

E Answer in brief.

Q1 Mention one executive power and one legislative power of the President.

Ans Executive Powers of the President of India

(i) The President is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces, although its exercise is governed by law.

Legislative power of the President of India

(ii) The President has to give his or her assent before a bill can become a law.

Q2 When can the President declare an Emergency?

Ans The President can declare an emergency if:-

(i) A war or Internal aggression threatens the security of the Country.

(ii) There is a breakdown of Constitutional machinery in any state.

(iii) If the financial instability threatens the Country.

Q3 What are the qualification required for being a member of the Lok Sabha?

Ans: The qualification required to become a member of the Lok Sabha are as follow:-

- 1) He/she must be an Indian Citizen.
- 2) ~~He~~ He/she must be mentally sound.
- 3) He/she do not have any criminal records.

Q4 Who appoints the prime minister of India?

Ans The President appoint the Prime Minister of India.

Q5 What is the budget?

Ans The budget is the balance sheet of a Country. Which shows the Country's income and expenditure for the current year and the estimated one for the following year.

Q6 Can a non-member of the Parliament be appointed as a minister.

Ans No. a non member of the Parliament cannot appoint as a minister. But there is a provision if anyone is appointed as a minister without a member of Parliament. He/she can face the Election within next six month and can be elect as the Member of Parliament.

7 Define the following terms:-

- a) Ordinance → A law or a rule made by the government.
- b) Prorogue → To discontinue a session of a body, such as a parliament or a legislative assembly without dissolving it; to put off business for a while.
- c) Amendment → A minor change or addition designed to improve a text, piece of legislation, etc.
- d) Electoral College → A group of elected people who vote for and elect a person for a particular post.
- e) Secret ballot → A method of voting where the voter casts his/her vote in secret, this ensures that the voter can vote fearlessly.
- f) Office of profit → To hold a position that brings some financial gains.
- g) Bill → The draft of a proposed law which may become a law, if approved.

F Answer in details

Q1 What are the functions of the Lok Sabha?
How is the Lok Sabha different from the Rajya Sabha?

Ans The functions of the Lok Sabha are as follow:-

- a) Making laws :- The main functions of Parliament is legislation, which means the making of laws. In the first stage of Legislation is the introduction of a bill.
- b) Preparing the budget by Lok Sabha:- The budget which is called the balance sheet of a country, which shows the country's income and Expenditure for the country.
- c) Elective and judicial functions:- The members of the Parliament elect the president and the vice president of India.

Q2 What are the duties of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

Ans The functions of the Speaker include:

- (a) Speaker enforcing discipline in the House.
- (b) Speaker protecting the rights and privileges of the members and also the dignity of the House.
- (c) Speaker determining the commencement and the length of the sessions.

Q3 What are the powers of the Rajya Sabha?

Ans The Powers of the Rajya Sabha are as follows:-

- (i) The Rajya Sabha alone can declare a subject on the state list to be of national interest, thereby allowing Parliament to make laws on that subject.
- (ii) The Rajya Sabha can also create by law one or more all-India services common to the union and the states.
- (iii) Rajya Sabha can pass ordinary bill.

Q4 How is a law passed in Parliament? What are the various stages?

Ans The main function of Parliament is legislation which means the making of laws. The first stage of legislation is the introduction of a bill.

- (i) A bill is the proposed form, or the draft form, of a law.
- (ii) It becomes a law only after being passed by both houses.
- (iii) In both houses of Parliament and after being approved by the President a bill becomes a law.

Q5 Why is the Prime minister considered to be the real head of the state? What are the powers of the Prime Minister?

Ans Constitutionally, the Post of Prime Minister is the most important position in the country.

- (i) The Prime minister is the head of the Government of India.
- (ii) The Prime Minister takes most of the important decisions of the Government along with the Council of Ministers.
- (iii) Prime Minister selects the Members for the Council of Ministers.

The Powers of the Prime Minister are as follow:-

- (i) The Prime minister serves as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- (ii) He or she communicates all decisions taken by the Council of Ministers and the legislature to the President.
- (iii) The Prime minister allocates portfolios among the ministers and coordinates work among various ministers and departments through the Cabinet Secretariat.