

## **PRESIDENT**

1. What is the minimum age for the eligibility to be a Presidential candidate?
  - a. 30
  - b. 28
  - c. 21
  - d. 35
  
2. Who is regarded as the head of the Indian state?
  - a. Prime Minister
  - b. President
  - c. Chief Justice of India
  - d. None of the above
  
3. The executive actions of the government are carried out under whose name?
  - a. Cabinet
  - b. Prime Minister
  - c. President
  - d. Both (b) and (c)
  
4. Who among the following is NOT directly participating in the election of the President?
  - a. the elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
  - b. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the state
  - c. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry
  - d. Both elected and nominated members of the State legislative council
  
5. What is the official term of the President's office?
  - a. 5 years
  - b. 10 years
  - c. 3 years
  - d. 4 years
  
6. What are the maximum number of terms that a person can hold for the office of President?
  - a. 2 terms
  - b. No limit
  - c. Single term
  - d. 3 terms
  
7. Who has the power to declare an area as a scheduled area?
  - a. President
  - b. Prime Minister
  - c. Governor of that state
  - d. Chief Minister of that state

8. What is true about the money bills?

- a. They must be introduced on prior recommendation of the President
- b. They can originate in both Houses of Parliament
- c. Both (a. and (b.
- d. Neither (a. nor (b.

9. What is the meaning of the word 'Veto'?

- a. Support
- b. Double
- c. Forbid
- d. Decide

10. Which among the following Veto powers is NOT granted to the President?

- a. Absolute Veto
- b. Pocket Veto
- c. Qualified Veto
- d. Suspensive Veto

11. The President can deliver an absolute veto to which of the following bills?

- a. Private members bill
- b. Constitutional Amendment Bill
- c. both (a) and (b)
- d. neither (a) nor (b)

12. Which article of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances?

- a. Article 123
- b. Article 52
- c. Article 25
- d. Article 78

13. Who addresses the Parliament after the commencement of the first session after each general election?

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Chief Justice of India
- c. President
- d. Vice-president

14. On whose behalf are the International treaties conducted?

- a. President
- b. Foreign Affairs Minister
- c. Defense Minister
- d. Prime Minister

15. Who is the only President to have been elected for two consecutive terms?

- a. Dr Zakir Hussain
- b. Rajendra Prasad
- c. APJ Abdul Kalam
- d. Pratibha Patil

16. Which among the following Presidents died during his term at the office?

- a. Dr Zakir Hussain
- b. Rajendra Prasad
- c. V.V. Giri
- d. Dr S Radhakrishnan

17. The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least:

- a. 50 proposers, 50 seconders
- b. 25 proposers, 25 seconders
- c. 20 proposers, 20 seconders
- d. 50 proposers, 20 seconders

18. By which amendment bill is President's assent to constitutional amendments bill made obligatory?

- a. 29th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971
- b. 27th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971
- c. 28th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971
- d. 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971

19. Who appoints the chief of Army, Navy, and Air Force?

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Defense Minister
- c. Foreign Minister
- d. President

20. Who can appoint a commission to investigate into the conditions of SC's , ST's and OBC's?

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Defense Minister
- c. Foreign Minister
- d. President

21. The President can nominate how many members of the Rajya Sabha?

- a. 14
- b. 6
- c. 12
- d. 16

22. What does “respite” mean in terms of the powers granted to the President?

- a. the basic punishment remains the same but the duration is shortened

- b. in presence of a special circumstance, like physical disability, the President can award a lesser sentence than the one that was originally granted
- c. The President can substitute one harsher punishment with some lighter form, like changing a death sentence to a life sentence
- d. completely absolves the person from all types punishments and disqualifications

23. What does “remission” mean in terms of the powers granted to the President?

- a. the basic punishment remains the same but the duration is shortened
- b. in presence of a special circumstance, like physical disability, the President can award a lesser sentence than the one that was originally granted
- c. The President can substitute one harsher punishment with some lighter form, like changing a death sentence to a life sentence
- d. completely absolves the person from all types punishments and disqualifications

24. What does “commutation” mean in terms of the powers granted to the President?

- a. the basic punishment remains the same but the duration is shortened
- b. in presence of a special circumstance, like physical disability, the President can award a lesser sentence than the one that was originally granted
- c. The President can substitute one harsher punishment with some lighter form, like changing a death sentence to a life sentence
- d. completely absolves the person from all types punishments and disqualifications

25. What does “pardon” mean in terms of the powers granted to the President?

- a. the basic punishment remains the same but the duration is shortened
- b. in presence of a special circumstance, like physical disability, the President can award a lesser sentence than the one that was originally granted
- c. The President can substitute one harsher punishment with some lighter form, like changing a death sentence to a life sentence
- d. completely absolves the person from all types punishments and disqualifications

### Answers

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d)  | 2. (b)  | 3. (c)  | 4. (d)  | 5. (a)  | 6. (b)  | 7. (a)  | 8. (a)  |
| 9. (c)  | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (d) | 20. (d) | 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (d) |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |