



# POLITICAL SCIENCE

## BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

### LEGISLATURE

#### Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. Alok thinks that a country needs an efficient government that looks after the welfare of the

people. So, if we simply elected our Prime Minister and Ministers and left to them the task of government, we will not need a legislature. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.



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2. A class was debating the merits of a bicameral system. The following points were made during the discussion. Read the arguments and say if you agree or disagree

with each of them, giving reasons.

(a) Neha said that bicameral legislature does not serve any purpose.

(b) Shama argued that experts should be nominated in the second chamber.

(c) Tridib said that if a country is not a federation, then there is no need to have a second chamber.



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3. Why can the Lok Sabha control the executive more effectively than the Rajya Sabha can?



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4. Rather than effective control of the executive, the Lok Sabha is a platform for the expression of popular sentiments and people's expectations. Do you agree? Give reasons.



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5. The following are some proposals for making the Parliament more effective. State if you agree or disagree with each of them and give your reasons. Explain what would be the effect if these suggestions were accepted.

(a) Parliament should work for longer period.

(b) Attendance should be made compulsory for members of the Parliament.

(c) Speakers should be empowered to penalise members for interrupting the proceedings of the House.



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6. Arif wanted to know that if ministers propose most of the important bills and if the majority party often gets the government bills passed, what is the role of the Parliament in the law making process? What answer would you give him?



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7. Which of the following statements you agree with the most? Give your reasons.

(a) Legislators must be free to join any party they want.

(b) Anti-defection law has contributed to the domination of the party leaders over the legislators.

(c) Defection is always for selfish purposes and, therefore, a legislator who wants to join another party must be disqualified from being a minister for the next two years.



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**8.** Dolly and Sudha are debating about the efficiency and effectiveness of the Parliament in recent times. Dolly believed that the decline of the Indian Parliament is evident in the less time spent on debate and discussion and increase in the disturbances of the functioning of the House and walkouts, etc. Sudha contends that the fall of different governments on the floor of the Lok Sabha is a proof of its vibrancy. What other arguments can you provide to support or oppose the positions of Dolly and Sudha?





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**9.** Arrange the different stages of passing of a bill into a law in their correct sequence:

(a) A resolution is passed to admit the bill for discussion.

(b) The bill is referred to the President of India - write what happens next if s/he does not sign it.

(c) The bill is referred to other House and is passed.

(d) The bill is passed in the house in which it

was proposed.

(e) The bill is read clause by clause and each is voted upon. The bill is referred to the subcommittee - the committee makes some changes and sends it back to the house for discussion.

(g) The concerned minister proposes the need for a bill.

(h) Legislative department in ministry of law, drafts a bill.



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10. How has the system of parliamentary committee affected the overseeing and appraisal of legislation by the Parliament?



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## Additional Questions With Answers Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is an Ordinary Bill?



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2. Mention the difference between a Bill and a Law.



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3. What is a legislature?



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4. The term 'Parliament' refers to the ..... legislature.





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5. Identify the Article.

A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States.



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6. The ..... represents the States of India.

A. Lok Sabha

B. Rajya Sabha

C. Central government

D. Parliament

**Answer:**



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7. Correct and rewrite the statement.

The Question Hour, which is held every fortnight during the sessions of the Parliament, where Ministers have to respond to searching questions raised by the members.



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**8.** Correct and rewrite the statement.

Joint Parliamentary Committees (JPCs) can be set up for the purpose of discussing the environmental issue.



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**9.** Correct and rewrite the statement.

A legislator who is elected on one party's

ticket must be restricted from 'defecting' to another party. An amendment to the Constitution was made in 1985. This is known as Constitutional amendment.



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**10.** Identify any one state from the northern plain area having bicameral legislature.



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**11.** Identify the census after which the number of seats in the Lok Sabha has not increased.



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**12.** How is the Lok Sabha formed?



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**13.** What is a Money Bill?



**View Text Solution**

**14.** What is a state Legislature ?



**View Text Solution**

**15.** Name those states where Bi-cameral Legislature has been adopted.



**View Text Solution**

**16.** Mention the qualifications for membership of the Legislative Assembly.



**View Text Solution**

**17.** Mention the qualifications for the membership of the State Legislative Council.



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**18.** Why do we need a Parliament?



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**19.** Mention some important functions of the legislature.



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**20.** How is the speaker of the Lok Sabha elected?



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21. Mention the different types of Legislature.



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22. What are the qualifications for a member in the Lok Sabha?



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23. How is the Rajya Sabha formed?



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**24.** Mention the qualifications to become a member of the Rajya Sabha.

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**25.** What are the powers of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

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**26.** How are the members of a Legislative Assembly elected?



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**27.** What are the powers of the Legislative Assembly?



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**28.** What is the position of the Legislative Assembly in the administration of the state?



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**29.** How does the Legislative Assembly control the Council of Ministers?



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**30.** How is the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha?



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**31.** Mention the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution.



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**32.** What are the privileges of the members of the Parliament?



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**33.** What is an Adjournment Motion?



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**34.** Throw some light on the relationship between the Governor and the Legislative

Assembly.



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**Additional Questions With Answers Short Answer Type Questions**

**1. What is a Bi-cameral legislature? Explain.**



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2. Give some arguments in favour of Uni-cameral legislature.



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3. How can you say that "Upper House is permanent in Bi-cameral Legislature"?



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4. What is the composition of the State Legislative Council?



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5. Mention the special powers of the Rajya Sabha.



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6. How is the speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? What are his main functions?



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7. How does the Indian Parliament control the Executive?



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8. What are the powers and functions of the chairperson of the Rajya Sabha?



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9. You are a member of the Parliament. Being in that position suggest any four views in favour of increasing the number of seats in the Lok Sabha. Support your answer with appropriate arguments.



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## Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow:

The term 'Parliament' refers to the national legislature. The legislature of the States is described as State legislature. The Parliament in India has two houses. When there are two houses of the legislature, it is called a bicameral legislature. The two Houses of the



Indian Parliament are the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha and the House of the People or Lok Sabha. The Constitution has given the States the option of establishing either a unicameral or bicameral legislature. At present only six States have a bicameral legislature.

What does the term 'Parliament' refer to?



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**2.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow:

The term 'Parliament' refers to the national legislature. The legislature of the States is described as State legislature. The Parliament in India has two houses. When there are two houses of the legislature, it is called a bicameral legislature. The two Houses of the Indian Parliament are the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha and the House of the People or Lok Sabha. The Constitution has given the States the option of establishing either a unicameral or bicameral legislature. At present only six States have a bicameral legislature.

What is a bi-cameral legislature?



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**3.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow:

The term 'Parliament' refers to the national legislature. The legislature of the States is described as State legislature. The Parliament in India has two houses. When there are two houses of the legislature, it is called a bicameral legislature. The two Houses of the Indian Parliament are the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha and the House of the People

or Lok Sabha. The Constitution has given the States the option of establishing either a unicameral or bicameral legislature. At present only six States have a bicameral legislature.

How many states have bicameral legislature in India?



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**4.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow: What is defection? If a member remains absent in the

House when asked by the party leadership to remain present or votes against the instructions of the party or voluntarily leaves the membership of the party, it is deemed as defection. Experience of the past twenty years shows that the anti-defection amendment has not been able to curb defections, but it has given additional powers to the party leadership and the presiding officers of the legislatures over the members.

Give the meaning of defection.



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5. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow: What is defection? If a member remains absent in the House when asked by the party leadership to remain present or votes against the instructions of the party or voluntarily leaves the membership of the party, it is deemed as defection. Experience of the past twenty years shows that the anti-defection amendment has not been able to curb defections, but it has given additional powers to the party leadership and the presiding officers of the

legislatures over the members.

Has the anti-defection amendment been able to curb defection?



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**6.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow: What is defection? If a member remains absent in the House when asked by the party leadership to remain present or votes against the instructions of the party or voluntarily leaves

the membership of the party, it is deemed as defection. Experience of the past twenty years shows that the anti-defection amendment has not been able to curb defections, but it has given additional powers to the party leadership and the presiding officers of the legislatures over the members.

Which Amendment Act is known as anti-defection amendment?



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7. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow:

"The term 'Parliament' refers to the national legislature. The legislature of the States is described as State legislature. The Parliament in India has two Houses. When there are two houses of the legislature, it is called a bicameral legislature. The two Houses of the Indian Parliament are the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha and the House of the People or the Lok Sabha. The Constitution has given the States the option of establishing either a

unicameral or bicameral legislature. At present only six States have a bicameral legislature."

Name the two houses of the Indian Parliament.



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**8.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow:

"The term 'Parliament' refers to the national legislature. The legislature of the States is described as State legislature. The Parliament

in India has two Houses. When there are two houses of the legislature, it is called a bicameral legislature. The two Houses of the Indian Parliament are the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha and the House of the People or the Lok Sabha. The Constitution has given the States the option of establishing either a unicameral or bicameral legislature. At present only six States have a bicameral legislature."

Do you feel that the bi-cameral legislature system is beneficial? Comment.



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# Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions li

1. What are the powers and functions of the Parliament?



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2. Describe the law-making procedure in the Parliament of India.



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3. Describe the procedure for election, position and powers of the speaker of a State Legislative Assembly.



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4. "The Rajya Sabha is less powerful than the Lok Sabha". Justify the statement.



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5. Mention the powers of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.



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6. Describe the amendment procedure of the Constitution.



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**Additional Questions With Answers Picture Based Questions**

1. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



What does the cartoon represent?



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2. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



How does the Parliament control over executive financially?



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3. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



What are the financial powers of the Parliament?



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4. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



What does the cartoon refer to?



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5. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



In case of disagreement, how is the proposed bill resolved?



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6. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



In case of deadlock, in whose favour the decision goes?



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7. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



Which measure is adopted frequently by the opposition to register its protests?



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8. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



What does the cartoon represent?



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9. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



Why do you think such situation occurs?



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**10.** Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



Who takes the final decision on all such cases?

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## Additional Questions With Answers Map Based Question

**1.** On an outline map of India locate and label the states having bi- cameral legislature.



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