

GJP → Q

# ① PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

## Exercise

Q1. Write about the composition of Lok Sabha.

Ans Maximum strength of this house is allotted by constitution of India is 550 and 12 seats. Out of which 530 are elected by states and 2 from union territories and rest 2 are nominated by President.

Q2. How can Lok Sabha be dissolved before completion of this term?

Ans It can dissolved before it

complete its full term if a no confidence motion is passed in the parliament against the government.

Q3: How many members are there in Rajya Sabha?

A3: There are total 250 members in Rajya Sabha.

Q4: What is the procedure of election of members of Rajya Sabha?

A4: ~~The procedure of election of members of Rajya Sabha are~~  
• it comprises 250 members.  
• out of which 238 are elected from States  
• and remaining 12 are eminent personality people who were elected by president.

Q 5. Who is the chief executive of the country? How is he elected?

Ans The Prime minister is President. He is the chief executive of the country. He is elected by the electoral college comprising of MLAs of Lok Sabha members, and Rajya Sabha members.

Q 6. What do you understand by Impeachment?

Ans When the president or any Prime ministers, etc. is not working according to the provisions of constitution he can be removed from his office. This process is called impeachment.

Q 7. What is meant by the principle of collective responsibility?

Ans When against any minister no confidence motion is passed by the parliament whole ministry

has to resign. This is known as collective responsibility.

### Q.B. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:-

Q1. Explain the difference between the the parliamentary and the presidential form of government.

~~Q1.~~ Parliamentary -> In this form of government the prime minister is the real head. He is the leader of majority party in parliament and uses his discretion in choosing the members to form his Council of ministers.

Presidential -> In this form of the government :-

- The president is real head.
- He is directly elected by the people and is not responsible to legislative as in this form of government.

Q2. Why did Nehru Reject valid of parliamentary democracy?

Ans Nehru rejects parliamentary democracy because In parliamentary democracy, the office of the president was essentially that of a titular head like that of a British monarch. At the same time. Mr. M.C Setalvad; a recognised legal luminary was of opinion that the president, like constitutional monarch can assert his opinion in other ways.

Q3 What is the procedure of passing money bill?

Ans The money bill is related to the finances of country. This bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. This house represents the will of the people. After this it passes the Rajya Sabha which have only 14 days time to see. This house can only make some recommendations. Then it get signed by president.

Q5 what is meant by the three reading of a bill?

Ans Every bill goes to three reading this mean following →

- In first reading, the bill is introduced to houses hence the object is discussed.
- In second reading, clause by clause discussion over the bill takes place.
- In this third reading, the bill is put over vote.
- This three reading of bill takes place to both of the houses.

Q5 what are the legislative powers of the president?

- ~~Ans~~ These powers of presidents are
- He can summon and prorogue the house of Parliament.
  - A bill can only become law due to his power. its power

of president. Sign on bill  
he governs union territory ~~now~~  
administrators.

Q6: Mention the situations under  
which the president can proclaim  
the state of emergency.

Q6 When there is a breakdown of  
constitutional machinery in the state  
then with the help of  
president's emergency power.  
the states can be proclaimed  
under the president's  
order.