

Chapter 9 Prime Minister & Council of Ministers

Instructions: Each question has four options, choose the correct answer.

1. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?

- (a) President
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Chief Justice of India

Answer: (a) President

2. The Prime Minister holds office during the pleasure of:

- (a) President
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Parliament
- (d) People

Answer: (a) President

3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to:

- (a) President
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Prime Minister

Answer: (b) Lok Sabha

4. Who allocates portfolios among ministers?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Chief Justice of India

Answer: (b) Prime Minister

5. The oath of office to the Prime Minister is administered by:

- (a) President
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Senior-most Minister

Answer: (a) President

6. The total number of ministers in the Council of Ministers (including PM) cannot exceed:

- (a) 10% of total members of Lok Sabha
- (b) 12% of total members of Lok Sabha
- (c) 15% of total members of Lok Sabha
- (d) 20% of total members of Lok Sabha

Answer: (c) 15% of total members of Lok Sabha

7. This provision regarding maximum number of ministers was added by which constitutional amendment?

- (a) 91st Amendment, 2003
- (b) 92nd Amendment, 2003
- (c) 93rd Amendment, 2005
- (d) 94th Amendment, 2006

Answer: (a) 91st Amendment, 2003

8. The Prime Minister must be a member of:

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
- (d) Parliament

Answer: (c) Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha

9. If the Prime Minister is not a member of Parliament, he must become one within:

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 6 months

(d) 1 year

Answer: (c) 6 months

10. Who presides over meetings of the Council of Ministers?

(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha

(d) Vice President

Answer: (b) Prime Minister

11. The Prime Minister is the:

(a) Head of State

(b) Head of Government

(c) Constitutional Head

(d) Ceremonial Head

Answer: (b) Head of Government

12. The Council of Ministers includes:

(a) Cabinet Ministers

(b) Ministers of State

(c) Deputy Ministers

(d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

13. Who is the chairman of NITI Aayog?

(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Finance Minister

(d) Cabinet Secretary

Answer: (b) Prime Minister

14. Who is the chairman of the National Development Council (NDC)?

(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Finance Minister

(d) Planning Commission Deputy Chairman

Answer: (b) Prime Minister

15. The resignation of the Prime Minister leads to:

(a) Resignation of entire Council of Ministers

(b) Resignation of concerned ministers only

(c) Dissolution of Lok Sabha

(d) Appointment of new Prime Minister by President

Answer: (a) Resignation of entire Council of Ministers

16. Who advises the President on appointment of the Attorney General?

(a) Prime Minister

(b) Council of Ministers

(c) Chief Justice of India

(d) Law Minister

Answer: (a) Prime Minister

17. The Prime Minister acts as the principal channel of communication between:

(a) President and Council of Ministers

(b) India and other countries

(c) Lok Sabha and people

(d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

18. Who recommends dissolution of Lok Sabha to the President?

(a) Prime Minister

(b) Council of Ministers

(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha

(d) Vice President

Answer: (a) Prime Minister

19. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha, which means:

- (a) All ministers must defend government policies
- (b) If one minister resigns, all must resign
- (c) If government loses confidence, all ministers must resign
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

Answer: (d) Both (a) and (c)

20. Who can remove a minister from office?

- (a) President on advice of Prime Minister
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Chief Justice of India

Answer: (a) President on advice of Prime Minister

21. The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by:

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Finance Minister

Answer: (b) Parliament

22. Who is the leader of the House in Lok Sabha?

- (a) Speaker
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Leader of Opposition

Answer: (b) Prime Minister

23. Who is the leader of the House in Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Vice President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Leader of Opposition
- (d) Minister nominated by PM

Answer: (d) Minister nominated by PM

24. Which of the following is NOT a power of the Prime Minister?

- (a) Appoint judges of Supreme Court
- (b) Allocate portfolios
- (c) Recommend dissolution of Lok Sabha
- (d) Advise President on key appointments

Answer: (a) Appoint judges of Supreme Court

25. The Council of Ministers is responsible for:

- (a) Formulation of policies
- (b) Execution of laws
- (c) Administration of the country
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

26. Who can ask a minister to resign?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Speaker
- (d) Chief Justice

Answer: (b) Prime Minister

27. A person who is not a member of Parliament can be appointed as minister for how long?

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 1 year

Answer: (c) 6 months

28. Who advises the President on summoning and proroguing sessions of Parliament?

- (a) Prime Minister

- (b) Council of Ministers
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (d) Both (a) and (b)

29. In coalition governments, the Prime Minister is usually from:

- (a) Largest party
- (b) Party with maximum MPs
- (c) As decided by coalition partners
- (d) As appointed by President

Answer: (c) As decided by coalition partners

30. Who is the chief coordinator of different ministries?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Cabinet Secretary
- (d) Home Minister

Answer: (b) Prime Minister

31. The Prime Minister is the chairman of:

- (a) National Integration Council
- (b) Inter-State Council
- (c) National Water Resources Council
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

32. Who is the head of the Cabinet?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Speaker
- (d) Vice President

Answer: (b) Prime Minister

33. The Cabinet is:

- (a) A constitutional body
- (b) Mentioned in Article 74
- (c) The inner circle of Council of Ministers
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (c) The inner circle of Council of Ministers

34. Who advises the President on proclamation of Emergency?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Council of Ministers
- (c) Cabinet
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (c) Cabinet

35. The first Prime Minister of India was:

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: (a) Jawaharlal Nehru

36. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Answer: (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

37. The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) functions under:

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Cabinet Secretariat

(d) Home Ministry

Answer: (a) Prime Minister

38. Who appoints the Cabinet Secretary?

(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Council of Ministers

(d) Home Minister

Answer: (b) Prime Minister

39. The Prime Minister can recommend the appointment of which of the following?

(a) Comptroller and Auditor General

(b) Chief Election Commissioner

(c) Chairman of UPSC

(d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

40. The Council of Ministers ceases to hold office when:

(a) Prime Minister resigns

(b) Council loses confidence of Lok Sabha

(c) Term of Lok Sabha expires

(d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

BREAKTHROUGH POINT