

## Examrace

# Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice\_Test 116 of 150)

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1. Each member of Parliament who participates in the Presidential election is entitled to cast as many votes as are obtained by dividing the total number of votes of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States by the total number of elected members of the two Houses of Parliament. This ensures
  - a. Parity between the voting strengths of the States and the Parliament
  - b. Parity among the States
  - c. Uniformity of representation of the different States
  - d. All the above

Answer: a

2. The President takes an oath before assuming office in the presence of the Chief Justice of India. If the Chief Justice is not available, he takes the oath in the presence of
  - a. The Vice-President
  - b. The senior most judge of the Supreme Court
  - c. The Attorney General
  - d. Election Commissioner

Answer: b

3. The President holds office for a term of five years
  - a. From the date of his election
  - b. From the date of his entering the office
  - c. From a date specified in the Constitution
  - d. From a data notified by the Election Commission

Answer: b

4. Disputes regarding the election of the President and Vice President are settled
  - a. In the Supreme Court

- b. By the Election Commission
- c. By a Parliamentary Committee
- d. In the Supreme Court or High Courts

Answer: a

5. Which of the following can contest a Presidential election?

- a. Anyone who has attained the age to contest a Lok Sabha election
- b. A member of the State Legislature
- c. A citizen of India
- d. The Vice-President of India Codes:
  - i. 1 2 and 4
  - ii. 1 2 and 3
  - iii. 2 3 and 4
  - iv. 2 and 4

Answer: c

6. Where can impeachment proceedings against the President be initiated?

- a. In Lok Sabha
- b. At a joint sitting of the two Houses specially called for the purpose
- c. In either House of Parliament
- d. In the Supreme Court

Answer: c

7. Who elects the Vice-President?

- a. The same electoral college which elects the President
- b. Members of the Rajya Sabha
- c. An electoral college consisting of members of Parliament
- d. Members of Parliament and State Legislatures.

Answer: c

8. The Vice-President's letter of resignation is to be addressed to the

- a. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

- b. Chief Justice of India
- c. President
- d. Speaker

Answer: c

9. The candidate for Vice Presidential election must possess the qualifications prescribed for the Presidential candidate except that he must be
- a. A citizen of India
  - b. Over 35 years of age
  - c. Holding no office of profit under the Government
  - d. Qualified to be a member of the Rajya Sabha

Answer: d

10. Who has the authority to remove the Vice President from his office before the expiry of his term?
- a. Rajya Sabha
  - b. Lok Sabha
  - c. Parliament
  - d. Supreme Court

Answer: c

11. The President addresses his resignation letter to the
- a. Chief Justice of India
  - b. Speaker
  - c. Vice President
  - d. Prime Minister

Answer: c

12. The Constitution
- a. Is silent on the President's re-election to the office
  - b. Allows re-election of a person to the President's post
  - c. Restricts a person to remain President for only two terms
  - d. Has been amended to allow a person only one term as President

Answer: b

13. A resolution for impeaching the President can be moved after at least 14 days notice signed by
- a. Not less than 50 members of the House
  - b. Not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the House
  - c. Not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House
  - d. At least 100 members of Lok Sabha and 50 members of Rajya Sabha

Answer: c

14. If a resolution impeaching the President is passed, the President is considered to have been removed
- a. From the date on which the resolution is passed
  - b. Once the Chief Justice of India takes out an order to the effect
  - c. As soon as the Gazette of India notifies it
  - d. Once the new incumbent is elected

Answer: a

15. If there is a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice President, who has been empowered to function as President?
- a. Chief Justice of India
  - b. Chief of Army Staff
  - c. A person appointed by Parliament
  - d. No one

Answer: a

16. Which of the following statements regarding the pardoning powers of the President is/are not correct?
- a. He has the pardoning power in respect of sentence by court martial
  - b. He can grant reprieve and respite in case of punishment for an offence against any law of the land, Union or State
  - c. He alone can pardon a sentence of death
  - d. His exercise of the power of pardon is open to judicial review

Codes:

- a. 1 and 3
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 4
- d. 2 and 4

Answer: b

17. The legislative powers of the President include

- a. The power to summon or prorogue the Houses of Parliament
- b. The power to summon a joint sitting of the Houses to resolve a deadlock
- c. The power of nominating 12 members to the Lok Sabha
- d. The right to address either House at any time and to require the attendance of members for this purpose

Codes:

- a. 1 2, 3, 4
- b. 1 2, 4
- c. 1 2
- d. 1 2, 3

Answer: c

18. The executive power is vested in the President but it is actually used by him on the advice of

- a. The Prime Minister
- b. The Council of Ministers
- c. Parliament
- d. None of these

Answer: b

19. Which of the following matters requires the previous sanction of the President for introducing legislation on it?

- a. A money bill
- b. A bill affecting taxation in which States are interested
- c. States bills imposing restrictions upon the freedom of trade

Codes:

- a. 1 2, 3
- b. 2 3
- c. 1 3
- d. 1 2

Answer: a

10. If the President returns a bill to the legislature for reconsideration
- a. A re-passage of the bill by two-thirds majority will compel him to give his assent
  - b. A re-passage of the bill by simple majority will compel him to give his assent
  - c. A joint sitting will have to be called to pass it again
  - d. The legislature must accept amendments proposed by the President

Answer: b

21. What function is specifically prescribed by the Constitution for the Vice-President of India?
- a. Vice-Chancellorship of Universities
  - b. No function
  - c. To assist the President in times of emergency
  - d. None of the above

Answer: b

12. When the Vice-President acts as President he gets as emoluments of the
- a. President
  - b. Vice-President
  - c. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
  - d. President in addition to what he gets as Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Answer: a

13. When the Chairman of Rajya Sabha acts as President, the duties of the Chairman are performed by
- a. Himself
  - b. A newly elected Chairman
  - c. The Deputy Chairman

d. A member of Rajya Sabha deputed by the Chairman

Answer: c

14. The President may send the advice received from the Council of Ministers on a matter back to them for reconsideration. This power can be exercised by him ... On the same matter

a. Once

b. Twice

c. Thrice

d. Any number of times

Answer: a

15. The President may appoint the

a. Prime Minister

b. Governor

c. High Court judges

d. Rajya Sabha Chairman

Codes:

a. 1 2, 3

b. 1 only

c. 1 3

d. 1 2

Answer: a

16. Which of the following is the requisite qualification for a candidate to be eligible for election as the President of India?

a. Not less than 35 years of age

b. Must not hold office of profit

c. Must be eligible to become a member of Lok Sabha

d. Must be a member of either House of Parliament

Codes:

a. 1 2, 4

b. 1 2, 3

c. 1 2

d. II and 3

Answer: b

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