

CHAPTER-6 | The Parliamentary System : Legislature & Executive

QUIZ PART-01

1. What was the first major step taken by India after independence for self-governance?
 - A. Holding general elections
 - B. Building a new Parliament House
 - C. Drafting the Constitution
 - D. Appointing the Prime Minister (C)

Explanation: After independence, the first major step for self-governance was the drafting of the Constitution. It became the rulebook of the nation and laid down the basic principles for running the country.

2. Who directly elects the representatives to the Lok Sabha?
 - A. The President
 - B. The Prime Minister
 - C. The people
 - D. The Supreme Court (C)

Explanation: The people directly elect representatives to the Lok Sabha. These elected representatives are called Members of Parliament, and they represent the voice of the people.

3. Who forms the government at the Centre in India?
 - A. The President alone
 - B. The majority group of MPs
 - C. The Rajya Sabha only
 - D. The Governors of states (B)

Explanation: At the Centre, the majority group of Members of Parliament forms the government. This reflects the democratic principle that the government works with the consent of the people.

4. What is the old Parliament building now called?
 - A. Sansad Bhavan
 - B. Raj Bhavan
 - C. Samvidhan Sadan
 - D. Vidhan Sadan (C)

Explanation: The old Parliament building is now called Samvidhan Sadan. It was built in the 1920s and served as Parliament House for over 70 years.

5. Why was the new Parliament building constructed?
 - A. To replace elections
 - B. To meet growing space and capacity needs
 - C. To reduce the powers of Lok Sabha
 - D. To end the bicameral system (B)

Explanation: The new Parliament building was constructed to meet growing space and capacity needs. It also includes modern technology, safety features, sustainability, and efficiency.

6. Which of the following correctly states the three parts of the Indian Parliament?
 - A. President, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
 - B. Prime Minister, Lok Sabha, Supreme Court
 - C. President, Governors, Chief Ministers
 - D. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Election Commission (A)

Explanation: The Indian Parliament has three parts: the President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha. Together they form the Parliament of India.

7. Which House of Parliament is known as the House of the People?
 - A. Rajya Sabha
 - B. Lok Sabha
 - C. Vidhan Sabha
 - D. Legislative Council (B)

Explanation: The Lok Sabha is called the House of the People. It is the lower house of Parliament and its members are directly elected by the people.

8. What is meant by a bicameral system?
 - A. A system with one house
 - B. A system with two houses
 - C. A system with three branches
 - D. A system without elections (B)

Explanation: A bicameral system means a legislature with two houses. In India, these are the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

9. How are Rajya Sabha MPs elected?
 - A. Directly by the people
 - B. By the Prime Minister
 - C. Indirectly by an electoral college
 - D. By the Supreme Court (C)

Explanation: Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by an electoral college. This makes the Rajya Sabha different from the Lok Sabha, whose members are directly elected.

10. Why was the Rajya Sabha created in India?
 - A. To replace the Lok Sabha
 - B. To reduce the powers of the President
 - C. To represent states in a federal system
 - D. To conduct elections (C)

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha was created in the spirit of federalism so that states could be represented in Parliament. It helps balance national unity with local and regional interests.