

CHAPTER-6 | The Parliamentary System : Legislature & Executive

QUIZ PART-03

1. Which of the following is not listed as a legislative function of Parliament in this chapter?
- Constitutional functions
 - Lawmaking
 - Executive accountability
 - Conducting court trials (D)

Explanation: Parliament performs constitutional functions, lawmaking, executive accountability, and financial accountability. Conducting court trials is the work of the judiciary, not Parliament.

2. Through which principle does Parliament help enable parliamentary democracy in India?
- Judicial review
 - Universal adult suffrage
 - Military rule
 - Emergency powers (B)

Explanation: The chapter states that Parliament upholds the core values of the Constitution, including enabling parliamentary democracy through universal adult suffrage.

3. Parliament helps uphold which of the following by framing laws and policies?
- Only Fundamental Rights
 - Only Directive Principles of State Policy
 - Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
 - Only state laws (C)

Explanation: Parliament upholds both Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy through laws and policies.

4. What is the first form of a proposed law before it becomes an Act?
- Gazette
 - Amendment
 - Bill
 - Clause (C)

Explanation: A proposed law is first prepared as a Bill. After discussion, approval, and passing, it becomes an Act and is enforced as law.

5. What does the term "bill" mean in Parliament?
- A law already in force
 - A draft of a proposed law
 - A court judgement
 - A government notice only (B)

Explanation: A bill is a draft of a proposed law that must be approved by Parliament before it can become law.

6. Which Act is used in the chapter as an example of lawmaking by Parliament?
- Right to Information Act, 2005
 - Right to Education Act, 2009
 - Forest Rights Act, 2006
 - Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (B)

Explanation: The chapter uses the Right to Education Act, 2009 as an example to explain how a bill becomes an Act.

7. Which Constitutional Amendment added Article 21A related to free and compulsory education?
- 42nd Amendment
 - 44th Amendment
 - 73rd Amendment
 - 86th Amendment (D)

Explanation: The 86th Constitutional Amendment, 2002 added Article 21A, which provided free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14 years.

8. According to the chapter, education in the 1990s was declared part of which right?
- Right to Equality
 - Right to Life
 - Right to Freedom
 - Right against Exploitation (B)

Explanation: The chapter explains that in the 1990s, education was declared part of the Right to Life, which strengthened the case for the Right to Education.

9. What is a Standing Committee?
- A temporary group of judges
 - A permanent committee of MPs that examines government work
 - A special election body
 - A state-level cabinet group (B)

Explanation: A Standing Committee is a permanent committee consisting of MPs. It scrutinises government activities, makes recommendations, and asks questions about actions taken by the government.

10. What is the function of the Gazette in the lawmaking process?
- It debates the bill
 - It appoints MPs
 - It officially announces legal documents and information
 - It replaces the President's assent (C)

Explanation: The Gazette is an official government publication that announces legal documents and official information after the lawmaking process is completed.