

MP TET Varg 2 Secondary Teacher Social Science

Q1. Which political theory emphasizes the importance of economic structures in shaping political and social institutions?

- (a) Liberalism
- (b) Socialism
- (c) Marxism
- (d) Conservatism

Q2. Which political concept is defined by the ability of a state to determine its own governance without external interference?

- (a) Autonomy
- (b) Sovereignty
- (c) Independence
- (d) Self-determination

Q3. Consider the following statements with reference to Legislative Council:

1. Legislative council can reject finance bill but not money bills.
2. It ensures diverse perspectives in decision-making for balanced representation.
3. Legislative Council has limited powers compared to Legislative Assembly.

How many of the above statement is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Q4. The Supreme Court of India enjoys

- (a) original jurisdiction
- (b) advisory jurisdiction
- (c) appellate jurisdiction
- (d) All of the above

Q5. After which five year plan, "the Rolling Plan" was implemented ?

- (a) Fifth five year plan
- (b) Seventh five year plan
- (c) Fourth five year plan
- (d) Ninth five year plan

Q6. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- I. Russian Revolution
- II. Chinese economic liberalization
- III. Independence of Indian and Pakistan
- IV. Washington Consensus

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- (a) I, III, II, IV
 - (b) III, I, II, IV
 - (c) I, IV, III, II
 - (d) III, I, IV, II

Q7. Which one of the following amendments was passed during the emergency

- (a) 45th Amendment
- (b) 50th Amendment
- (c) 47th Amendment
- (d) 42nd Amendment

Q8. The court language of the Delhi Sultanate was

- (a) Persian
- (b) Urdu
- (c) Hindi
- (d) Arabic

Q9. The Harappan city of Dholavira was divided into how many parts?

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 3
- (d) 5

Q10. The retreating Monsoon gives rainfall to

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Goa
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Maharashtra

Q11. Article 39A of the Constitution of India gives the idea of:

- (a) Right to work, to education, and to public assistance in certain cases
- (b) Provisions for just and humane conditions of work
- (c) Living wage, etc., for workers
- (d) Equal justice and free legal aid

Q12. In which of the following climate types dead vegetation is rapidly oxidized leaving very low humus content in the soil?

- (a) Tundra climate
- (b) Temperate type climate
- (c) Humid tropical and equatorial climates
- (d) Arid or semi-arid climate zones

Q13. The ritual Hiranya-Garba performed by Rashtrakuta chief is

- (a) To enlarge the kingdom
- (b) To rebirth as Kshatriya
- (c) For the birth of son
- (d) None of the above

Q14. Who among the following rulers of mediaeval Gujarat surrendered Diu to the Portuguese?

- (a) Ahmad Shah
- (b) Mahmud Begarha
- (c) Bahadur Shah
- (d) Muhammad Shah

Q15. Prior to India, which country introduced Five-Year Plans for policy-making purposes?

- (a) Great Britain
- (b) Germany
- (c) The US
- (d) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Q16. Which among the following was the primary outcome of the liberalisation and privatisation initiatives under the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1991 ?

- (a) Fiscal policy reforms
- (b) Monetary policy reforms
- (c) Globalisation
- (d) None of these

Q17. Which of the following was the correct ascending order of administration units of the Rashtrakuta dynasty?

- (a) Bhukti > Rashtra > Vishaya
- (b) Bhukti > Vishaya > Rashtra
- (c) Gana > Bhukti > Desha
- (d) Vishaya > Bhukti > Rashtra

Q18. Select the correct alternative on the basis of the given statements on the cities of Harappan civilisation.

Statement I: Most of the Harappan cities were divided into two parts: Higher Town and Lower Town.

Statement II: The archaeologists describe the lower part of the towns as Citadel.

- (a) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is true.
- (b) Only Statement I is true.
- (c) Only Statement II is true.
- (d) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

Q19. Which article says “There shall be a parliament “of India ?

- (a) Article 55
- (b) Article 88
- (c) Article 71
- (d) Article 79

Q20. Which of the following physical divisions of India is densely populated?

- (a) The North Indian Plains
- (b) The islands
- (c) The Himalayan Range
- (d) The Thar Desert

Q21. Which one of the following is the oldest approach of political theory?

- (a) Philosophical Approach
- (b) Legal Approach
- (c) Historical Approach
- (d) Institutional Approach

Q22. Which of the following theorists introduced the concept of "governmentality" to describe the art of governing beyond traditional notions of state power?

- (a) Michel Foucault
- (b) Jürgen Habermas
- (c) Max Weber
- (d) Antonio Gramsci

Q23. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in the Indian Constitution are:

- (a) Enforceable in a court of law
- (b) Non-justiciable and non-enforceable
- (c) Enforceable only by the President of India
- (d) Enforceable only by the Supreme Court of India

Q24. Which Article of Indian Constitution empowers Indian Parliament to amend the constitution?

- (a) Article 368
- (b) Article 252
- (c) Article 254
- (d) Article 256

Q25. _____ is a type of water collection system found in Madhya Pradesh.

- (a) Bundhis
- (b) Kattas
- (c) Surangams
- (d) Kulhs

Q26. Match the following –

List 1

1. Birth
2. Enlightenment
3. First teaching
4. Death

List 2

- A. Sarnath
- B. Bodh Gaya
- C. Lumbini
- D. Kushinagar
- E. Nalanda

- (a) 1-C, 2- B, 3-A, 4- D
- (b) 1- D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B
- (c) 1-A, 2- C, 3-B, 4- E
- (d) 1-B, 2- D, 3-E, 4-A

Q27.is an epic poem by Asvaghosa, which narrates the life of Buddha from his birth till the time he attained Nirvana

- (a) Buddhacharitra
- (b) Arthashastra
- (c) Kiratarjuniya
- (d) Shishupala Vadha

Q28. Which of the following statements regarding the rivers of South India is correct?

- (a) The Narmada river is flowing south of the Satpura Range.
- (b) The Tapi River is flowing south of the Satpura Range.
- (c) The Narmada is passing between the Vindhya and the Satpura Range.
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q29. Which of the following statements relating to iron and steel industry is not correct?

- (a) It is called as basic industry.
- (b) It is called as light industry.
- (c) It is located in the areas of proximity of raw materials.
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Q30. The “question hour” in the Parliament ensures _____.

- (a) Executive accountability towards legislature.
- (b) Judicial independence from legislature.
- (c) Legislative control over judiciary.
- (d) Judicial cooperation with the legislature.

Solutions

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Marxism emphasizes the role of economic structures in shaping political and social institutions, advocating for a classless society.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sovereignty implies full control over domestic and foreign affairs.

It is a core principle of international law.

Sovereignty ensures a state's authority is recognized by others.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. Statement 1 is incorrect- The Legislative Council in India has the power to recommend amendments to a finance bill, but it cannot reject it outright. Money bills, on the other hand, cannot be introduced or even discussed in the Legislative Council. They must be passed directly by the Legislative Assembly.

Statement 2 is correct- The Legislative Council ensures diverse perspectives by incorporating representatives from various regions or constituencies. This inclusive approach aims to consider a broad spectrum of opinions, fostering balanced representation and enhancing the democratic decision-making process within the legislative framework.

Statement 3 is correct- While the Legislative Council can discuss and recommend amendments to bills, it ultimately cannot pass legislation on its own. The power to enact laws rests with the Legislative Assembly. Additionally, the Legislative Council cannot vote on non-financial matters like confidence motions or no-confidence motions.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. S.C enjoy Original Jurisdiction, writ jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction, advisory jurisdiction, a court of record and power of judicial review.

Advisory Jurisdiction: Often invoked in complex legal matters, such as interpretation of treaties or disputes involving large-scale public interest.

Original Jurisdiction: Excludes certain matters, such as interstate water disputes (handled by tribunals).

Appellate Jurisdiction: Extends to cases certified by High Courts, constitutional matters, and cases requiring special leave.

The Supreme Court also has special powers under Article 142 to pass orders to do "complete justice" in a case.

The Supreme Court was established on January 28, 1950, and is located in New Delhi.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. After the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974–1979), the Rolling Plan was introduced. The Rolling Plan (1978–1980) was implemented during the Janata Party government. This concept, introduced by the Janta government under Morarji Desai, aimed for flexibility in planning by revising plans annually based on changing conditions and requirements.

Important Key Points:

The Fifth Five-Year Plan focused on poverty eradication (Garibi Hatao) and self-reliance.

The Rolling Plan replaced the traditional five-year approach with an adaptive planning method.

The plan was short-lived and ended with the return of the Sixth Five-Year Plan under the Congress government in 1980.

Key challenges included political instability and economic fluctuations.

The concept was inspired by Western economic planning models.

Knowledge Booster:

Seventh Five-Year Plan(1985–1990) emphasized productivity, employment, and social justice.

Fourth Five-Year Plan(1969–1974) focused on growth with stability.

Ninth Five-Year Plan(1997–2002) targeted inclusive development.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct chronological order of the events is: Russian Revolution (1917), Independence of India and Pakistan (1947), Chinese economic liberalization (1978), and the Washington Consensus (1989). This sequence highlights significant geopolitical and economic shifts over the 20th century.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. The answer is (d). The 42nd Amendment was passed during the Emergency.

The 42nd Amendment, officially known as The Constitution 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, was enacted during the Emergency (25 June 1975 – 21 March 1977) by the Indian National Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi. Hence, Option (d) is correct.

This amendment brought about the most widespread changes to the Constitution in its history. Owing to its size, it is nicknamed the Mini-Constitution.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Persian.

During the Delhi Sultanate, the rise of Persian speaking people to the throne naturally lead to the spread of the Persian language in India. Amir Khusrav was a noted writer of the period, who was one of the 1st writers to write Persian literature about events concerning India. It was the official language & soon literary works in the language began to appear.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer: (c) 3

Explanation: The Harappan city of Dholavira, located in present-day Gujarat, was uniquely planned and divided into three distinct parts:

1. The Citadel: The fortified upper town, likely occupied by the ruling class.
2. The Middle Town: The area for administrative and commercial activities.
3. The Lower Town: The residential area for the common people.

Key Facts (Exam-Oriented):

- Dholavira is one of the largest and most prominent Harappan sites in India.
- It is located in the Rann of Kutch, Gujarat, and was discovered in 1967-68 by archaeologist J.P. Joshi.
- The city was divided into three parts: Citadel, Middle Town, and Lower Town.
- Dholavira is known for its sophisticated water conservation system, including reservoirs and stepwells.
- It has a large inscription made of 10 signs, considered one of the earliest examples of writing in the region.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. Around September, with the sun fast retreating south, the northern land mass of the Indian subcontinent begins to cool off rapidly. With this air pressure begins to build over northern India, the Indian Ocean and its surrounding atmosphere still holds its heat. This causes cold wind to sweep down from the Himalayas and Indo Gangetic Plain towards the vast spans of the Indian Ocean south of the Deccan peninsula. This is known as the Northeast Monsoon or Retreating Monsoon.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Answer: (d) Equal justice and free legal aid

Explanation: Article 39A of the Indian Constitution mandates the state to promote justice on the basis of equal opportunities and provide free legal aid to ensure that justice is not denied to any citizen due to economic or other disabilities. This is a directive under the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) and aims at reducing inequalities in accessing justice, thus strengthening the rule of law.

Information Booster:

- Article 39A was introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.
- It emphasizes providing free legal aid to economically weaker sections of society.
- It directs the state to ensure that the legal system promotes justice based on equal opportunity.
- Legal aid schemes in India, like those implemented by NALSA (National Legal Services Authority), stem from Article 39A.
- Right to work, to education, and to public assistance in certain cases: Covered under Article 41, not Article 39A.
- Provisions for just and humane conditions of work: Covered under Article 42, relating to labor welfare and maternity relief.
- Living wage, etc., for workers: Covered under Article 43, focusing on living wages and a decent standard of life for workers.
- Equal justice and free legal aid: Correct answer; ensures justice for all, irrespective of economic or social disadvantages, under the DPSP framework.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. Intensity of bacterial activity shows up differences between soils of cold and warm climates. Humus accumulates in cold climates as bacterial growth is slow. With undecomposed organic matter because of low bacterial activity, layers of peat develop in subarctic and tundra climates. In humid tropical and equatorial climates, bacterial growth and action is intense and dead vegetation is rapidly oxidized leaving very low humus content in the soil. Further, bacteria and other soil organisms take gaseous nitrogen from the air and convert it into a chemical form that can be used by plants. This process is known as nitrogen fixation.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dantidurga performed the hiranya-garbha ritual with the help of Brahmanas. It demonstrated his rebirth as a Kshatriya.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bahadur Shah, the ruler of medieval Gujarat, surrendered Diu to the Portuguese. Gujarat's strategic importance as a center of trade and learning was pronounced during the Mughal Empire's rule, with the decline of the Mughals leading to a volatile period of sovereignty over the region.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct Ans is (d) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The concept of Five-Year Plans was first introduced by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) under the leadership of Joseph Stalin in 1928. These plans were designed to achieve rapid industrialization, economic growth, and modernization of the economy through centralized planning. The success of this model in the USSR inspired other nations, including India, to adopt similar approaches for economic development.

Information Booster:

- India's First Five-Year Plan: Implemented in 1951, inspired by the Soviet model, focusing on agriculture and rural development.
- The Soviet Five-Year Plans emphasized heavy industries like steel, coal, and machinery, contributing significantly to their economic expansion.
- Five-Year Plans were a hallmark of centralized economic planning in socialist and planned economies.
- In India, the Planning Commission was established in 1950 to oversee the implementation of these plans.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) Globalisation.

- The New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced in 1991 in India aimed to liberalize the economy, leading to the removal of many restrictions on foreign investments and trade.
- Globalization refers to the process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale.
- The NEP opened Indian markets to the global economy, encouraging foreign investments, international trade, and technological advancements.
- This led to a significant increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, enhanced competitiveness, and greater integration of the Indian economy with the global market.
- Globalization under NEP helped India achieve higher growth rates, expand its export base, and improve the quality of goods and services produced in the country.

Important Key Points:

- NEP 1991 marked the shift from a mixed economy to a more market-driven economy.
- Deregulation of industries and reduction in import tariffs were key aspects of NEP.
- It led to the establishment of new industries and the modernization of existing ones.
- There was a significant increase in foreign exchange reserves.
- The service sector, particularly IT and software services, saw substantial growth.
- Employment opportunities and infrastructure development improved.

Knowledge Booster:

- Fiscal policy reforms: These include measures to improve government revenue collection and reduce public debt. However, they were not the primary outcome of NEP 1991.
- Monetary policy reforms: These are measures to control the supply of money in the economy, typically managed by the central bank (RBI). While important, they were not the primary focus of NEP.
- None of these: This option is incorrect as globalization was indeed the primary outcome of the NEP 1991.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is option (A) Bhukti > Rashtra > Vishaya

Bhukti (the smallest administrative unit, roughly equivalent to a district)

Rashtra (a larger region or division)

Vishaya (a broader territorial unit, often considered a province or a group of Rastras)

Information Booster :-

The Rashtrakutas originated in the Deccan Plateau and are believed to have initially been vassals of the Chalukyas of Badami.

The dynasty was known for its military prowess, administrative capabilities, and cultural contributions.

The dynasty also built several temples and religious institutions, both for Hindus and Jains.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Only Statement I is true.

• Statement I: Most of the Harappan cities were indeed divided into two parts: a higher town, known as the Citadel, and a lower town. The Citadel was generally located on a raised area and contained important structures such as granaries, administrative buildings, and religious structures.

• Statement II: This statement is incorrect because the archaeologists describe the higher part of the towns as the Citadel, not the lower part. The lower part of the town was where the residential and commercial areas were located.

Information Booster:

• Harappan Civilisation: Also known as the Indus Valley Civilisation, it was one of the world's earliest urban civilisations, flourishing around 2500 BCE to 1900 BCE in the northwestern regions of South Asia.

• Citadel: The raised area, often fortified, which housed important buildings and served as a hub for administration and storage.

• Lower Town: The lower area of the city, which was typically laid out in a grid pattern with well-planned streets and drainage systems, and housed the majority of the population.

• Notable Cities: Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa, Dholavira, and Kalibangan are among the major cities excavated, revealing advanced urban planning and architecture.

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is d, Article 79.

As per Article 79 of the Constitution of India, the Council of the Parliament of the Union consists of the president and two houses known as the Council of States and the House of the People.

Information booster-

• Article 55: As far as practicable, there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of the different States at the election of the President.

• Article 88: Rights of Ministers and Attorney General in respects houses every minister and the attorney general of India shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceeding of either house.

• Article 71 : The election of a person as President or Vice President shall not be called in question on the ground of the existence of any vacancy for whatever reason among the members of the electoral college electing him.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) The North Indian Plains

The North Indian Plains, also known as the Indo-Gangetic Plains, are one of the most densely populated regions in India and the world. This region extends from Punjab in the west to West Bengal in the east and is characterized by its fertile alluvial soil which is replenished annually by the extensive river systems of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and their tributaries.

Key factors contributing to high population density in the North Indian Plains:

1. **Fertility of Soil:** The fertile alluvial soils of the plains are ideal for agriculture, which supports intensive farming and a variety of crops such as wheat, rice, and sugarcane. This agricultural productivity supports and sustains a large population.
2. **Flat Terrain:** The flat and even terrain facilitates the construction of infrastructure, including roads and railways, more efficiently than mountainous or irregular terrain. This makes the area more accessible and suitable for urban and industrial development, attracting more people to live in the region.
3. **Water Resources:** The presence of numerous rivers ensures ample water supply, not just for agriculture but also for drinking and other domestic uses, supporting a high population density.
4. **Historical and Cultural Significance:** The region has been the center of major historical, cultural, and political developments in India's history, which has led to the establishment of numerous cities and towns over centuries. Cities like Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, and Kolkata are part of this plain and are among the most populous cities in India.

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Philosophical Approach is considered the oldest approach to political theory. This approach is rooted in the tradition of ancient philosophers like Plato and Aristotle, who sought to address fundamental questions about the nature of justice, the ideal state, and the role of individuals within society. It emphasizes normative and speculative inquiry into political concepts, values, and ethical standards, aiming to provide insights into how politics should ideally function.

Key details:

1. Plato's works like *The Republic* and Aristotle's *Politics* are foundational texts of the philosophical approach.
2. It deals with abstract principles such as justice, equality, freedom, and rights.
3. This approach prioritizes ethical and normative considerations over empirical analysis.
4. Philosophical reasoning is used to evaluate political structures and behaviors.
5. It often overlaps with moral philosophy and examines the ethical underpinnings of political ideologies.

Information Booster

- Philosophical inquiry remains central to many debates in modern political theory, including human rights, democracy, and social justice.
- The approach laid the foundation for subsequent methodologies in political science and theory.
- Contemporary scholars like John Rawls (justice theory) and Amartya Sen (capability approach) extend the legacy of this tradition.
- Critics argue that the philosophical approach lacks practical applicability and empirical grounding compared to modern scientific approaches.
- The approach contrasts with behavioral, institutional, and empirical methodologies, which emphasize observation and data-driven analysis.

S22. Ans.(a)

Sol. Michel Foucault introduced the concept of "governmentality" to describe the art of governing beyond traditional notions of state power. Foucault's idea of governmentality encompasses a range of practices and strategies that governments use to produce citizens who act in accordance with desired norms and regulations.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in the Indian Constitution are non-justiciable and non-enforceable in a court of law. Unlike fundamental rights, which are justiciable and can be enforced by the courts, the DPSPs are not legally enforceable.

- The DPSPs are included in Part IV (Articles 36-51) of the Indian Constitution and provide guidelines and principles for the state in governance, promoting social justice, and achieving socio-economic objectives.
- While they are not legally enforceable, they serve as moral and political directives for the state to strive towards.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Article 368 of the Constitution of India grants constituent power to make formal amendments and empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution by way of addition, variation or repeal of any provision according to the procedure laid down therein, which is different from the procedure for ordinary legislation.

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (a) Bundhis

Bundhis:

Bundhis are traditional water collection and conservation systems commonly found in Madhya Pradesh. These structures help in collecting and storing rainwater, which can be utilized for agricultural and domestic purposes.

Information booster:

Kattas:

Kattas are temporary check dams constructed in Karnataka to store water.

Kulhs:

Kulhs are water channels used for irrigation in Himachal Pradesh.

Surangams:

Surangams are a traditional method of water harvesting found in Kerala, involving tunnels to tap groundwater.

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is a , 1-C, 2- B, 3-A, 4- D.

The correct match is, Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment in Bodh Gaya, it is located in Bihar, the day Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment is celebrated as Buddha Purnima, the exact date is based on the Asian calendar and is primarily celebrated in Baisakh month, birth: Lumbini, death: Kushinagar, first teaching: Sarnath.

Information booster-

- Enlightenment is a state of complete understanding and complete compassion. The Buddha remained on Earth to communicate his insight to others. He attained enlightenment around the age of 35 and did not die until he was 80. This is called nirvana with remainder, as his body remained on Earth.
- Buddhism founded in the late 5th century B.C.E by Siddhartha Gautama, is an important religion in most of the countries of Asia.

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is a, Buddhacharitra.

Buddhacharitra is an epic poem by Asvaghose, which narrates the life of Buddha from his birth till the time he attained Nirvana.

Information booster-

- Arthashastra: Arthashastra was written by Kautilya or Chanakya. he was an ancient Indian Polymath who was active as a teacher, author, strategist, philosopher, economist and royal advisor.
- Kiratarjuniya: Kiratarjuniya is an epic poem by Bharavi, written in Sanskrit. It was written in the 6th century AD. It expands upon a minor episode in the Vana Parva of Mahabharata.
- Shishupala Vadha: The Shishupala Vadha is a work of classical Sanskrit poetry composed by Magha in the 7th or 8th century, It is an epic poem in 20 Sargas of about 1800 highly ornate stanzas and is considered one of the five Sanskrit Mahakavyas.

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct statement regarding the rivers of South India is (d) More than one of the above. The Tapi River is flowing south of the Satpura Range.

The Narmada is passing between the Vindhya and the Satpura Range.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. Iron and steel industry is not known as light industry, it is heavy industry.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. Question Hour is a significant part of the Parliamentary proceedings in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. It is the first hour of a sitting session of the Parliament, during which members of Parliament (MPs) can ask questions to the government ministers (executive) about the functioning of their departments. These questions can be about policies, decisions, or any other government-related issues. The ministers are obligated to answer the questions either orally or in writing, ensuring transparency and accountability of the executive to the legislature. Question Hour in the Parliament is a mechanism to ensure that the executive (government ministers) remains accountable to the legislature (Parliament) for its actions and policies. It strengthens executive accountability and promotes transparency by allowing MPs to ask questions and receive direct answers from ministers.

Information Booster:

- Types of Questions: During Question Hour, MPs can ask three types of questions: Starred Questions, which require an oral answer; Unstarred Questions, which receive a written reply; and Short Notice Questions, which are asked on urgent matters with less notice.
- Starred Questions: MPs can ask supplementary questions after the answer is given in the case of Starred Questions, allowing for further scrutiny of the government's actions.

• Question Hour Importance: This practice ensures that the government is responsive to the issues raised by the Parliament and fosters legislative oversight.

Additional Knowledge:

• Executive Accountability : This is a key feature of parliamentary democracies where the government must justify its policies and actions to elected representatives.

• Legislative Oversight : Question Hour allows Parliament to exercise oversight over the executive's activities, ensuring that the government's work aligns with public interests.

