

CHAPTER-4 | Working of Institutions

QUIZ
PART-04

1. Who is the Head of the State in India?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Chief Justice
- C. President
- D. Governor (C)

Explanation: The President of India is the Head of the State, while the Prime Minister is the Head of the Government.

2. How is the President of India elected?

- A. Directly by the people
- B. By the Supreme Court judges
- C. By MPs and MLAs forming an Electoral College
- D. By Lok Sabha members only (C)

Explanation: The President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of elected MPs and MLAs.

3. What role does the President play in government activities?

- A. All activities occur in the name of the President
- B. The President makes all decisions independently
- C. The President leads Parliament sessions
- D. The President commands the judiciary directly (A)

Explanation: All government activities are carried out in the name of the President, though actual power lies with the Council of Ministers.

4. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?

- A. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- B. President
- C. Chief Justice
- D. Rajya Sabha Chairman (B)

Explanation: The President appoints the Prime Minister, usually the leader of the majority in Lok Sabha.

5. Which of the following positions are appointed by the President?

- A. Governors, Judges, Ambassadors
- B. Only Prime Minister
- C. State MLAs
- D. Election Commissioners only (A)

Explanation: The President appoints Governors, Judges of courts, Ambassadors, and other officials.

6. What limitation exists on the President's powers?

- A. The President cannot pass laws
- B. The President acts only on advice of the Council of Ministers
- C. The President has no ceremonial duties
- D. The President cannot appoint anyone (B)

Explanation: The President can ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider advice but must ultimately act on it.

7. What happens if no party secures a majority in Lok Sabha?

- A. The President dissolves Parliament
- B. The President appoints a leader who can secure majority support
- C. The President rules independently
- D. The President delays government formation indefinitely (B)

Explanation: In case of no clear majority, the President may appoint a leader who can prove majority in Lok Sabha.

8. Which power does the President hold regarding bills passed by Parliament?

- A. Can sign, delay, or send back for reconsideration
- B. Can sign, delay, or send back for reconsideration
- C. Can reject bills permanently
- D. Has no role in laws (A)

Explanation: Bills become law only with the President's assent; he can delay or return them once for reconsideration.

9. In the U.S. Presidential system, how is the President different from India's President?

- A. U.S. President is directly elected and holds executive powers
- B. U.S. President is ceremonial like India
- C. U.S. President is chosen by Parliament
- D. U.S. President is under judiciary control (A)

Explanation: Unlike India, the U.S. President is directly elected by the people and exercises real executive powers.

10. Why is the Indian President considered a nominal executive?

- A. Because all powers are ceremonial and exercised on the advice of the Council of Ministers
- B. Because the President controls judiciary alone
- C. Because the President heads only the Rajya Sabha
- D. Because the President is elected by people directly (A)

Explanation: The President of India is a nominal executive as real power lies with the elected Council of Ministers.