# The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

## Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. India's Parliament consists of the President, the Lok Sabha and the:
   **(a)** Vidhan Sabha **(b)** Council of Ministers
   **(c)** Supreme Court **(d)** Rajya Sabha

2. At the state level, the counterpart of the Prime Minister is:
   **(a)** the Chief Minister **(b)** the Chief Justice
   **(c)** the Speaker **(d)** the Vidhan Parishad

3. What is meant by "Money Bill"?
   **(a)** a permanent committee of MPs that checks bills and government work
   **(b)** having one house
   **(c)** a draft of a proposed law
   **(d)** a bill on taxes and spending, started only in the Lok Sabha

4. As the book describes it, under which head does "public health" fall?
   **(a)** Preamble **(b)** Union List
   **(c)** State List **(d)** Directive Principles

5. Which of these states has a two-house (bicameral) legislature?
   **(a)** Punjab **(b)** Assam **(c)** Rajasthan **(d)** Karnataka

6. The 1st Lok Sabha (1952–57) had 677 sittings and the 10th Lok Sabha (1991–96) had 423. How many more sittings did the 1st Lok Sabha (1952–57) have?
   **(a)** 254 sittings **(b)** 354 sittings **(c)** 1,100 sittings **(d)** 264 sittings

7. Parliament usually sits 6 hours a day during a session. How many hours are scheduled for 14 sittings?
   **(a)** 20 hours **(b)** 70 hours **(c)** 84 hours **(d)** 90 hours

8. A House was scheduled to sit 160 hours but worked at 65% productivity. How many hours did it actually work?
   **(a)** 1,040 hours **(b)** 56 hours **(c)** 104 hours **(d)** 109 hours

## Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is federalism?

**10.** Name the state-level counterpart of (a) the Rajya Sabha (b) the President

**11.** Explain each term: (a) Gazette (b) federalism

**12.** Union, State or Concurrent List, as the book describes it? (a) education (b) public health

**13.** The 13th Lok Sabha (1999–2004) had 14 sessions and 356 sittings; the 10th Lok Sabha (1991–96) had 16 sessions and 423 sittings. About how many sittings per session did each have, to the nearest whole number?

**14.** A bill needs more than half of the members present and voting. If 333 members are present and all vote, (a) what is the least number of "yes" votes needed? (b) Which House must pass it next, and who signs it into law?

**15.** The RTE Act came into force in 2009, seven years after Article 21A was added. (a) In which year was Article 21A added? (b) How many years before 2055 did the RTE Act come in?

**16.** Is the legislature of each state one house or two? (a) Kerala (b) Telangana

## Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

**17.** Describe how a Bill becomes an Act.

**18.** Match each with its meaning: (a) Question Hour (b) Gazette (c) bill. Choose from: a draft of a proposed law; the official publication announcing laws; time when MPs question ministers.

**19.** A session was scheduled for 170 hours. (a) At 35% productivity, how many hours were worked? (b) How many were lost? (c) Give two reasons time is lost in Parliament, and why it matters.

**20.** Compare the Union and state governments using the Rajya Sabha / the Vidhan Parishad and the Lok Sabha / the Vidhan Sabha. What does each do?

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# Answer key

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| Q | Answer | Working |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **(d) Rajya Sabha** | — |
| 2 | **(a) the Chief Minister** | — |
| 3 | **(d) a bill on taxes and spending, started only in the Lok Sabha** | — |
| 4 | **(c) State List** | — |
| 5 | **(d) Karnataka** | — |
| 6 | **(a) 254 sittings** | 677 − 423 |
| 7 | **(c) 84 hours** | 6 × 14 |
| 8 | **(c) 104 hours** | 65% of 160 |
| 9 | **Power shared between the centre, the states and local governments, balancing national unity and local needs.** | — |
| 10 | **(a) the Vidhan Parishad (b) the Governor** | — |
| 11 | **(a) the official publication announcing laws (b) power shared between centre, states and local governments** | — |
| 12 | **(a) Concurrent List (b) State List** | — |
| 13 | **about 25 and about 26** | 356 ÷ 14; 423 ÷ 16 |
| 14 | **(a) 167 (b) the other House; the President gives assent** | half of 333 is 166.5; the next whole number above it is 167 |
| 15 | **(a) 2002 (b) 46 years** | 2009 − 7; 2055 − 2009 |
| 16 | **(a) one house (unicameral) (b) two houses (bicameral)** | — |
| 17 | **It is introduced in either House, read and perhaps sent to a committee, discussed clause by clause, voted on, passed by the other House, signed by the President and published in the Gazette.** | — |
| 18 | **(a) time when MPs question ministers (b) the official publication announcing laws (c) a draft of a proposed law** | — |

| Q | Answer | Working |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | **(a) 59.5 hours (b) 110.5 hours (c) Disruptions and absenteeism; less time is left to debate laws and question the government.** | 35% of 170 |
| 20 | **the Rajya Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad; the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha: the President and Governor are formal heads, the Prime Minister and Chief Minister lead the government, and the lower houses make laws and hold the government accountable.** | — |