

CHAPTER-4 | Working of Institutions

QUIZ
PART-02

1. What is the main role of Parliament in a democracy?
- To appoint judges
 - To make and amend laws
 - To conduct elections
 - To implement laws (B)

Explanation: Parliament is the supreme authority for making, changing, and abolishing laws in a democracy.

2. Who is part of the Indian Parliament but not a member of either House?
- The Prime Minister
 - The Chief Justice
 - The President
 - The Governor (C)

Explanation: The President of India is part of Parliament, though not a member of either House. All laws require her assent.

3. Which chamber of Parliament is also called the Council of States?
- Lok Sabha
 - Rajya Sabha
 - Vidhan Sabha
 - Upper House of Governors (B)

Explanation: Rajya Sabha is the upper chamber of Parliament and represents the Council of States.

4. How are members of the Lok Sabha chosen?
- Indirect election by MLAs
 - Direct election by the people
 - Nomination by the President
 - Selection by the Prime Minister (B)

Explanation: Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people, making it the real seat of power.

5. How many elected members does the Lok Sabha have?
- 233
 - 543
 - 12
 - 245 (B)

Explanation: Lok Sabha has 543 directly elected members.

6. What happens if there is disagreement between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over an ordinary law?
- The Supreme Court intervenes
 - Rajya Sabha's decision prevails
 - Joint session is held, where Lok Sabha usually prevails
 - The President decides the outcome (C)

Explanation: A joint session is called, but Lok Sabha's larger numbers usually ensure its decision prevails.

7. What power does Rajya Sabha have over financial bills?
- It can reject them completely
 - It can amend and delay them indefinitely
 - It can only delay them for 14 days or suggest changes
 - It has equal power as Lok Sabha (C)

Explanation: Rajya Sabha can only delay financial bills for 14 days and suggest changes, but Lok Sabha decides the final outcome.

8. What condition must the Prime Minister fulfill regarding Parliament?
- Must be a member of Rajya Sabha
 - Must enjoy majority support in Lok Sabha
 - Must be appointed by the Governor
 - Must get approval from judiciary (B)

Explanation: The Prime Minister must have the support of the majority in Lok Sabha, ensuring democratic legitimacy.

9. What happens if the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion?
- Only the Prime Minister resigns
 - The President dissolves Rajya Sabha
 - The entire Council of Ministers, including PM, must resign
 - Elections are automatically postponed (C)

Explanation: A no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha forces the entire Council of Ministers, including the PM, to resign.

10. Which of the following makes the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha?
- Judicial appointments
 - Passing laws, control over finances, and government accountability
 - Control of defense forces
 - More representation of states (B)

Explanation: Lok Sabha has more powers in passing laws, handling money bills, and controlling the Council of Ministers.