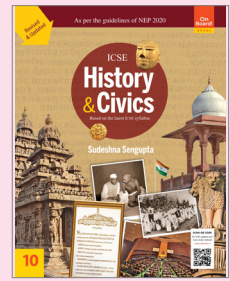


ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

CIVICS

CHAPTER 2 - The President and the Vice President

1. The President of India can be re-elected only _____

- (a) twice.
- (b) thrice.
- (c) once.
- (d) The given statement is incorrect.

Answer: (c) once.

2. The citizen cannot contest for the post of the President if she/he is _____

- (a) less than 35 years of age.
- (b) holding any office of profit under the Government of India.
- (c) holding dual citizenship.
- (d) all of the above.

Answer: (d) all of the above.

3. Why is the nomination paper of a presidential candidate proposed and seconded by 50 members of the electoral college?

- (a) To avoid conflict of interest
- (b) To prevent people from running in the campaign for the sake of publicity
- (c) To prevent corruption
- (d) To make it free and fair

Answer: (b) To prevent people from running in the campaign for the sake of publicity

4. The President of India is elected indirectly by _____

- (a) Electoral College.
- (b) Lok Sabha MLAs.
- (c) Rajya Sabha MLAs.
- (d) none of these.

Answer: (a) Electoral College.

5. Complete the analogy.

President : Indian Constitution :: _____ : Parliament

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

Answer: (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

6. What powers does the Union Government have during a proclaimed Emergency in India?

- i. The power to legislate on any matter on the State List
- ii. The power to direct states in the exercise of their executive authority
- iii. The power to alter revenue distribution between the Centre and the states
- iv. The power to impose censorship on the media

- (a) Only (iii) (b) (i) and (iv)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)

7. What are the limitations of the President's powers in India according to the Constitution?

- i. The President is required to exercise his powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers
- ii. The President can send the advice received from the Council of Ministers back for reconsideration
- iii. The President is bound by the advice when it is sent to him again
- iv. The President can be removed from office by way of impeachment approved by a special majority of the Parliament

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(c) Only (iv) (d) Only (ii)

Answer: (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

8. Who is the head of the executive branch of the government of India?

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

Answer: (b) President

9. Match the following provisions related to the oath or affirmation of the President with their descriptions.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. Chief Justice of India | 1. Location of oath-taking ceremony |
| B. Administration by the Vice-President | 2. Person administering the oath |
| C. Parliament | 3. Oath is taken in the presence of |
| D. Members of the Union Cabinet | 4. Time of taking the oath |

- (a) A-1; B-2; C-4; D-3
(b) A-2; B-4; C-1; D-3
(c) A-3; B-1; C-2; D-4
(d) A-2; B-4; C-3; D-1

Answer: (b) A-2; B-4; C-1; D-3

10. Complete the analogy.

Vice President : President of India :: _____ : Prime Minister of India

- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha (b) Chief Justice
(c) Deputy Prime Minister (d) Minister of External Affairs

Answer: (c) Deputy Prime Minister

11. Which of the following is not a power of the Vice President of India?

- (a) To act as President in case of the President's absence or vacancy
- (b) To preside over the Lok Sabha
- (c) To be a part of the Council of States
- (d) To declare war

Answer: (d) To declare war

12. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

The President can be impeached, i.e. removed from office only on account of grave misconduct like violating the Constitution. Article 61 of the Constitution details the process of impeachment. According to it, either House may bring the charge for the President's impeachment before the other House, which is then investigated. The method is as follows:

A list of charges has to be drawn up and supported by one-fourth of the total members of the House in which it is moved. A 14 days notice is necessary before this resolution can be moved.

Such a resolution must be passed by two-thirds of the total majority of the members of that House.

Then the other House investigates the charges levelled against the President. At this stage, the President can appear in person before the investigating House to defend himself. He can also be represented by a counsel.

If two-thirds of the total membership of the House approve the charges, the impeachment is carried out. The President is removed from the day the impeachment resolution is passed. The President cannot be tried by any court of law.

It must be noted that no Indian President has been impeached to date.

12.1 How many members of the House are required to support the list of charges against the President in order to initiate the impeachment process?

- (a) One-third of the total members
- (b) One-fourth of the total members
- (c) Two-thirds of the total members
- (d) Half of the total members

Answer: (b) One-fourth of the total members

12.2 What is the outcome of the impeachment process if only two-thirds of the total membership of the House approve the charges against the President?

- (a) The President remains in office.
- (b) The President is tried by a court of law.
- (c) The President is removed from office.
- (d) The President is granted a pardon.

Answer: (c) The President is removed from office.

12.3 How many days of notice is necessary before the resolution for the President's impeachment can be moved?

- (a) 7 days
- (b) 10 days
- (c) 21 days
- (d) 14 days

Answer: (d) 14 days

13. Choose the option with the correct matrix.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| A. President of India | 1. appoints judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts |
| B. Prime Minister | 2. communicates to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers |
| C. Council of Ministers | 3. at the head of the Union Executive |
| D. Union Executive | 4. can be dissolved by the President if it does not enjoy the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha |

- (a) A-1; B-2; C-4; D-3
- (b) A-4; B-3; C-1; D-2
- (c) A-3; B-1; C-2; D-4
- (d) A-2; B-4; C-3; D-1

Answer: (a) A-1; B-2; C-4; D-3

14. Which of the following is not a duty of the President of India?

- (a) To safeguard the Constitution
- (b) To defend the country from external aggression
- (c) To promote international peace and security
- (d) To make laws for the country

Answer: (d) To make laws for the country

15. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces in the country. He appoints the Chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. In his capacity as the Commander of the Armed Forces, he has the power to declare war or conclude peace. However, this power can be exercised in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers.

15.1 Who has the power to appoint the Chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in India?

- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) The Defence Minister
- (c) The President
- (d) The Chief of Defence Staff

Answer: (c) The President

15.2 Can the President of India declare war on his own?

- (a) Yes, the President can declare war without the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- (b) No, the President can only declare war with the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- (c) The information is not specified in the passage.
- (d) The President can declare war but only after consulting with the Parliament.

Answer: (b) No, the President can only declare war with the advice of the Council of Ministers.

15.3 What is the role of the Council of Ministers in the power to declare war or conclude peace?

- (a) The Council of Ministers has no role in this power.
- (b) The Council of Ministers has the power to veto the decision of the President.
- (c) The power is exercised in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- (d) The Council of Ministers has the final say in the decision to declare war or conclude peace.

Answer: (c) The power is exercised in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers.

16. Which of the following statements best describe/s the role of the President in a parliamentary system according to the shared information?

- i. The President is a ceremonial head with no significant role.
- ii. The President is the head of the executive and has the power to dismiss a Prime Minister.
- iii. The President is a crucial figure in the formation of a stable government, especially in the case of a coalition government.
- iv. The President is the guardian of the Constitution and the law and is responsible for ensuring the well-being of the people.

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (b) (iii) and (iv)

17. Complete the analogy.

President of India : Appointment of Judges of the Supreme and High Courts :: _____ : Appointment of the ministers

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

Answer: (a) Prime Minister

18. Study the following image of Dr. S Radhakrishnan (the first Vice President of India) and answer the questions that follow.



- 18.1 In which year did Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan become the President of India?

- (a) 1962 (b) 1965
(c) 1967 (d) 1970

Answer: (a) 1962

- 18.2 What was Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan known for?

- (a) Indian economy (b) Indian politics
(c) Indian philosophy (d) Indian culture

Answer: (c) Indian philosophy

19. Match the following provisions related to the Presidential term with their descriptions.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Five years | 1. Length of Presidential term |
| B. Extendable by a few months in certain circumstances | 2. Eligibility for re-election |
| C. Not eligible for re-election | 3. Extension of Presidential term |
| D. Re-election is possible if conditions are fulfilled | 4. Limitations on Presidential term |
- (a) A-1; B-2; C-4; D-3 (b) A-4; B-3; C-1; D-2
(c) A-1; B-3; C-4; D-2 (d) A-2; B-4; C-3; D-1

Answer: (c) A-1; B-3; C-4; D-2

20. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow.



- 20.1 Identify the building in the picture and state where it is located.

- (a) Raj Bhavan, Kolkata (b) Raj Bhavan, Mumbai
(c) Rashtrapati Bhavan, Delhi (d) Raj Niwas, Delhi

Answer: (c) Rashtrapati Bhavan, Delhi

- 20.2 What does the building shown in the picture above serve as?

- (a) Museum (b) The official residence of the President of India
(c) Hotel (d) Office building

Answer: (b) The official residence of the President of India