

PRESIDENT

Q1) Consider the following statement:

- 1) When the President of India is to be impeached for violation of the constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.
- 2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President of India occurring by occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal or otherwise shall be held in no case later than nine months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q2) Consider the following statement:

- 1) The President nominates twelve members of the Rajya Sabha on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- 2) The President has absolute power to appoint and remove the chairman and members of statutory bodies at his discretion.

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

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

Q3) Consider the following statements:

- 1) On the expiry of the term of Five years by the President of India, the outgoing President must continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
- 2) The Electoral College for the President's election consists of the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Pondicherry also.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q4) The Executive power of the Union Government is vested in the President of India. The President shall exercise these powers:

- a) Himself
- b) Directly or through officers subordinate to him if he so desires.

- c) Either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- d) Only on the advice of Prime Minister.

Q5) Which one of the following statement is correct?

- a) The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds his office during the pleasure of President.
- b) The Governor of a state holds his office during the pleasure of the President.
- c) The Prime Minister can only be removed by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament
- d) The speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed at the pleasure of the President.

Q6) In which of the following cases the President of India is not bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers?

- 1) The Choice of the Prime Minister
- 2) The dismissal of a Government which refuses to quit, after having lost its majority in the house of the People
- 3) The allocation of business.
- 4) The dissolution of the House, when appeal to the electorate becomes necessary.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Q7) Which of the following statements is not correct?

- a) There shall be a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advice the President.
- b) The President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice.
- c) The President need not act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration
- d) The President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration

Q8) 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 terms.
- d) Presides over joint sittings of both the Houses of Parliament

Q9) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below

LIST -I (ARTICLE)	LIST- II (CONTENTS)
a) Article 61	1) The President of India
b) Article 54	2) Term of President's Office
c) Article 52	3) Impeachment of President
d) Article 56	4) Election of President

Q10) The President of India is elected by the 'Electoral College' consisting of

- All members of Parliament
- Elected Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.
- Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils.
- All the Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies

Q11) Assertion (A): The President of India is indirectly elected.

Reason (R): Under a parliamentary system of government, the head of the state is only a nominal head.

CODES:

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true

Q12) Which one of the following statements is correct?

- The President may continue to be a Member of Parliament even after assuming charge of Presidential office.
- The President is not barred from holding any other office of profit even after assuming charge of Presidential office.
- The President is entitled to use his official residence only on payment of the rent fixed.
- The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office

Q13) Consider the following statements relating to the President of India.

- He may resign by writing to the Vice-President.

2) He shall continue, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

3) He is not entitled to hold the office for more than two terms.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 3 Only
- 1 and 2 Only
- 1, 2 and 3
- 2 and 3 Only

Q14) Who among the following do not participate in the election of the President of India?

- Elected Members of the Rajya Sabha
- Elected Members of the Lok Sabha
- Elected Members of the Vidhan Sabhas
- Elected Members of the Vidhan Parishads

Q15) Assertion (A) :- The President is part of the Parliament

Reason (R):- A bill passed by the two Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the assent of the President.

CODES:

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

Q16) Who amongst the following decides about the disqualification of the Members of Parliament?

- Election Commission
- Supreme Court
- Speaker
- President Of India

Q17) Assertion (A) :- The constitution vests the executive powers of the Union in the President of India.

Reason (R):- President of India is the Constitution head of the State.

CODES:-

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

Q18) In the event of occurrence of vacancies in the offices of both, the President and the Vice-President of India, who among the following shall

discharge the function of the President till a New President is elected?

- Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha
- Chief Justice of India
- Seniormost Governor

Q19) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

LIST – I (Power Of President)	LIST – II (Relevant Provision)
a) Power To Grant Pardon	1) Article 76
b) Executive Power Of The Union	2) Article 75
c) Power To Appoint Prime Minister	3) Article 53
d) Appointment Of Attorney-General	4) Article 72

Q20) Consider the following statements:

- The President can commute death sentence to life imprisonment.
- The Governor cannot commute death sentence to life imprisonment.
- The President's power to pardon extends to punishments or sentences by court martial

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 2 Only
- 1 and 3 Only
- 1,2 and 3
- 2 and 3 Only

Q21) Assertion :- President of India is the Chief Executive of Government of India.

Reason :- President of India is elected by the elected members of Parliament and elected members of state Legislative Assemblies.

CODES:

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true.

Q22) 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?

- In deciding the question of removal of a Governor.
- In deciding the question whether a member of Lok Sabha has become disqualified to continue as a member.
- While exercising power to grant pardon.
- In dismissing a civil servant without any enquiry and hearing on the ground of security of state.

Q23) Consider the following statement:

The charge of violation of the Constitution by the President of India for his impeachment cannot be preferred by a House unless.

- A resolution containing the proposal is moved after a seven days' notice in writing signed by not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total number of the members of that House.
- The resolution is passed by a majority of not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the total membership of that House.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q24) The constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, made it obligatory for the President of India to act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers.

For the above purpose, which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India was amended by the Constitution(Forty-Second Amendment) Act,1976?

- Article 73
- Article 74
- Article 75
- Article 77

Q25) Assertion (A):- The President of India has the power to grant pardon, reprieve, respite or remission of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentence.

Reason(R):- The President exercise not only executive functions but also judicial and legislative Functions.

CODES:

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both a and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is False
- A is false but R is true

Q26) Which of the following is a correct statement about the President of India?

- He can address both Houses of Parliament, can summon the Houses of Parliament and can send messages to either House of Parliament
- He can summon the House of Parliament but cannot send messages to either House of Parliament.
- He can send messages to either House of Parliament, but cannot summon the House of Parliament.
- He cannot send messages to either House of Parliament or Summon the Houses of Parliament

Q27) Which one of the following statements about the impeachment of the President of India is not correct?

- The charge for violation of the Constitution shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.
- The resolution has to be moved after at least thirty days' notice in writing.
- The resolution has to be signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House.
- The resolution has to be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of House.

Q28) Which one of the following is not correct about the powers of the President of India to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence?

- The President can do so in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial.
- The President may exercise such powers in all cases where punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law falling within the executive power of the Union.
- The President may exercise such power in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.
- The president may reject a petition for mercy but he must hear a petition for mercy before rejecting

Q29) which one of the following statements about the executive powers of the President is incorrect?

- All important appointments are made by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

- The Prime Minister and all Union Ministers are appointed by the President.
- The President has the absolute power to appoint and remove the chairman and the members of statutory bodies at his discretion.
- The President is the supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

Q30) The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in.

- Either House of Parliament
- A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament
- The Lok Sabha alone
- The Rajya Sabha alone

Q31) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List- I (Pardoning Power of President)	List-II(Implications)
a) Communication	1) Stay of the execution of a sentence for a temporary period
b) Reprieve	2) Awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded
c) Remission	3) Substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form
d) Respite	4) Reducing the period of sentence without changing its character