

Chp-6 The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive

Answer Key

GEAR UP

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1. It is the building where Members of Parliament meet to discuss, debate and pass laws for the country.
2. The President is the Head of the State and an integral part of Parliament who gives assent to laws passed by Parliament.
3. The Prime Minister is the real executive head who leads the government and the Council of Ministers.
4. It is the Lower House of Parliament whose members are directly elected by the people.
5. It is the Upper House of Parliament that represents the states and union territories and provides continuity.
6. It is used to collect votes during elections and is important for ensuring people's participation in democracy.
7. It is occupied by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha who maintains order and conducts proceedings.

PROGRESS MILESTONE

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (✓) | 2. (✓) | 3. (✓) | 4. (✗) | 5. (✓) |
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I AM A CITIZEN

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1. As a citizen, I have the right to vote and express my views.
2. As a citizen, I must follow the Constitution and laws of the country.
3. I can participate in governance by voting and engaging in public discussions.
4. If I want a law to change, I can raise the issue through representatives or public forums.

PROGRESS MILESTONE

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1. Universal Adult Franchise
2. Rajya Sabha
3. Executive accountability
4. Comptroller and Auditor General
5. Federalism

LET US PRACTISE

PAGES 123–124

- A. 1. (b) Supreme Court
2. (c) House of the People
3. (b) Members of State Legislative Assemblies
4. (b) Prime Minister
- B. 1. States

3. Rajya Sabha
 4. Lok Sabha
- C.**
1. The main function of Parliament is to make laws for the country.
 2. A bicameral legislature means a legislature with two Houses.
 3. The term of the Lok Sabha is five years.
 4. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President of India.
- D.**
1. The Indian Parliament is called a bicameral legislature because it has two Houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
 2. The main functions of the Lok Sabha are as follows:
 - (i) It makes laws along with the Rajya Sabha.
 - (ii) It controls the Executive through debates and questions.
 - (iii) It approves the Union Budget and financial bills.
 - (iv) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to it.
 3. The role of the President in Parliament can be explained as follows:
 - (i) The President is a part of Parliament.
 - (ii) No bill becomes a law without the President's assent.
 - (iii) The President summons and prorogues Parliament.
 - (iv) The President addresses Parliament at the beginning of a session.
 4. The significance of Question Hour can be explained as follows:
 - (i) It allows Members of Parliament to question ministers.
 - (ii) It ensures executive accountability.
 - (iii) It promotes transparency in government functioning.
 - (iv) It enables discussion of important public issues.
- E.**
1. The structure of the Indian Parliament and the role of each component can be explained as follows:
 - (i) The Indian Parliament consists of three components, the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
 - (ii) The President is an integral part of Parliament and no bill can become a law without the President's assent.
 - (iii) The Lok Sabha is the Lower House and represents the people of India as its members are directly elected by citizens.
 - (iv) It plays a key role in forming the government and controlling the Executive.
 - (v) The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House and represents the states and union territories.
 - (vi) It provides continuity and reviews and revises laws passed by the Lok Sabha.
 2. The powers and functions of the Lok Sabha and its greater authority can be explained as follows:
 - (i) The Lok Sabha represents the people directly through elected members.
 - (ii) It forms the government and can remove it by passing a no-confidence motion.

(iii) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

The Lok Sabha is more powerful because:

- (i) Money Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
- (ii) It controls government finances by approving the Budget.
- (iii) The government remains in office only if it enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha.

3. Structure of the Union Executive:

- (i) The Union Executive consists of the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
- (ii) The President is the constitutional head of the country.
- (iii) The Prime Minister is the real executive authority.
- (iv) The Council of Ministers assists the Prime Minister in running the government.

Functioning of the Union Executive

- (i) The President appoints the Prime Minister and other ministers.
- (ii) The President summons the sessions of Parliament and gives assent to bills passed by both Houses.
- (iii) The Prime Minister leads the government and coordinates the work of different ministries.
- (iv) The Council of Ministers implements laws and policies framed by Parliament.
- (v) The Union Executive remains collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Roles of the President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers:

- (i) President: The President acts as the Head of the State, appoints the Prime Minister and other ministers and gives assent to bills before they become laws.
- (ii) Prime Minister: The Prime Minister is the real executive head of the government, leads the Council of Ministers and advises the President on important matters.
- (iii) Council of Ministers: The Council of Ministers assists the Prime Minister in administration, implements laws and government policies and is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

4. The distribution of legislative powers can be explained as follows:

- (i) Legislative powers are divided into three lists: Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
- (ii) Parliament makes laws on subjects in the Union List.
- (iii) State legislatures make laws on subjects in the State List.
- (iv) Both the Union and the States can make laws on subjects in the Concurrent List.
- (v) In case of conflict, the Union law prevails.

This division is necessary because:

- (i) It prevents concentration of power in one authority.
- (ii) It allows states to manage their own regional matters.
- (iii) It ensures smooth administration at national and state levels.
- (iv) It maintains national unity along with regional diversity.
- (v) It supports India's federal system of government.

F. 1. A bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha.

2. The Lok Sabha discusses the changes suggested by the Rajya Sabha and accepts some of them.
3. The President's approval is necessary because a bill becomes a law only after receiving the President's assent

ASSERTION-REASON**PAGE 124**

1. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
2. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS**PAGE 125**

1. The buildings shown are Samvidhan Sadan and Sansad Bhavan.
2. They symbolise India's democratic heritage and modern parliamentary system.

HOTS (HIGHER-ORDER THINKING SKILLS)**PAGE 125**

This situation can be explained as follows:

- (i) The Prime Minister remains in office only while enjoying majority support in the Lok Sabha.
- (ii) Losing majority means losing democratic legitimacy.
- (iii) Continuing in office would violate parliamentary principles.
- (iv) The government would be unable to pass laws or budgets.
- (v) Political instability would increase.
- (vi) Therefore resignation is necessary to restore democratic functioning.

LIFE SKILLS**PAGE 125**

The importance of citizens questioning government decisions can be explained as follows:

- (i) Democracy functions on accountability and transparency.
- (ii) Citizens have the right to express their views and raise concerns.
- (iii) Questioning decisions ensures that the government remains responsible to the people.
- (iv) Public discussion strengthens democratic participation.
- (v) It helps prevent misuse of power and promotes better governance.

An example where public opinion influenced a government decision can be understood as follows:

- (i) Laws and policies are debated in Parliament and among the public.
- (ii) Strong public reactions and discussions may lead the government to reconsider or amend decisions.
- (iii) Democratic systems allow policies to be modified in response to citizens' concerns.