

DPP MCQ SEM-I ICSE Class X

History – Union Executive

Choose the correct option :

1. In the election of the President, the value of the vote of the Lok Sabha members: (Railways 1991)

- (a) is same
- (b) differs according to the geographical size of the respective State
- (c) differs according to the number of votes a member represents
- (d) None of the above

2. The President of India is:

- (a) Commander-in-Chief of Defence Forces
- (b) Supreme Commander of Armed Forces
- (c) Head of the Government
- (d) Supreme Commander of Defence Forces of the Union and Executive Head of the Union

3. The President can be removed by the way of impeachment which can be made only:

- (a) by the Supreme Court
- (b) by the Rajya Sabha
- (c) by the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha through impeachment
- (d) cannot be impeached

4. Which of the following statements is correct ?

- (a) The President may continue to be a member of Parliament even after assuming charge of the 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 rent fixed
- (d) The emolument and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office

5. In the election of the President, each Member of the electoral college has:

- (a) one vote
- (b) as many votes as there are candidates
- (c) one vote with value attached to it
- (d) one vote with value attached to it and he can give as many preferences as there are candidates

6. The value of a vote of a Member of Parliament for the election of the President is determined by dividing the:

- (a) nation's population as per the latest census by the number of Lok Sabha members
- (b) nation's population as per the latest census by the total strength of the two Houses of Parliament
- (c) the total value of votes of members of all the State Legislative Assemblies by the elected Members of the two Houses of Parliament
- (d) particular State's population as per the latest census by the number of Members of Parliament elected from that State

7. Who administers the oath of office to the President?

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Vice-President

8. An individual who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed a member of the Council of Ministers, but he has to become a member of either House within a period of: (RRB 1991)

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 2 months
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 6 months

9. Which one of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President of India? (Bank PO 1992)

- (a) Elected members of Rajya Sabha
- (b) Elected members of Lok Sabha
- (c) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each State
- (d) Elected members of the Legislative Council

10. Who among the following enjoys the rank of a Cabinet Minister of the Indian Union?

- (a) Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
- (b) Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission
- (c) Secretary to the Government of India
- (d) None of the above

11. The Chief Minister of Union Territory where such a setup exists, is appointed by the:

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Lt. Governor
- (d) Majority party in Legislature

12. The five-year term of the President is calculated from the:

- (a) first day of the month he assumes charge
- (b) first day of the month following the month he assumes charge
- (c) day he assumes charge
- (d) date of his election result

13. If the President wants to resign from office, he may do so by writing to the:

- (a) Vice-President
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

14. In which of the following situations does the President act in his own discretion? (Asstt Grade 1994)

- (a) In appointing the Prime Minister
- (b) In returning a proposal to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

15. The minimum age required for becoming the Prime Minister of India is :

- (a) 25 years
- (b) 30 years
- (c) 40 years
- (d) 35 years

16. Which of the following regarding the election of the President is correct?

- (a) A candidate securing the majority of votes is not automatically elected
- (b) The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in any doubt or dispute arising in connection with the election of the President
- (c) The Presidential election cannot take place when one or more State Assemblies stand dissolved because all the State Assemblies form part of the Electoral College
- (d) The total value of the votes allotted to both Houses of Parliament is much more than the total value of the votes of all the States taken together

17. Which of the following is not true regarding the payment of the emoluments to the President?

- (a) They do not require any parliamentary sanction
- (b) They can be reduced during a Financial Emergency
- (c) They are shown separately in the budget
- (d) They are charged on the Contingency Fund of India

18. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?

- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Chief of the Air Force
- (d) Chief of the Army

19. Which one of the following statements is most appropriate?

- (a) The President shall be bound by the advice of the Prime Minister
- (b) The President shall be bound by the advice given by the Council of Ministers
- (c) The President shall act on the advice of the Prime Minister who shall tender such advice in consultation with his cabinet
- (d) The President shall act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers and he may return such advice for reconsideration

20. The Constitution guarantees the following privileges to the President of India:

- (a) No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the President in any court during his term of office
- (b) No process for the arrest or impeachment of the President shall be issued from any court during his term of office
- (c) The President shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in exercise of those powers and duties
- (d) No civil proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted against the President in any court during the term of his office

21. The power to grant pardons, reprieve or remissions of punishment under Article 72 is exercised by the President of India:

- (a) on the advice of the Prime Minister
- (b) on his own as Head of the Union
- (c) on the advice of Council of Ministers
- (d) in consultation with the Prime Minister who tenders his opinion on the advice of his cabinet

22. The pardoning power given to the President of India under Article 72 can be exercised:

- (a) only after the trial and on the sentence of conviction
- (b) during or after trial but never before trial
- (c) at any time before, during or after the trial
- (d) either before or after the trial but never during the trial of the case

23. The only President of India who was elected unopposed is : (CDS 1992)

- (a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (b) Dr. Zakir Hussain

- (c) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- (d) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

24. To elect the President of India, which one of the following election procedures is used? (IAS 1992)

- (a) System of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote
- (b) Proportional representation through list system
- (c) Collective voting system
- (d) Secondary voting system

25. The only instance when the President of India exercised his power of veto related to the: (IAS 1993)

- (a) Hindu Code Bill
- (b) PEPSU Appropriation Bill
- (c) Indian Post Office (Amendment Bill)
- (d) Dowry Prohibition Bill

26. If the President returns a Bill sent to him for his assent and the Parliament once again passes the Bill in Its original form, then the President:

- (a) can once again return the Bill for further reconsideration
- (b) can ask for a referendum on the Bill
- (c) has to give assent to the Bill
- (d) can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the bill

28. Which of the following is not correct?

- (a) The Supreme Command of the Defence Forces is vested. in the President
- (b) The three Chiefs of Staff (Army, Navy and Air Force) are under the direct control of the President
- (c) The responsibility of National Defence rests with the Union Cabinet
- (d) All important questions having a bearing on defence are decided by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister

29. Who acts as the President of India when neither the President nor the Vice-President is available? (Asstt Grade 1992)

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Auditor General of India
- (d) Senior most Governor of a State

30. Which is .true regarding the President of India?

1. He is the Chief Executive.
2. He is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces.

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3. He is the titular head of the State.
4. He is part of the Union Legislature.
(a) I and III
(b) I and II
(c) II, III and IV
(d) I, II, III and IV

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