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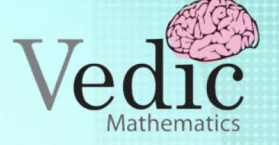
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Chapter – 06

Union Executive

1. Who is the constitutional head of the Indian government?

- (A) President
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Chief justice of India
- (D) Attorney general

2. Who organizes the election process for the post of President of India?

- (A) Vice-President of India
- (B) Election Commission of India
- (C) Chief Justice of India
- (D) Attorney General of India

3. The Electoral College that elects the President of India consists of

- (A) Elected members of all the State Legislatures
- (B) Members of the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies
- (C) Elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Assemblies
- (D) Elected members of the Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures

4. The winning candidate in the Election of President of India should secure

- (A) Majority number of votes polled
- (B) Sixty six percent of votes polled
- (C) Fifty percent of votes polled
- (D) More than fifty percent and majority of the total votes polled

5. Article 60 of the Indian Constitution refers to:

- (A) Election of the president of India
- (B) Oath of the President
- (C) Impeachment of the President
- (D) Vice President of India

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

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (C) Vice – President
- (D) Prime Minister

7. The impeachment process of President of India is adopted from

- (A) USA
- (B) UK
- (C) USSR
- (D) France

8. President of India can be removed from his office by

- (A) Prime Minister of India
- (B) Chief Justice of India
- (C) Parliament
- (D) Lok Sabha

9. What is the age limit to contest for the post of the president of India?

- (A) 25 years
- (B) 30 years
- (C) 35 years
- (D) 18 years

10. What is the retirement age of the President?

- (A) 70 years
- (B) 75
- (C) 80
- (D) No age limit

11. What is the maximum age limit for the President post of India?

- (A) 58 years
- (B) 60 years
- (C) 62 years
- (D) No age limit

12. What is the salary per month of the President of India?

- (A) Rs 1,50,000
- (B) Rs 1,00,000
- (C) Rs 75,000
- (D) Rs 50,000

13. President can forward his resignation to whom?

- (A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Vice-president
- (D) Chief justice of supreme court

14. According to the Indian Constitution, the vacancy in the office of the President of India shall be filled within

- (A) 1 month
- (B) 6 months
- (C) 3 months
- (D) 1 year

15. How many members can be nominated for both houses of parliament by the president?

(SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level 2014)

- (A) 16
- (B) 10
- (C) 12
- (D) 14





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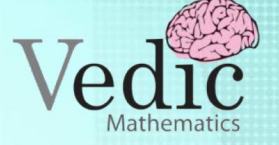
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16. Who is the Supreme Commander in Chief of Defence Forces of the country?

- (A) Defence Minister
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Senior of all three forces
- (D) President

17. Who appoints and dismisses the gazetted officials of the Union Government?

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Prime Minister of India
- (C) The Home Minister of India
- (D) The Finance Minister of India

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

- (A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (B) Chief justice of India
- (C) Chief of air force
- (D) Chief of army

19. Which of the following appointment is not in the Jurisdiction of President?

- (A) Chief justice of India
- (B) Chairman of finance commission
- (C) Chief of army
- (D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

20. A Presidential Ordinance can remain in force

- (A) For three months
- (B) For six months
- (C) For nine months
- (D) Indefinitely

21. The ordinance issued by president is applicable for the period of

- (A) 3 months
- (B) 6 months
- (C) 9 months
- (D) Uncertain time

22. Which of the following does not hold his post after the approval of the President?

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) Governor
- (C) Election Commission
- (D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

23. Who held the post of President twice?

- (A) S.Radhakrishnan
- (B) K.R.Narayanan
- (C) Neelam Sanjeev Reddy

(D) Babu Rajendra Prasad

24. Which of the following person was elected unopposed for the post of president?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) S.Radhakrishnan
- (C) N.Sanjeev Reddy
- (D) Shankar Dayal Sharma

25. Who was the first Non-Political President of India?

- (A) Jakir Hussain
- (B) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (C) S.Radhakrishnan
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

26. Supreme Court has the right to mitigate the dispute regarding the election of President and Vice-President. It is

- (A) Fundamental right
- (B) Discretionary right
- (C) Advisory right
- (D) Multifaceted right

27. Rashtra Pati Bhavan was built in

- (A) 1852
- (B) 1910
- (C) 1947
- (D) 1929

28. The power to grant pardon or suspend or remit the sentence of any convicted person is vested in the

- (A) President
- (B) Vice President
- (C) Supreme Court Judge
- (D) Defence Minister

29. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- (A) Vice-President is the chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (B) Vice-President of India acts as President at the time of a vacancy is occurred suddenly
- (C) While acting as President, Vice-president does not perform the duties of the office of Rajya Sabha
- (D) When Vice-President acts as the President, the duties of President are performed by a person nominated by President in consultation with Prime Minister.

30. Who completed two successive regimes of the Vice-President of India?

- (A) S.Radhakrishnan
- (B) V.V.Giri
- (C) B.D.Jatti
- (D) M.Hidaytullah

31. The second most senior office in the country is of_____.

- (A) Office of the President of India
- (B) Office of the Prime Minister of India
- (C) Office of the Vice President of India
- (D) Office of the Chief Justice of India





32. The Vice-President of India is elected by

- (A) The members of Parliament
- (B) Members of Rajya Sabha
- (C) Elected members of Parliament
- (D) Members of State Legislature and Parliament

33. The Vice-President is the ex-officio chairman of

- (A) Rajya Sabha
- (B) Lok Sabha
- (C) Planning commission
- (D) National development council

34. Vice – President is

- (A) Member of Lok Sabha
- (B) Member of Rajya Sabha
- (C) Member of any house
- (D) Not a member of any house

35. Which of the following can bring the impeachment process of Vice-President?

- (A) Legislative Council
- (B) Legislative Assembly
- (C) Rajya Sabha
- (D) Lok Sabha

36. By which of the following method, Prime Minister of India is selected?

- (A) Election
- (B) Appointment
- (C) Nomination
- (D) Selection

37. In India, Prime Minister can hold his post till, he has

- (A) Support of armed forces
- (B) Confidence of Rajya Sabha
- (C) Confidence of Lok Sabha
- (D) Support of people

38. What is the minimum age for the post of Prime Minister of India?

- (A) 18
- (B) 21
- (C) 25
- (D) 35

39. Who chairs the meeting of Council of Ministers?

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) President
- (C) Cabinet Secretary
- (D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

40. In parliamentary democracy "he is the first among all". Who is he

- (A) President
- (B) Prime Minister

(C) Leader of opposition

(D) Chairman of lower house

41. Who is the chairman of planning commission?

- (A) President
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Finance Minister
- (D) Vice – President

42. Who was the first deputy Prime Minister of India?

- (A) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Guljari Lal Nanda

43. How many maximum terms, a person can serve as Prime Minister of India?

- (A) 3
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) No limit

44. What is the retirement age of the Prime Minister of India?

- (A) 60 years
- (B) 70 years
- (C) 80 years
- (D) No limit

45. Who has served maximum time as the Prime Minister of India?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Indira Gandhi
- (C) Manmohan Singh
- (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

46. Articles 74 and 75 of Indian Constitution deal with matters of

- (A) Council of Ministers
- (B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (C) President of India
- (D) Cabinet Ministers

47. According to Article-75(3) of the Constitution of India the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the

- (A) President
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Lok Sabha
- (D) Rajya Sabha

48. According to Indian constitution, Central Minister will hold his post at the will of

- (A) President of India
- (B) Prime Minister of India
- (C) Parliament
- (D) Supreme Court

49. If the Prime Minister of India submits his resignation to the President, it will mean the resignation of the

- (A) Prime Minister only





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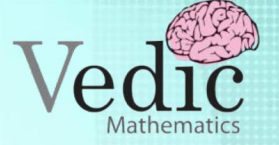
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- (B) Prime Minister and the Cabinet Ministers
(C) Entire Council of Ministers
(D) Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and the Speaker

50. Narendra Modi is the _____ Prime Minister of India

- (A) 5th (B) 10th
(C) 14th (D) 18th

51. The Council of Ministers does not include

- (A) Cabinet Minister
(B) State Minister
(C) Cabinet Secretary
(D) Minister without ministry

52. The President can dismiss a member of the Council of Ministers

- (A) with the consent of the Speaker
(B) only under emergency conditions
(C) on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
(D) on his own

53. Who appoints the Attorney General of India?

- (A) Chief Minister of India
(B) President of India
(C) Law Minister
(D) Prime Minister of India

54. Who is the first law officer of the country?

- (A) Chief Justice of India
(B) Attorney General
(C) Law Minister
(D) Solicitor General

55. The Attorney General of India has the power to appear in

- (A) Supreme Court (B) Any High Court
(C) Any Session Court (D) Any Court in India

56. Attorney General of India has the right to audience in

- (A) any Session Court
(B) High Court
(C) Supreme Court
(D) any Court of law within the territory of India

57. Who can be invited to the Parliament for any suggestion or advice?

- (A) Attorney General of India

- (B) Chief Justice of India
(C) Chief Election Commissioner of India
(D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

58. Which of the following non-members of Parliament has the right to address it?

- (A) Attorney General of India
(B) Solicitor General of India
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Chief Election Commissioner

59. What is the term of the appointment of Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

- (A) 6 years
(B) Upto the age of 65 years
(C) 6 years or upto the age of 65 years whichever is earlier
(D) Upto the age of 64 years

60. For whom, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India works as a friend, philosopher and guide?

- (A) Public Accounts Committee
(B) Estimates Committee
(C) Finance Ministry
(D) Committee on Public Undertakings

61. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India acts as the chief accountant and auditor for the

- (A) Union Government
(B) State Government
(C) Union and State Governments
(D) Neither Union nor State Governments

62. In single transferable voting system, each member can Express its verdict by

- (A) Two options
(B) Only one option
(C) One less than the filled members
(D) Voting for all

63. Implementing laws is the function of

- (A) Executive (B) Legislature
(C) Judiciary (D) Local list

64. Who is the Supreme Civil Officer of Central Government

- (A) Attorney General





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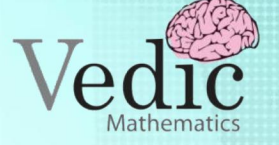
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- (B) Cabinet Secretary
(C) Home Secretary
(D) Principle Secretary of Prime Minister

65. Who among the following is the executive head of state in India?

- (A) Prime Minister (B) President
(C) Cabinet Secretary (D) Finance Secretary

66. Under which pardoning power of the President, duration of sentence is reduced without changing its character?

- (A) Commutation (B) Remission
(C) Respite (D) Reprieve

67. In Pocket Veto, the President of India can keep a bill for how much duration?

- (A) 1 month (B) 6 months
(C) 12 months (D) Indefinite period

68. What is the maximum period for which the Vice President can act as the President in case of vacancy in the President's office?

- (A) 3 months (B) 6 months
(C) 1 year (D) 2 years

69. Which among the following is not appointed by the President of India?

- (A) Vice-President of India
(B) Judge of Supreme Court
(C) Attorney General of India
(D) Chief Justice of India

70. How is the President of India elected?

- (A) Directly by public voting
(B) By single transferable vote
(C) By secondary voting system
(D) All options are correct.

71. Under which pardoning power of the President, one form of punishment is substituted by a lighter form?

- (A) Commutation (B) Remission
(C) Respite (D) Reprieve

