

CHAPTER-6 | The Parliamentary System : Legislature & Executive

QUIZ PART-04

1. What is the first step in the normal parliamentary law-making procedure?
- Debate in Rajya Sabha
 - President's assent
 - Introduction of the Bill in Lok Sabha
 - Voting in Parliament (C)

Explanation: The law-making process begins when a bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha, which is known as the First Reading.

2. After a bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha, what usually happens next?
- It becomes a law immediately
 - It is sent directly to the President
 - It undergoes discussion and committee examination
 - It is cancelled automatically (C)

Explanation: After introduction, the bill is discussed and often examined by a parliamentary committee to study it in detail.

3. What happens after a bill is passed in the Lok Sabha?
- It is sent to the Supreme Court
 - It is sent to the Rajya Sabha
 - It becomes law immediately
 - It is sent to the Election Commission (B)

Explanation: After passing in the Lok Sabha, the bill is sent to the Rajya Sabha for debate and voting.

4. When does a bill officially become a law?
- After debate in Parliament
 - After approval by the Prime Minister
 - After the President's assent
 - After voting in Rajya Sabha (C)

Explanation: A bill becomes a law only after the President gives assent, after which it comes into force as an Act.

5. What type of bill deals with taxes and government spending?
- Constitutional Bill
 - Finance Bill
 - Money Bill (C)
 - Private Member Bill

Explanation: A Money Bill deals with financial matters such as taxes and government expenditure.

6. In which House of Parliament can a Money Bill be introduced?
- Rajya Sabha
 - Either House of Parliament
 - Lok Sabha only (C)
 - Supreme Court

Explanation: A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, and it requires the President's recommendation before introduction.

7. What is the main role of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers in governance?
- Conduct elections
 - Implement and enforce laws (B)
 - Write the Constitution
 - Appoint judges

Explanation: The Prime Minister and Council of Ministers implement and enforce the laws passed by Parliament and manage the day-to-day administration of the government.

8. To which House of Parliament is the Council of Ministers collectively responsible?
- Rajya Sabha
 - Supreme Court
 - Lok Sabha (C)
 - President

Explanation: The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, meaning it must retain the confidence of the Lok Sabha to remain in power.

9. Which parliamentary mechanism allows MPs to question ministers about policies and decisions?
- Adjournment Motion
 - Question Hour (B)
 - Zero Hour
 - Confidence Vote

Explanation: During Question Hour, Members of Parliament ask ministers questions about government policies and actions, ensuring accountability.

10. What is the purpose of parliamentary committees in the accountability process?
- Conduct elections
 - Review and examine government ministries (B)
 - Appoint ministers
 - Approve court decisions

Explanation: Parliamentary committees review the work of government ministries and examine policies, helping Parliament hold the executive accountable.