

Working of Institutions

Question 1.

Who is guardian of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Council of Ministers
- (d) Judiciary

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Judiciary

Judiciary. Because it has the power to implement the law amended and made by Parliament.

Question 2.

Who among the following is part of the political executive:

- (a) District Collector
- (b) Secretary of the ministry of Home Affairs
- (c) Home Minister
- (d) Director General of Police

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Home Minister

Home Minister. Others are the member incharge of other administration at various level.

Question 3.

Which of the following statements about the judiciary is false:

- (a) Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of the Supreme Court
- (b) Judiciary can strike down a law if it goes against the spirit of the Constitution
- (c) Judiciary is independent of the Executive
- (d) Any citizen can approach the court if his rights are violated.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of the Supreme Court
True, while b, c, and d are irrelevant according to judiciary.

Question 4.

What is the tenure of Lok Sabha?

- (a) Four years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Six years
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: (b) Five years
Five years.

Question 5.

How many members can President nominate for Lok Sabha?

- (a) 2 members
- (b) 12 members
- (c) 14 members
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 2 members
President can nominate 2 members to Lok Sabha.

Question 6.

How many members of Rajya Sabha are nominated by President?

- (a) 2 members
- (b) 12 members
- (c) 14 members
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 12 members
12 members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President. These members are chosen for their eminence in the field of art, literature, science, social service etc.

Question 7.

Whose accent is required for a passed bill to become law?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Vice-President
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) President
President.

Question 8.

Who appoints Prime Minister?

- (a) President
- (b) Ministers
- (c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: (a) President

The President appoints the leader of the majority party as the Prime Minister and invites him to form government.

Question 9.

Who acts as President if office of the President fall vacant?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Chief Justice
- (c) Vice President
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Vice President

Vice President.

Question 10.

Who has the power to issue ordinance in India?

- (a) President
- (b) Vice President
- (c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) President

President can issue ordinance when parliament is not in session.

Question 11.

Who appoints Chief Justice of Supreme Court?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Vice President
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) President

President appoints the chief Justice of Supreme Court and other judges and also the judges of High Courts with the help of Chief Justice.

Question 12.

Who is interpreter of constitution?

- (a) Parliament
- (b) President
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) None of these



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is final power to interpret the Constitution.

Question 13.

How many houses are there in Indian Parliament?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Two

Two, as fixed by the Constitutional expert, while framing the constitution of India.

Question 14.

What is the term tenure of Lok Sabha?

- (a) Three years
- (b) Four years
- (c) Five years
- (d) Six years

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Five years

Five years, Fixed by Law, but in political crisis it can be dissolved earlier on the advice of council of ministers.

Question 15.

Which is the permanent house of the Indian Parliament?

- (a) Rajya Sabha
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Both
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Rajya Sabha

Rajya Sabha decided by Constitutional expert.

Question 16.

How many members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years?

- (a) One fourth
- (b) One fifth
- (c) One third
- (d) Half



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) One third
1/3 rd, as the provision laid down in the Constitution of India.

Question 17.

What is the term of members of Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Three years
- (b) Four years
- (c) Five years
- (d) Six years

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Six years
Six years, as fixed by Constitutional expert, while framing the constitution.

Question 18.

Which house of Indian Parliament is more powerful?

- (a) Rajya Sabha
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Both have equal powers
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Lok Sabha
Lok Sabha, because it the more power in passing the money bill, amending the constitution of India, and as representative of all states.

Question 19.

What is term/tenure of President of India?

- (a) Three years
- (b) Four years
- (c) Five years
- (d) Six years

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Five years
Five years, as prescribed in the Constitution, but he can be removed from the office through the process of impeachment.

Question 20.

Who is the current Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Sh. A.B. Vajpeyee
- (b) Smt. Sonia Gandhi



- (c) Sh. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (d) Dr. Manmohan Singh

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Dr. Manmohan Singh
Dr. Manmohan Singh is the current Prime Minister of India.

Question 21.
Council of Minister is collectively responsible to:
(a) Lok Sabha
(b) President
(c) Supreme Court
(d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Lok Sabha
Lok Sabha.

Question 22.
Who is head of state in India?
(a) Prime Minister
(b) President
(c) Council of Ministers
(d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) President
President of India, he is the nominal head of the India state. All the administration in India is carried out on his name.

Question 23.
Who is head of Government in India?
(a) Prime Minister
(b) President
(c) Council of Ministers
(d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Prime Minister
Prime Minister of India.

Question 24.
Which is the highest court in India?
(a) Supreme Court

- (b) High Court
- (c) Session Court
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Supreme Court

Supreme Court. High Court and Session Court are highest court at state and district level respectively.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. The general bill can be introduced in any of the two houses.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. The Money bills are introduced in Rajya Sabha only.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent House.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. Legislature can have one house or two houses.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. The President is elected for 6 years.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. President appoints Prime Minister.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. Judicial Review means that the Supreme Court can examine the laws passed by the Parliament or Assemblies.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. The Supreme Court Judges have tenure till the age of 62 years.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. Parliament is guardian of Fundamental Rights.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

10. Prime Minister is the real executive of India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. Indian President is the Constitutional Head of the nation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. Prime Minister appoints the Attorney General of India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

13. The Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Fundamental Rights.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. President can declare National Emergency.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True



15. Lok Sabha is also known as Upper House.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

16. Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. If the President resigns from the post his duties are performed by Vice-President.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

18. Executive is a political institution consisting of representatives of the people, which make laws.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

19. Judiciary is answerable to executive on the legislature.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. In Parliamentary Democracy, the leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha can become Prime Minister.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

22. All members of the Rajya Sabha are not elected at one time.



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. 12 members of Anglo-Indian community are nominated to the Lok Sabha.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

24. If Prime Minister resigns, other ministers have to resign with him

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

25. Indian constitution has provided certain Fundamental Rights to the citizens.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

26. Public finances can be spent by executive only after sanction of the Parliament.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. President is the Leader of Lok Sabha and can recommend the dissolution of Lok Sabha

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column A	Column B
(a) Legislative Power	(i) The Parliament can control the Cabinet and Prime Minister by vote of no-confidence against them.
(b) Control over Executive	(ii) Parliament can remove the President from office through impeachment for any serious violation of constitution.
(c) Judicial Power	(iii) The Parliament can make laws on the subjects mentioned in Union List, Current List and Residuary



subjects.

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Legislative Power	(iii) The Parliament can make laws on the subjects mentioned in Union List, Current List and Residuary subjects.
(b) Control over Executive	(i) The Parliament can control the Cabinet and Prime Minister by vote of no-confidence against them.
(c) Judicial Power	(ii) Parliament can remove the President from office through impeachment for any serious violation of constitution.

2.

Column A	Column B
(a) Disputes between the Centre and States	(i) Appellate Jurisdiction
(b) Civil and Criminal cases power to	(ii) Judicial Review
(c) Examine a law passed by the Parliament	(iii) Original Jurisdiction

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Disputes between the Centre and States	(iii) Original Jurisdiction
(b) Civil and Criminal cases power to	(i) Appellate Jurisdiction
(c) Examine a law passed by the Parliament	(ii) Judicial Review

3.

Column A	Column B
(a) Prime Minister is	(i) Constitutional Head
(b) President of India is	(ii) Guardian of the Constitution
(c) Supreme Court is	(iii) Head of the Government

▼ Answer

Answer:



Column A	Column B
(a) Prime Minister is	(iii) Head of the Government
(b) President of India is	(i) Constitutional Head
(c) Supreme Court is	(ii) Guardian of the Constitution

4.

Column A	Column B
(a) Highest Court of a State	(i) Integrated/United
(b) Interpreter of Constitution	(ii) High Court
(c) Type of Indian Judicial System	(iii) Supreme Court

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Highest Court of a State	(ii) High Court
(b) Interpreter of Constitution	(iii) Supreme Court
(c) Type of Indian Judicial System	(i) Integrated/United

5.

Column A	Column B
(a) Leader of Council of Minister	(i) Prime Minister
(b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha	(ii) President
(c) Supreme Commander of Armed Forces	(iii) Vice-President

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Leader of Council of Minister	(i) Prime Minister
(b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha	(iii) Vice-President
(c) Supreme Commander of Armed Forces	(ii) President

6.

Column A	Column B
(a) Chief Advisor of President	(i) Lok Sabha



(b) Upper House of Parliament	(ii) Rajya Sabha
(c) Lower House of Parliament	(iii) Prime Minister

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Chief Advisor of President	(iii) Prime Minister
(b) Upper House of Parliament	(ii) Rajya Sabha
(c) Lower House of Parliament	(i) Lok Sabha

