India:

1. The oath of the President is mentioned in the Third Schedule to the Constitution.
2. The oath is administered by the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

 **Answer: (b)**

 **Explanation**

- **Statement 1 — Incorrect ❌**
The President's oath is provided under **Article 60**, not in the Third Schedule.
- **Statement 2 — Correct ✅**
Administered by the **Chief Justice of India** or, in his absence, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court.

65. Which of the following statements regarding the legislative powers of the President of India is correct?

- (a) The President may return a Money Bill for reconsideration of Parliament.
- (b) The President may dissolve both Houses of Parliament.
- (c) The President may summon a joint sitting of Parliament.
- (d) The President decides disqualification of Members of Parliament without consulting any authority.

✅ **Answer: (c)**

Explanation

- **(a) ❌** Money Bill cannot be returned.
- **(b) ❌** Only Lok Sabha can be dissolved.
- **(d) ❌** Decision taken in consultation with Election Commission.

66. With reference to Article 75 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statement:

“The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.”

Which of the following best explains this provision in the context of the Indian parliamentary system?

- a) The President may dismiss any Minister at his absolute discretion at any time.
- b) The tenure of Ministers depends on the confidence of the Lok Sabha, exercised formally through the President.
- c) Ministers hold office for a fixed constitutional term of five years unless removed by impeachment.
- d) The President may remove a Minister only after approval by the Rajya Sabha.

✅ **Correct Answer: b)**

🔗 **Option-wise Explanation:**

a) Incorrect

Although the Constitution uses the phrase “pleasure of the President,” in practice the President acts on the advice of the Prime Minister. The President does not exercise absolute personal discretion.

b) Correct

In the parliamentary system, the “pleasure” doctrine operates subject to collective responsibility. Ministers remain in office so long as they enjoy the confidence of the Lok Sabha, which is constitutionally mediated through the President.

c) Incorrect

There is no fixed constitutional term for Ministers. Their tenure depends on political majority and confidence in the Lok Sabha.

d) Incorrect

There is no constitutional requirement of Rajya Sabha approval for the removal of a Minister.

67. A person who is **not a member of either House of Parliament** is appointed as Prime Minister of India on 1st January 2026. He does not get elected or nominated to either House thereafter.

Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) He must prove majority in the Lok Sabha within 30 days, failing which he ceases to be Prime Minister.
- b) He can continue as Prime Minister for six months, but must become a member of either House on or before 30th June 2026.
- c) He can continue as Prime Minister indefinitely if he enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
- d) He must necessarily become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months.

✅ **Correct Answer: b)**

🔗 **Option-wise Explanation**

a) Incorrect

The Constitution does not prescribe a fixed 30-day period for proving majority. Majority must be proved within a reasonable time if required, but no specific constitutional timeline like 30 days is mentioned.

b) Correct

Under Article 75(5), a Minister (including the Prime Minister) who is not a member of either House for six consecutive months shall cease to be a Minister.

Therefore, the person must become a member of either House on or before completion of six months — in this case, before 1st July 2026.

c) Incorrect

Confidence of the Lok Sabha alone is not sufficient. The constitutional requirement of becoming a member within six months is mandatory.

d) Incorrect

The Prime Minister need not necessarily become a member of the Lok Sabha. Membership of either House (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha) satisfies the constitutional requirement.

68. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the House of the People (Lok Sabha):

1. The representatives of the States in the Lok Sabha are directly elected from territorial constituencies.
2. The manner of choosing representatives of Union Territories in the Lok Sabha is prescribed by Parliament.
3. Each State is allotted seats in the Lok Sabha strictly in proportion to its population without any constitutional exception.
4. The First-Past-The-Post system is followed for elections to the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

 **Correct Answer: a)**

 **Option-wise Explanation**

Statement 1 – Correct

Article 81 provides that representatives of the States are directly elected by the people from territorial constituencies.

Statement 2 – Correct

The Constitution empowers Parliament to prescribe the manner of choosing representatives of Union Territories. Parliament enacted the Union Territories (Direct Election to the House of the People) Act, 1965.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

Although seats are generally allotted in proportion to population, there is a constitutional exception for States having a population of less than six million.

Statement 4 – Correct

Elections to the Lok Sabha follow the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) system.

69. According to Article 85 of the Constitution of India, which of the following is constitutionally required?

- a) Parliament must meet at least three times in a year.
- b) Not more than six months shall intervene between two sessions of Parliament.
- c) The Lok Sabha must meet at least twice in a year.
- d) The Rajya Sabha must meet at least once in every quarter.

 **Correct Answer: b)**

Explanation

a) Incorrect

The Constitution does not prescribe three sessions in a year. This is a convention, not a constitutional requirement.

b) Correct

Article 85 mandates that six months shall not intervene between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting of the next session.

c) Incorrect

The constitutional requirement applies to Parliament (each House), not specifically twice in a year.

d) Incorrect

There is no requirement for quarterly meetings.

70. Under Article 105 of the Constitution of India, which of the following is guaranteed to Members of Parliament?

- a) Absolute freedom of speech without being subject to the Constitution.
- b) Freedom of speech in Parliament subject to the provisions of the Constitution and rules of procedure.
- c) Immunity from arrest in all circumstances.
- d) Immunity from judicial review for all actions taken outside Parliament.

✔ **Correct Answer: b)**

🔍 Option-wise Explanation

a) Incorrect

Freedom of speech in Parliament is not absolute; it is subject to the provisions of the Constitution and rules regulating procedure.

b) Correct

Article 105 guarantees freedom of speech in Parliament, subject to constitutional provisions and rules of procedure.

c) Incorrect

Article 105 does not provide blanket immunity from arrest in all circumstances.

d) Incorrect

Immunity applies only to anything said or any vote given in Parliament and authorized publications, not to actions outside Parliament.

71. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes a Private Member's Bill from a Government Bill?

- a) A Private Member's Bill is introduced by a Minister and reflects government policy.
- b) A Private Member's Bill requires one month's notice before introduction.
- c) A Government Bill can be introduced only on Fridays.
- d) A Government Bill has no implication for parliamentary confidence if rejected.

✔ **Correct Answer: b)**

Explanation

a) Incorrect

A Private Member's Bill is introduced by any

MP other than a Minister. A Government Bill is introduced by a Minister.

b) Correct

A Private Member's Bill requires one month's notice before introduction.

c) Incorrect

Private Member's Bills are taken up only on Fridays; Government Bills can be introduced and discussed on any day.

d) Incorrect

If a Government Bill is rejected, it may imply loss of confidence and the government may have to resign or prove its majority.

72. Under Article 270(1) of the Constitution of India, which of the following revenues are shared between the Union and the States?

- (a) Union tax revenues excluding cesses and surcharges
- (b) All Union revenues including cesses and surcharges
- (c) Grants-in-aid under Article 275
- (d) Discretionary grants under Article 282

Answer: (a)

73. Which one of the following correctly reflects a major structural divergence introduced by the 16th Finance Commission?

- (a) Reintroduction of Population (1971) as a criterion
- (b) Increase in weight assigned to Area
- (c) Introduction of Contribution to GDP as a measurable performance parameter
- (d) Increase in weight assigned to Demographic Performance

Answer: (c)

Explanation

- Population (1971) was discontinued earlier.
- Area weight reduced from 15% → 10%.
- Demographic Performance reduced from 12.5% → 10%.
- Contribution to GDP (10%) is a **new structural inclusion** in 16th FC.

74. With reference to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes under Article 338 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
2. The Commission has the power to regulate its own procedure.
3. For the purposes of this Article, references to Scheduled Castes shall be construed as including the Anglo-Indian community.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation

- **Statement 1:** Correct — Members are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
- **Statement 2:** Correct — The Commission regulates its own procedure.
- **Statement 3:** Correct — Article 338 clarifies that references to Scheduled Castes include the Anglo-Indian community for the purposes of this Article.

75. With reference to All India Services, consider the following statements:

1. Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) are deemed to have been created by Parliament under Article 312.
2. Parliament may create an All India Service common to both the Union and the States without any resolution of the Council of States.
3. Until new provisions are made, pre-Constitution services continue so long as they are consistent with the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation (Trap Insight)

- **Statement 1:** Correct → IAS & IPS deemed created under Article 312.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect → Rajya Sabha resolution mandatory.
- **Statement 3:** Correct → Article 313 ensures continuation of pre-Constitution services.

76. With reference to the functions of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), consider the following matters:

1. Reservations of appointments or posts in favour of Backward Classes.
2. Considering claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in making appointments to services and posts.
3. Selection for temporary or officiating appointments where the person is not likely to hold the post for more than one year.
4. Selection for chairmanship or membership of commissions or tribunals.

On which of the above matters is the UPSC **not required to be consulted**?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 3 and 4 only

 **Answer: (c)**

Explanation

UPSC is **not required to be consulted** in matters relating to:

- Reservation policies for Backward Classes.
- Claims of SC/ST in appointments.
- Temporary/officiating appointments (not exceeding one year).

- Selection to commissions/tribunals and certain high diplomatic posts.

Additionally, the **President may exclude certain posts or services from UPSC consultation.**

77. With reference to the impeachment of the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. Nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment proceedings of the President.
2. Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies participate in the impeachment of the President.
3. Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry participate in the impeachment of the President.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation

- **Statement 1 — Correct**
Nominated members of Parliament can participate in impeachment proceedings.
- **Statement 2 — Incorrect**
State Legislative Assemblies do **not** participate in impeachment.
- **Statement 3 — Incorrect**
Delhi and Puducherry MLAs participate in Presidential election, but **not in impeachment.**

78. Match the following veto powers of the President with their correct description:

List I (Type of Veto)

- A. Absolute Veto
- B. Pocket Veto
- C. Suspensive Veto
- D. Qualified Veto

List II (Description)

1. Returning the bill for reconsideration; can be overridden by ordinary majority
2. Taking no action on the bill
3. Withholding assent to the bill
4. Can be overridden only by a special majority of the legislature

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- (a) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (b) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- (c) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

Answer: (a)

Constitutional Note

- Qualified veto exists conceptually but **not in Indian constitutional practice.**
- Suspensive veto cannot be used against Money Bills.

79. Which one of the following statements about Ordinances is **incorrect**?

- (a) An Ordinance is subject to judicial review.
- (b) The President's satisfaction in promulgating an Ordinance is completely immune from judicial scrutiny.
- (c) An Ordinance cannot be issued on a subject outside Parliament's legislative competence.
- (d) An Ordinance may be withdrawn by the President at any time.

Answer: (b)

80. Consider the following statements regarding the position of Ministers under Article 75 of the Constitution of India:

1. A Minister holds office during the pleasure of the President, and the President may remove a Minister even when the Council of Ministers enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
2. In practice, the President removes a Minister only on the advice of the Prime Minister.
3. In India, every executive act of the President must be countersigned by a Minister who is legally liable in court for that act.
4. Courts in India are barred from inquiring into the nature of advice rendered by Ministers to the President.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

✔ **Correct Answer: a)**

Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Article 75(2) provides that Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President. Constitutionally, this allows removal even if the ministry enjoys majority support.

Statement 2 – Correct

Although the Constitution uses the phrase “pleasure of the President,” in the parliamentary system the President acts on the advice of the Prime Minister in removing a Minister.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

Unlike Britain, India does not follow the system where every executive act is countersigned by a Minister who bears legal liability in court. There is no such system of ministerial legal responsibility in India.

Statement 4 – Correct

Article 74(2) bars courts from inquiring into the nature of advice rendered by Ministers to the President.

81. According to Article 53 of the Constitution of India, the executive power of the Union is:

- a) exercised by the Prime Minister and vested in the Council of Ministers.
- b) vested in the President and exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.
- c) vested in the Parliament and exercised through the President.
- d) exercised exclusively by the President in his personal discretion.

✔ **Correct Answer: b)**

Explanation

a) Incorrect

The executive power is not constitutionally vested in the Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers. Article 53 clearly states that it is vested in the President.

b) Correct

Article 53 explicitly provides that the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

c) Incorrect

Parliament exercises legislative power, not executive power. The executive power is constitutionally vested in the President.

d) Incorrect

Although the executive power is vested in the President, it is not exercised in personal discretion in a parliamentary system. It is exercised in accordance with the Constitution and subject to aid and advice under Article 74.

82. The Delimitation Commission constituted under the Delimitation Act, 2002:

- a) Increased the total number of Lok Sabha seats based on the 2001 Census.
- b) Redrew only the boundaries of existing constituencies and revised SC/ST reserved seats based on the 2001 Census.
- c) Was based on the 1991 Census and altered the allocation of seats among States.
- d) Applied uniformly to all States including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland.

✔ **Correct Answer: b)**

Explanation

a) Incorrect

The total number of Lok Sabha seats was not increased due to the constitutional freeze.

b) Correct

The 2002 Delimitation Commission was based on the 2001 Census and only redrew constituency boundaries and reserved seats for SC/ST.

c) Incorrect

It was based on the 2001 Census, not the 1991 Census.

d) Incorrect

The Commission did not initially complete delimitation in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland due to law and order concerns.

83. With reference to Article 86 of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is correct?

a) The President is constitutionally bound to address both Houses of Parliament at every session.

b) The President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together and may require the attendance of members for that purpose.

c) The President can send messages only with respect to a Bill pending in Parliament.

d) The President may dissolve either House of Parliament while addressing it under Article 86.

✔ **Correct Answer: b)**

Explanation

a) Incorrect

The President is not required to address both Houses at every session. The mandatory special address is governed by Article 87, not Article 86.

b) Correct

Article 86 provides that the President may address either House or both Houses assembled together and may require the attendance of members.

c) Incorrect

The President may send messages to either House with respect to a Bill pending in Parliament or otherwise.

d) Incorrect

Article 86 concerns addressing and sending messages, not dissolution of Houses.

84. Consider the following statements regarding the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

1. The Speaker decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, and his decision is final.
2. The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.
3. The Speaker votes in the first instance like any other member of the House.
4. The Speaker decides on disqualification of a Lok Sabha member under the Tenth Schedule.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

✔ **Correct Answer: a)**

Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The Speaker has the authority to certify a Bill as a Money Bill, and his decision on this matter is final.

Statement 2 – Correct

In case of a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over it.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

The Speaker does not vote in the first instance. He exercises a casting vote only in the event of a tie.

Statement 4 – Correct

Under the Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law), the Speaker decides on the disqualification of a Lok Sabha member.

85. With reference to the functions of the Finance Commission in India, consider the following statements:

1. It recommends the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States.
2. It determines the allocation of respective shares among the States.
3. It decides the design and conditionalities of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
4. It suggests measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of Panchayats and Municipalities.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation

- **Statement 1** → Correct (Vertical Devolution).
- **Statement 2** → Correct (Horizontal Devolution).
- **Statement 3** → Incorrect (CSS design is executive-driven; not a Finance Commission function).
- **Statement 4** → Correct (73rd & 74th Amendment-related role).

86. With reference to the constitutional provisions regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, consider the following statements:

1. A community recognized as a Scheduled Tribe in one State automatically enjoys the same status in all other States.
2. State Governments have the authority to recommend and notify changes to the list of Scheduled Castes applicable to their State.
3. The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are State-specific.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation

Statement 1 → Incorrect. Status is **State-specific**.

- Statement 2 → Incorrect. States may recommend, but only **Parliament can amend** the list.
- Statement 3 → Correct.

87. With reference to the financial independence of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), consider the following statements:

1. The salaries, allowances and pensions of the Chairman and members of the UPSC are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
2. Such expenditure is classified as “charged expenditure” under Article 110 of the Constitution.
3. The expenditure on UPSC is not subject to vote in Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

 **Answer: (a)**

 **Explanation (Subtle Constitutional Trap)**

- **Statement 1 — Correct**
UPSC expenses are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
- **Statement 2 — Incorrect**
Article 110 defines a **Money Bill**. UPSC expenditure is charged, but under **Article 322**, not Article 110.
- **Statement 3 — Correct**
Charged expenditure is not put to vote in Parliament (though it can be discussed).

88. Under Article 54 of the Constitution of India, the President of India is elected by an Electoral College consisting of:

- (a) Elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of State Legislative Assemblies
- (b) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of Legislative Assemblies of States and certain Union Territories
- (c) Elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha only
- (d) Elected members of Parliament and members of Legislative Councils

✔ **Answer: (b)**

🔗 Explanation

The Electoral College consists of:

- Elected members of Lok Sabha
- Elected members of Rajya Sabha
- Elected members of Legislative Assemblies of States
- Elected members of Legislative Assemblies of **Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir**

It **does not include**:

- Nominated members
- Members of Legislative Councils

89. Consider the following statements regarding the election of the President of India:

1. If the Supreme Court declares the election of the President void, the acts done by him in exercise of his office become invalid from the date of declaration.
2. The election of the President cannot be challenged on the ground that the Electoral College was incomplete due to vacancies.
3. Parliament may by law regulate matters connected with the election of the President and Vice-President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 3 only

✔ **Answer: (a)**

Explanation

- **Statement 1 — Incorrect** ✗
Even if election is declared void, **acts already done remain valid.**
- **Statement 2 — Correct** ✔
Election cannot be challenged due to vacancies in Electoral College.
- **Statement 3 — Correct** ✔
Parliament has legislative competence to regulate election matters.

90. Consider the following statements regarding the election of the President of India:

1. If the Supreme Court declares the election of the President void, the acts done by him in exercise of his office stand invalidated from the date of declaration.
2. The election of the President cannot be challenged merely on the ground that there were vacancies in the Electoral College.

The underlying constitutional principle behind these provisions is most analogous to which one of the following?

- (a) Ensuring parliamentary supremacy in electoral matters
- (b) Preventing disruption of constitutional governance due to technical defects
- (c) Strengthening the discretionary powers of the President
- (d) Enhancing federal balance between Union and States

✔ **Answer: (b)**

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is incorrect** → Past acts remain valid even if election is void.
- **Statement 2 is correct** → Election cannot be challenged due to vacancies.

Both reflect a larger constitutional philosophy:

Stability of institutions should not collapse because of procedural or technical irregularities.

91. Consider the following statements regarding the office of the President of India:

1. The President holds office for a term of five years but continues in office until his successor enters upon office.
2. The President may resign by addressing his resignation to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
3. The President can be removed only for violation of the Constitution through impeachment under Article 61.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one statement is correct
- (b) Only two statements are correct
- (c) All three statements are correct
- (d) None of the statements are correct

✔ **Answer: (b)**

Explanation

- **Statement 1 — Correct** (Continuation clause under Article 56).
- **Statement 2 — Incorrect** (Resignation addressed to **Vice-President**, not Speaker).
- **Statement 3 — Correct** (Removal only by impeachment for violation of Constitution).

92. Under Article 72 of the Constitution of India, the President’s power to grant pardon extends to which of the following cases?

- (a) Only in cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.
- (b) In all cases of punishment by a court martial, offences against Union laws, and in all death sentence cases.
- (c) Only in cases where the offence relates to matters in the Union List.
- (d) In all criminal cases irrespective of subject matter.

✔ **Answer: (b)**

Explanation

- Court Martial → Covered
- Union executive power cases → Covered
- Death sentence → Covered (even if under State law)
- Not all criminal cases → ✗ Limited scope

93. Match the following:

List I (Type of Clemency)	List II (Nature of Relief)
A. Pardon	1. Stay of execution of a sentence for a temporary period
B. Commutation	2. Substitution of one form of punishment with a lighter form
C. Remission	3. Reducing the period of sentence without changing its character
D. Respite	4. Awarding a lesser sentence due to special circumstances
E. Reprieve	5. Complete absolution from conviction, sentence and disqualifications

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- (a) A-5, B-2, C-3, D-4, E-1
- (b) A-2, B-5, C-3, D-1, E-4
- (c) A-5, B-3, C-2, D-4, E-1
- (d) A-5, B-2, C-4, D-3, E-1

✔ **Answer: (a)**

94. With reference to the Vice-President of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
2. The Constitution has fixed a separate salary for the Vice-President in his capacity as Vice-President.

3. When acting as President, the Vice-President can do so only for a maximum period of six months within which a new President must be elected.
4. Unlike the American Vice-President, the Indian Vice-President merely acts as President and does not succeed to the office for the unexpired term.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

✔ **Answer: (a)**

Explanation

- **Statement 1 — Correct ✓**
Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- **Statement 2 — Incorrect ✗**
No separate salary fixed; he draws salary as Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- **Statement 3 — Correct ✓**
Vacancy must be filled within six months.
- **Statement 4 — Correct ✓**
Indian VP only *acts* as President; U.S. VP *succeeds* for the unexpired term.

95. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment of the Prime Minister in India:

1. The Constitution explicitly requires that a person must prove majority support in the Lok Sabha before being appointed as Prime Minister.
2. The President may exercise discretionary power in appointing a Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
3. The Prime Minister must necessarily be a member of the Lok Sabha at the time of appointment.
4. In case of sudden death of a sitting Prime Minister, the President may appoint a senior minister as a temporary caretaker Prime Minister until the ruling party elects its leader.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 2 and 4 only
- b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

✔ **Correct Answer: a)**

🔍 Option-wise Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

The Constitution does not require that majority support be proved before appointment. A person may be appointed first and then prove majority within a reasonable time on the floor of the House.

Statement 2 – Correct

When no party commands a clear majority, the President may exercise limited discretion in appointing a Prime Minister, usually inviting the leader most likely to secure confidence.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

The Prime Minister may be a member of either House of Parliament. There is no constitutional requirement that the Prime Minister must belong to the Lok Sabha.

Statement 4 – Correct

In practice, during sudden vacancies (e.g., death of Nehru or Shastri), the President appointed a senior minister as caretaker Prime Minister until the ruling party chose a leader.


96. Consider the following statements regarding the individual privileges of Members of Parliament:

1. A Member of Parliament cannot be arrested during the session of Parliament and 40 days before and after the session in both civil and criminal cases.
2. No Member of Parliament is liable to any court proceedings for anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or its committees.
3. Members of Parliament are exempted from jury service and may refuse to appear as witnesses in court when Parliament is in session.

4. The parliamentary privileges of Members have been comprehensively codified by a law enacted by Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

 **Correct Answer: a)**

Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

The privilege against arrest during session (and 40 days before and after) applies only in civil cases. It does not extend to criminal cases or preventive detention.

Statement 2 – Correct

Members enjoy immunity from court proceedings for anything said or any vote given in Parliament or its committees.

Statement 3 – Correct

Members are exempt from jury service and may decline to appear as witnesses in court when Parliament is in session.

Statement 4 – Incorrect

Parliamentary privileges have not been comprehensively codified by any law. In the absence of legislation, they are based on constitutional provisions, rules, conventions, and judicial interpretations.

97. With reference to the recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission (2026–31), consider the following statements:

1. The vertical share of States in the divisible pool of Union taxes has been fixed at 41 percent.
2. Revenue Deficit Grants have been discontinued in the 16th Finance Commission award period.
3. State-specific and sector-specific grants have not been continued in the 16th Finance Commission.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only

- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1 only

Answer: (c)

Explanation

- **Statement 1:** Correct → States' share continues at **41%** of the divisible pool.
- **Statement 2:** Correct → Revenue Deficit Grants discontinued.
- **Statement 3:** Correct → Sector-specific and State-specific grants discontinued.

98. With reference to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act), consider the following statements:

1. The Act applies to both organized and unorganized sectors.
2. Every workplace employing 10 or more employees is required to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).
3. The Supreme Court held that women party members in political parties are not protected under the POSH Act.
4. The Act provides protection only to women employed on a regular contractual basis.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation

- **Statement 1:** Correct — The Act covers organized and unorganized sectors.
- **Statement 2:** Correct — ICC is mandatory in establishments with 10 or more employees.
- **Statement 3:** Correct — In September 2025, the Supreme Court of India

ruled that the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (POSH) Act, 2013, does not apply to political parties, as they are not considered "workplaces". The court noted the absence of a formal employer-employee relationship, as political workers are often volunteers rather than paid employees.

- **Statement 4:** Incorrect — Protection extends to all women, including contractual, temporary, interns, trainees, and domestic workers.

99. With reference to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, consider the following statements:

1. The Act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years.
2. The Act provides for gender-neutral provisions regarding victims of sexual offences.
3. The Act mandates the establishment of Special Courts for speedy trial of offences under it.
4. The Act allows compromise and settlement between the accused and the victim in certain categories of offences.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation

- **Statement 1:** Correct — A child is defined as a person below 18 years of age.
- **Statement 2:** Correct — The Act is gender-neutral with respect to victims.
- **Statement 3:** Correct — Special Courts are designated for speedy trials.
- **Statement 4:** Incorrect — Offences under POCSO are generally non-

compoundable; compromise is not permitted.

100. With reference to the provisions of the Constitution of India relating to services under the Union and the States, consider the following statements:

1. Article 309 empowers Parliament and State Legislatures to regulate recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State.
2. Under Article 310, every person holding a civil post under the Union or a State holds office during the pleasure of the President or the Governor, subject to constitutional limitations.
3. Article 311 provides that a civil servant cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to the one by which he was appointed.
4. Article 312 enables Parliament to create an All India Service only after the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of members present and voting.
5. Article 313 provides for the continuation of pre-Constitution services subject to consistency with the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer: (d)

Explanation

- **Statement 1:** Correct → Article 309 (Recruitment & service conditions).
- **Statement 2:** Correct → Doctrine of Pleasure (Article 310), but subject to safeguards.
- **Statement 3:** Correct → Article 311 explicitly protects civil servants from being dismissed by a subordinate authority.

- **Statement 4:** Correct → Rajya Sabha special resolution required (Article 312).
- **Statement 5:** Correct → Article 313 ensures continuation of pre-Constitution services.