

CHAPTER-4 | Working of Institutions**QUIZ
PART-04**

1. Who elects the President of India?

- A. Directly by the People
- B. By the Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies
- C. By the Supreme Court Judges
- D. By the Lok Sabha members only (B)

Explanation: The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected MPs and MLAs.

2. What is the role of the President of India in the executive structure?

- A. Supreme Lawmaker
- B. Chief of Judiciary
- C. Head of the State
- D. Leader of the Opposition (C)

Explanation: The President is the ceremonial head of the State, whereas the Prime Minister is the head of the Government.

3. What kind of role does the President of India mostly perform?

- A. Executive and dominant
- B. Judicial and powerful
- C. Ceremonial and limited
- D. Administrative and military (C)

Explanation: The President's role is mainly ceremonial and symbolic in India's parliamentary system.

4. What is required for a bill passed by Parliament to become a law?

- A. Signature of the Prime Minister
- B. Vote by the Supreme Court
- C. Approval by the Election Commission
- D. Assent of the President (D)

Explanation: A bill becomes a law only after the President gives assent, although the President can delay or return it once for reconsideration.

5. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?

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

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

6. Under what condition can the President exercise discretion in appointing a Prime Minister?

- A. When the Prime Minister resigns voluntarily
- B. When a foreign treaty is signed
- C. When no party has a clear majority
- D. When the Supreme Court requests it (C)

Explanation: If no party secures a majority, the President can use discretion to appoint a leader likely to command the majority support.

7. Who is the Supreme Commander of India's Defence Forces?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The Defence Minister
- C. The President
- D. The Chief of Army Staff (C)

Explanation: The President is the Supreme Commander of the Indian armed forces, though powers are exercised on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

8. On whose advice does the President generally exercise all executive powers?

- A. The Chief Justice
- B. The Governor
- C. The Council of Ministers
- D. The Election Commission (C)

Explanation: The President acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers and is bound to follow it even after reconsideration.

9. Which of the following is a key difference between the Presidential system of the USA and the Parliamentary system of India?

- A. USA President has no veto power
- B. Indian President has more powers than the American President
- C. USA President is directly elected by the people
- D. Indian President chooses all ministers personal (C)

Explanation: In the Presidential system (USA), the President is directly elected by the people, unlike in India.

10. What is the term of the President in the United States?

- A. 3 years
- B. 4 years
- C. 5 years
- D. 6 years (B)

Explanation: The US President is elected for a fixed term of four years, regardless of party majority in Congress.