

CHAPTER-4 | Working of Institutions

QUIZ-01

1. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?

- A. Chief Justice of India
- B. Lok Sabha Speaker
- C. President of India
- D. Rajya Sabha Chairperson (C)

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

2. What was the percentage of job reservations announced for SEBC in the 1990 Office Memorandum?

- A. 15%
- B. 22%
- C. 27%
- D. 30% (C)

Explanation: The Office Memorandum of 1990 reserved 27% of government jobs for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC).

3. Which body is responsible for implementing the Cabinet's decisions?

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Parliament
- C. Civil Servants
- D. Election Commission (C)

Explanation: Civil servants work under the political executive and implement policy decisions taken by the Cabinet.

4. What is the term used to describe the power of the courts to review laws and actions of the executive?

- A. Executive Review
- B. Legal Revision
- C. Judicial Review
- D. Court Procedure (C)

Explanation: Judicial Review allows the judiciary to check the constitutional validity of laws or executive actions.

5. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha?

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

Explanation: The President has the authority to dissolve the Lok Sabha, generally on the advice of the Prime Minister.

6. Which institution can reject a bill passed by the Lok Sabha?

- A. Rajya Sabha
- B. Supreme Court
- C. President
- D. None, only delay or return it (D)

Explanation: Neither Rajya Sabha nor President can permanently reject a bill passed by Lok Sabha; they can only delay or return it once.

7. Who chairs the Cabinet meetings in India?

- A. Home Minister
- B. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- C. Prime Minister
- D. President (C)

Explanation: The Prime Minister is the head of the Cabinet and chairs all Cabinet meetings.

8. What is the role of the President in passing laws?

- A. Make laws directly
- B. Sign bills passed by Parliament
- C. Modify laws before signing
- D. Send laws directly to the judiciary (B)

Explanation: A bill becomes a law only after the President signs it.

9. What is the minimum qualification for a person to become a minister?

- A. Must be a retired civil servant
- B. Must be a member of the judiciary
- C. Must be a member of Parliament or get elected within 6 months
- D. Must be a state governor (C)

Explanation: A person must be a Member of Parliament or get elected within six months of becoming a minister.

10. Which body settles disputes between states and union government?

- A. Election Commission
- B. Lok Sabha
- C. Judiciary
- D. Cabinet (C)

Explanation: The judiciary, especially the Supreme Court, settles disputes between state governments and the central government.