

CHAPTER-4 | Working of Institutions**QUIZ
PART-02**

1. What is the main function of Parliament in a democracy?

- A. To appoint judges
- B. To make and amend laws
- C. To conduct elections
- D. To implement laws (B)

Explanation: Parliament is the final authority in making, changing, and abolishing laws in a democratic country.

2. Who is considered a part of the Indian Parliament but is not a member of either House?

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

Explanation: The President is part of Parliament and gives assent to laws, though not a member of the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

3. How is the Lok Sabha elected?

- A. Indirectly by the MLAs
- B. By the Rajya Sabha
- C. Directly by the people
- D. By the President (C)

Explanation: The Lok Sabha is the House of the People, directly elected by citizens of India.

4. What is the total number of members in the Lok Sabha?

- A. 245
- B. 233
- C. 543
- D. 512 (C)

Explanation: The Lok Sabha consists of 543 members who are directly elected by the people.

5. How long is the term of the Lok Sabha before it is dissolved?

- A. 6 years
- B. 2 years
- C. 10 years
- D. 5 years (D)

Explanation: The Lok Sabha is dissolved every five years unless dissolved earlier.

6. How is the Rajya Sabha described in terms of tenure?

- A. Temporary body
- B. Dissolved after elections
- C. Permanent body
- D. Elected yearly (C)

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.

7. What happens if the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion?

- A. The Rajya Sabha gets dissolved
- B. Parliament is suspended
- C. Council of Ministers must resign
- D. The judiciary takes over governance (C)

Explanation: A no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha forces the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers.

8. Which House has more power over financial matters?

- A. Rajya Sabha
- B. Lok Sabha
- C. Both equally
- D. Finance Ministry (B)

Explanation: Lok Sabha holds more power in financial matters and can override Rajya Sabha's suggestions.

9. What happens if there's a disagreement between the two Houses over an ordinary law?

- A. President resolves it
- B. Rajya Sabha's view prevails
- C. Law is automatically passed
- D. A joint session is held (D)

Explanation: A joint session is called where members of both Houses vote, and Lok Sabha's view usually prevails.

10. What kind of control does Parliament exercise over the government?

- A. Temporary
- B. Informal
- C. Direct and full (in some countries like India)
- D. No control (C)

Explanation: In India, the Parliament exercises direct and full control over the government.