

CHAPTER-4 | Working of Institutions

QUIZ
PART-03

1. Who are called the Political Executive?

- A. Civil servants
- B. Elected representatives with final say on policy decisions
- C. Judiciary officials
- D. Governors of states (B)

Explanation: Political executives are elected representatives chosen for a limited period, accountable to the people, and responsible for final policy decisions.

2. Who are known as the Permanent Executive?

- A. Members of Parliament
- B. Civil servants who assist in administration
- C. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- D. Governors (B)

Explanation: The permanent executive, or civil services, are appointed long-term officials who assist in daily administration and remain even when the government changes.

3. Who appoints the Prime Minister in India?

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

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

4. How long does the Prime Minister remain in power?

- A. Fixed tenure of 5 years
- B. Lifetime appointment
- C. Until he enjoys the support of majority in Lok Sabha
- D. Until chosen by the Supreme Court (C)

Explanation: The Prime Minister has no fixed tenure and remains in office as long as he leads the majority in Lok Sabha.

5. Which of the following is a key role of the Prime Minister?

- A. Supervision of ministries
- B. Chairing Cabinet meetings
- C. Distribution of ministries
- D. All of the above (D)

Explanation: The Prime Minister supervises ministries, chairs Cabinet meetings, distributes work, and makes final decisions in case of disagreements.

6. What limits the power of the Prime Minister in coalition governments?

- A. Judiciary control
- B. Media influence
- C. Need to accommodate coalition partners and party factions
- D. Intervention of the Governor (C)

Explanation: Coalition politics forces the Prime Minister to consult and adjust with coalition partners and groups within his party.

7. Who appoints other ministers in the Union government?

- A. The President, on advice of the Prime Minister
- B. The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- C. The Chief Justice of India
- D. The Election Commission (A)

Explanation: Other ministers are appointed by the President, but only on the advice of the Prime Minister.

8. Who are Cabinet Ministers?

- A. Ministers in charge of small departments
- B. Ministers in charge of important ministries, making collective decisions
- C. Ministers who assist Cabinet members
- D. Ministers without any portfolio (B)

Explanation: Cabinet Ministers handle key ministries, form the core decision-making body, and meet collectively to take final decisions.

9. Which statement describes the Council of Ministers?

- A. It usually has 60–80 members including Cabinet, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers
- B. It only includes Cabinet Ministers
- C. It is an advisory group of judges
- D. It is made up of governors of states (A)

Explanation: The Council of Ministers is a large body, including Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State (independent and assisting), usually numbering 60–80 members.

10. Why is Parliamentary Democracy called the Cabinet Form of Government?

- A. Because only the Prime Minister makes decisions
- B. Because decisions are made collectively by Cabinet Ministers and are binding on all
- C. Because only ministers of state decide policies
- D. Because it works without the legislature (B)

Explanation: Cabinet collectively makes decisions, and all ministers are bound to support them, even if they personally disagreed.