

1. Consider the following statements

1. The parliamentary system in India is borrowed from the Government of India Act 1935.
2. Articles 74 and 75 deal with the parliamentary system of government at the Union level .

Which of these statements are correct?

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

Answer: C

The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of government, both at the Centre and in the States.

Articles 74 and 75 deal with the parliamentary system of government at the Union level and Articles 163 and 164 contain provisions with regard to the States.

The parliamentary system in India is borrowed from the Government of India Act 1935.

Issue : Parliamentary form of government

2. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. In the presidential system, the three organs of government are independent of one another.
2. The United Kingdom has a presidential form of government.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

In the presidential system, the three organs of government are independent of one another. There is an absence of a close relationship between the executive and the legislature. The United States of America has a presidential form of government.

But, in a parliamentary form of government, there is a very close relationship between the executive and the legislature. The United Kingdom has a parliamentary form of government.

Issue : Parliamentary form of government

3. Which of the following are advantages of Parliamentary form of government?

1. Better Co-Ordination Between Legislature and Executive
2. Prevents Authoritarianism
3. Availability of Alternate Government
4. Represents Diverse Group

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(b) 1, 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Answer: A

Advantages of Parliamentary System

The parliamentary system has the following advantages over the presidential system:

1. Represents Diverse Group: The parliamentary form of government provides opportunity to various ethnically, racially, linguistically and ideologically diverse groups to share their views in framing of laws and policymaking.

2. Better Co-Ordination Between Legislature and Executive: The executive is a part of the legislature. As the government enjoys the support of majority of members in the lower house, the tendency of disputes and conflicts decreases.

3. Prevents Authoritarianism: In a parliamentary system, the tendency of authoritarianism decreases as the power is vested in the council of minister rather than a single individual. The parliament can remove the government through no-confidence motion.

4. Responsible Government: The parliament can check the activities of the executive as the latter is responsible to the former. In a presidential system, the president is not responsible to the legislature.

5. Availability of Alternate Government: The lower house of the parliament can introduce and pass a no-confidence motion. In such a situation, the head of the state invites the leader of the opposition party to form the government. In the United Kingdom, the opposition forms a shadow cabinet for the cabinet of the government, so that they can become ready for the role.

Issue : Advantages of Parliamentary System

4. Consider the following statements

1. The Indian President is the head of the government .
2. President is the first citizen of India and is a symbol of solidarity, unity, and integrity of the nation.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

Answer: B

The Indian President is the head of the state. He is the first citizen of India and is a symbol of solidarity, unity, and integrity of the nation. He is a part of Union Executive along with the Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, and Attorney-General of India.

Issue : President

5. The electoral college responsible for President's elections comprises elected members of

1. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
2. Legislative Assemblies of the states
3. Legislative Councils of the state
4. Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Answer: B

There is no direct election for the Indian President. An electoral college elects him. The electoral college responsible for President's elections comprises elected members of:

1. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
2. Legislative Assemblies of the states (Legislative Councils have no role)
3. Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry

Issue : Election of president

6. Which of the following are criteria to be elected as president?

1. Citizen of India
2. Age of thirty-five years & above
3. Must be qualified for election as a member of the Council of the States

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: B

A candidate has to meet some qualifications to be elected as the president. Those qualifications of the President are:

1. He should be an Indian Citizen
2. His age should be a minimum of 35 years
3. He should qualify the conditions to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha

4. He should not hold any office of profit under the central government, state government, or any public authority.

Issue : Qualifications of president

7. What is the principle of election used in the President's election?

- (a) First past the post system
- (b) Proportional representation by list system
- (c) Proportional representation by single transferable vote
- (d) None of the above

Answer: C

Proportional representation by single transferable vote

In this system, the voters make an electoral college and while voting, they rank candidates in order of preference. Their vote is allotted to their first preference, and if no one emerges with a majority, the least voted candidate is removed from consideration and the second choices of those who voted for him are taken into consideration. This process continues till a winner with a majority emerges.

Issue : Proportional representation by single transferable vote

8. Consider the following statements

1. President can be removed only for 'violation of the Constitution'
2. Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

Answer : C

In India, the President can be removed only for 'violation of the Constitution' and the Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.

Issue : Impeachment

9. Which of the following are not executive function of the President ?

- (a) Making rules to simplify the transaction of business of the central government
- (b) Consulting the Election Commission of India on questions of disqualifications of MPs.
- (c) Appointment of administrators of union territories
- (d) Declaration of any area as a scheduled area

Answer: B

Executive functions of President

He may/may not make rules to simplify the transaction of business of the central government

He appoints administrators of union territories

He can declare any area as a scheduled area and has powers with respect to the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas

Legislative Powers of President

He consults the Election Commission of India on questions of disqualifications of MPs.

Issue : Executive & Legislative functions

10 . Consider the following statements

1. President has the power to grant pardon against punishment for an offence against union law, punishment by a martial court, or death sentence.
2. President constitutes the Finance Commission every five years

Which of these statements are incorrect?

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

Answer: D

Financial Powers of President

1. To introduce the money bill, his prior recommendation is a must
2. He causes Union Budget to be laid before the Parliament
3. To make a demand for grants, his recommendation is a pre-requisite
4. Contingency Fund of India is under his control
5. He constitutes the Finance Commission every five years

Judicial Powers of President

1. Appointment of Chief Justice and Supreme Court/High Court Judges are on him
2. He takes advice from the Supreme Court, however, the advice is not binding on him



3. He has pardoning power: Under article 72, he has been conferred with power to grant pardon against punishment for an offence against union law, punishment by a martial court, or death sentence.

Issue : Financial and Judicial functions