

## CHAPTER-4 | Working of Institutions

### QUIZ PART-03

1. Who appoints the Prime Minister in a Parliamentary Democracy?

- A. The Council of Ministers
- B. The Cabinet
- C. The President
- D. The Majority Party (C)

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

2. What is the main function of the permanent executive or civil services?

- A. To make policy decisions
- B. To represent the will of the people
- C. To assist the political executive in day-to-day administration
- D. To supervise the Prime Minister (C)

**Explanation:** Civil servants help in implementing policies and managing day-to-day administration under the guidance of the political executive.

3. Who has the final authority in case of disagreements between departments?

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

**Explanation:** The Prime Minister's decision is final in the case of inter-departmental disagreements.

4. What happens to ministers who are not members of Parliament when appointed?

- A. They serve for only 3 months
- B. They must resign immediately
- C. They must get elected within 6 months
- D. They are appointed as civil servants (C)

**Explanation:** Non-MPs appointed as ministers must get elected to either House of Parliament within 6 months.

5. Which category of ministers holds responsibility for important ministries and policy decisions?

- A. Ministers of State
- B. Cabinet Ministers
- C. Civil Servants
- D. Deputy Ministers (B)

**Explanation:** Cabinet Ministers are top-level leaders responsible for major ministries and key government decisions.

6. Who are the Ministers of State (Independent)?

- A. Officials under civil services
- B. Ministers without portfolios
- C. Ministers handling small ministries independently
- D. Judges assigned to ministries (C)

**Explanation:** These ministers manage small ministries on their own and are occasionally invited to cabinet meetings.

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

- A. Because it is led by judges
- B. Because decisions are made collectively by the Cabinet
- C. Because ministers are elected by courts
- D. Because the Cabinet controls elections (B)

**Explanation:** Decisions in such democracies are made by the Cabinet collectively, making it a Cabinet Form of Government.

8. What limits the power of the Prime Minister in recent years?

- A. Judicial appointments
- B. Coalition politics
- C. Economic policies
- D. Civil service rules (B)

**Explanation:** In coalition governments, the Prime Minister must consult and accommodate various groups, limiting his independent decision-making.

9. What is the main difference between political and permanent executives?

- A. Political executive is appointed for life
- B. Permanent executive has political authority
- C. Political executive is elected and makes final policy decisions
- D. Permanent executive decides laws (C)

**Explanation:** Political executives are elected, represent the people, and have the final say in decision-making, unlike the appointed permanent executives.

10. What power does the Prime Minister hold over other ministers?

- A. Can only advise them
- B. Has no control over them
- C. Can distribute, reassign, or dismiss them
- D. Needs presidential approval to control them (C)

**Explanation:** The Prime Minister has the authority to distribute work, reassign ministries, or dismiss ministers when needed.