

INDIAN POLITY

1. Who decides the disputes regarding election of the President?
 - (a) the Supreme Court
 - (b) the Election Commission
 - (c) the Parliament
 - (d) both Supreme Court and High Courts
2. Which one of the following official discharges the duties of the office of the President, if both the President and Vice-President are not available?
 - (a) the Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (b) the Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
 - (d) the Prime Minister
3. Which one of the following financial powers is enjoyed by the President?
 - (a) money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President
 - (b) the President can advance money out of the Contingency Fund of India
 - (c) the President appoints a Finance Commission to recommend the distribution of taxes between the Union and the State governments
 - (d) all the above
4. Which one of the following emergencies can be declared by the President on his own?
 - (a) emergency due to external aggression or armed rebellion
 - (b) emergency due to failure of the constitutional machinery in a state
 - (c) emergency due to threat to the financial stability or credit of India
 - (d) None of the above
5. The President can declare national emergency
 - (a) only in the event of foreign invasion
 - (b) only in the event of armed rebellion
 - (c) in both (a) and (b)
 - (d) in none of the above cases
6. If a state fails to comply with the directives of the Central Government, the President can
 - (a) declare break-down of constitutional machinery in the state and assume responsibility for its governance
 - (b) send reserve police force to secure compliance with directions
 - (c) dissolve the state legislature and order fresh elections
 - (d) can do either (a) or (b)
7. The President can declare constitutional emergency in state
 - (a) only on the recommendation of the Union Council of Ministers
 - (b) only on the recommendation of the Governor
 - (c) only on the recommendation of the council of ministers of the state
 - (d) if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution
8. A national emergency remains in operation, with the approval of the Parliament, for
 - (a) a maximum period of three years
 - (b) a maximum period of one year
 - (c) a maximum period of six months
 - (d) an indefinite period

9. The President can declare financial emergency
- if there is a threat to the financial stability or credit of India
 - to meet the extraordinary expenses of conducting a war
 - on the recommendation of the Comptroller and Auditor General
 - if the majority of the state legislatures so recommend
10. During financial emergency, the President can
- order the reduction of salaries of Supreme Court and High Court Judges
 - order the reduction of salaries and allowances of all central and state civil servants
 - ask states to reserve the money or financial bills passed by the state legislature for his consideration
 - do all these things
11. In what respect does the Ordinance issued by the President differ from the Acts of Parliament
- It cannot be used for the amendment of the Constitution
 - It has a temporary character
 - It must be replaced by a law of the Parliament
 - All the above
12. The President can make use of his discretionary powers
- when there is a dispute between the Prime Minister and the cabinet
 - when there is no majority party in the Lok Sabha and he has to choose a Prime Minister
 - when the ruling party loses its majority in the Lok Sabha.
 - when he decides to refer the advice of the Union Cabinet back for reconsideration
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 2 and 4
13. A member of a Parliament or a state legislature can be elected as President but
- he has to resign his seat before contesting the election
 - he has to relinquish his seat as soon as he is elected
 - he has to relinquish his seat within six months of his election
 - a member of Parliament can contest but a member of state legislature cannot contest
14. The President of India made use of his veto power only once in
- the Hindu Code Bill
 - the PEPSU Appropriation Bill
 - the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill
 - the Dowry Prohibition Bill
15. The President can promulgate an ordinance only when
- there is disagreement between the two houses of the Parliament
 - the bill has been pending in the Parliament for over a year
 - the Parliament is not in session
 - the bill was sponsored by the President but the Parliament refused to pass the same
16. Proclamation of President's rule in a state can be made
- when a bill introduced by the state government is defeated in the state legislature
 - if the President, on receipt of report from the governor of the state, is satisfied that a situation is likely to arise in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

- (c) if the President, on receipt of a report from the governor of the state or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution
- (d) when the governor and the Chief Minister of a state differ on a vital issue
17. The President can dismiss a member of the Council of Ministers
- (a) at his discretion
- (b) with the consent of the Speaker
- (c) on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
- (d) none of the above
18. Who among the following are appointed by the President of India?
1. governors of states
 2. Chief Justice and judges of High Courts
 3. Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court
 4. The Vice-President
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 3
19. The President of India is elected on the basis of
- (a) proportional representation
- (b) proportional representation by a single-transferable vote
- (c) single member territorial representation
- (d) none of the above methods
20. The procedure for the election of the President of India can be modified through an amendment in the Constitution which must be passed by
- (a) two-thirds majority by the Lok Sabha
- (b) two-thirds majority by the Lok Sabha as well as the Rajya Sabha
- (c) two-thirds majority by the Rajya Sabha
- (d) two-thirds majority by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and be ratified by legislatures of at least one half of the states

ANSWER KEYS

01 a 02 b 03 d 04 d 05 c 06 a 07 d 08 d 09 a 10 d

11 b 12 d 13 b 14 c 15 c 16 c 17 c 18 d 19 b 20 d