

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
Question Paper**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:
- (a) Executive-driven transfers without Finance Commission involvement
 - (b) Statutory grants recommended by the Finance Commission
 - (c) Revenues collected from Union Territories
 - (d) Taxes levied exclusively by the States

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

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

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

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

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

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

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

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 & 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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

33. Match the following:

(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

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?

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 (NCPCR)
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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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-5, B-2, C-3, D-4, E-1
- A-2, B-5, C-3, D-1, E-4
- A-5, B-3, C-2, D-4, E-1
- A-5, B-2, C-4, D-3, E-1

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

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

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

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

- The Constitution explicitly requires that a person must prove majority support in the Lok Sabha before being appointed as Prime Minister.
- The President may exercise discretionary power in appointing a Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
- The Prime Minister must necessarily be a member of the Lok Sabha at the time of appointment.
- 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?

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

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

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

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

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

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