Indian Polity and Governence

**1. Which of the following are considered as parts of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution?**

 **1. Republication and democratic form of Government**

 **2. Secular character of the constitution**

 **3. Division between Fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy**

 **4. Federal character of the constitution**

 **Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

 **a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 2, 3 and 4**

 **r) 1, 3 and 4 d) 1, 2, and 4**

**2. Which of the following features are present in the Indian Constitution?**

 **1. Multiple procedures for amendment**

 **2. States are not empowered to initiate amendment**

 **3. Joint- sittings of Parliament to resolve disputes regarding constitutional amendments**

 **Select the correct answer from the codes given below**

 **a) 1 and 3 b) 1 and 2**

 **c) 2 and 3 d) 1, 2 and 3**

**3. The Constitution of India establishes parliamentary form the Government, and essence of this form of government is its responsibility to the:**

 **a) People of India b) President**

 **c) Prime Minister d) legislature**

**4. The structure of the Indian Constitution is:**

 **a) Federal in form and unitary in spirit b) Unitary**

 **c) Unitary in form and federal in spirit d) Pure federal**

**5. Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the State list provided it is in the :**

 **a) National interest b) Interest of the State concerned**

 **c) Interest of the public c) Interest of the minority**

**6. Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers in the Constitution of India are**

 **Correct?**

 **1. Residuary powers have been given to the Union Parliament**

 **2. In the matter of residuary powers, the Constitution of India follows the Constitution of**

 **Australia.**

 **3. The final authority to decide whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is the Parliament**

 **4. The Government of India Act, 1935 placed residuary powers in the hands of the Goveror-**

 **General**

**select the correct answer using in the codes given below:**

 **a) 1,2 and 3 b) 2 and 3**

 **c) 1 and 4 c) 3 and 4**

**7. which one of following is not correct?**

 **(a) The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws**

 **made by the Parliament**

 **(b) Full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records and**

 **Judicial proceedings of the Union and of every state.**

 **(c) The Governor of a State may entrust to the Government of India any matter to which the**

 **Executive power of the State extends.**

 **(d) The executive power of the Union extends to the giving of directions to a state to protect the**

 **railways within the state.**

**8. The President’s rule under Article 356 remains valid in a state for the maximum period of :**

 **(a) One year (b) Two years**

 **(c ) Three Years ( d) Four years**

**9. Consider the following statements:**

 **1. The President can commute death sentence to life imprisonment.**

 **2. The Governor cannot commute death sentence to life imprisonment.**

 **3. The President’s power to pardon extends to punishments or sentences by court martial.**

 **Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?**

 **a) 2 only b) 1 and 3 only**

 **c) 1,2 and 3 d) 2 and 3 only**

**10. In which one of the following cases, is the President of India not bound by the aid and advice of the Union Council of Ministers?**

 **a) In deciding the question of removal of a Governor**

 **b) In deciding the question whether a member of Lok Sabha has become disqualified to continue as a member**

 **c) While exercising power to grant pardon**

 **d) In dismissing a civil servant without any enquiry and hearing on the ground of security of state**

**11. The President of India:**

 **(a) can be a member of Parliament**

 **(b) Is part of Parliament**

 **(c) cannot stand for election for more than two years**

 **(d) Presides over joint sittings of both the Houses of Parliament**

**12. Which of the following statement is correct?**

 **On receipt of a Constitutional Amendment Bill after it’s passing by each House of the Parliament, the president:**

 **a) Shall give his assent B) May give his assent**

 **c) May withhold his assent d)May return the Bill for reconsideration**

**13. Which one of the following statements is correct?**

 **a) The President may continue to be a member of Parliament even after assuming charge of Presidential office**

 **b) The President is not barred from holding any other office of profit even after assuming charge of Presidential office.**

 **c) The President is entitled to use his official residence only on payment of the rent fixed.**

 **d) The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office.**

**14. The President of India is not the authority for the appointment of:**

 **a) Judges of the High Courts b) State Governors**

 **c) Union Ministers d) Chairman of a State Public Service Commission**

**15. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in :**

 **a) Either house of Parliament b)A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament**

 **c) The Lok Sabha alone d) The Rajya Sabha alone.**