

BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA
ASSINGMENT-26/10/2024
CLASS-XI
TOPIC-LEGISLATURE

SECTION-A

1. The Tenure of Rajya Sabha is:

(b) 6 years

2. A class was debating over the merits of a bicameral system...

(c) Agreed with second point only

3. Who will decide whether a bill is a money bill or not?

(b) Speaker of Lok Sabha

4. The Rajya Sabha can hold the money bill for reconsideration.

(b) 14 days

SECTION-B

5. Write down the financial powers of the Lok Sabha?

Answer: The Lok Sabha has the power to approve the budget, levy taxes, and to introduce the money bill.

6. Mention any 2 special powers of Rajya Sabha.

Answer: (i) It can approve resolutions on matters of national importance. (ii) It can give the authority to create new All-India Services.

7. What does the Parliament consist of?

Answer: The Parliament consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha, and the Lok Sabha.

SECTION-C

8. Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha. Comment.

Answer: i. The Lok Sabha is more powerful in terms of financial control, as money bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, and its decisions are final on money-related matters.

ii. Control over executive

iii. No-Confidence Motion

9. Compare the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Answer: While both houses share legislative powers, the Lok Sabha has greater authority in financial matters and in the formation and dismissal of the government.

10. Why do we need a Parliament?

Answer: The Parliament ensures representation of the public, enacts laws, and holds the government accountable for its actions.

SECTION-D

11. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Q: Which is the main pillar of the representative democracy?

(b) Legislative

Q: The centre of all democratic political processes is:

(a) Legislative

Q: Which of the following is the main device of parliamentary control?

(d) All of the above

Q: The Indian parliamentary system is a:

(b) Bi-Cameral

SECTION-E

12. Map-based Question:

(i) A state where Legislative assembly elections have been held recently: Jammu and Kashmir

(ii) A state with bicameral legislature: Uttar Pradesh

(iii) A state with unicameral legislature: Punjab

(iv) A state whose CM is Bhupendrabhai Patel: Gujarat

13. Describe Procedure of Law making in Indian Parliament.

Answer: **Introduction of the Bill**

- A bill can be introduced in either house of Parliament, except for money bills, which must be introduced in the Lok Sabha. The bill goes through its first reading when it is introduced and published.

Second Reading and Detailed Discussion

- During the second reading, the bill is debated clause by clause. Members of Parliament (MPs) can suggest amendments, and a detailed examination of the bill occurs either in the house or through referral to a standing committee.

Voting on the Bill

- After the discussion and possible amendments, the bill is put to vote in the house. A simple majority is required to pass the bill.

Consideration in the Other House

- Once the bill is passed in one house, it is sent to the other house (Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha). The second house can pass the bill, suggest amendments, or reject it, though its powers are limited in the case of a money bill.

President's Assent

- After being passed by both houses, the bill is sent to the President of India. The President can either give assent, withhold it, or send the bill back for reconsideration (except for money bills).

Bill Becomes Law

- Once the President gives assent, the bill becomes an Act and is part of the law of the land.

14. Discuss the powers and functions of Indian Parliament.

Answer: **Legislative Powers**

- The primary function of Parliament is to make laws for the country. It can legislate on subjects under the Union List, Concurrent List, and in certain cases, the State List.

□ **Control over the Executive**

- Parliament exercises control over the government through questions, motions, and discussions. The government is accountable to Parliament, and the Lok Sabha can pass a no-confidence motion to remove it.

□ **Financial Powers**

- Parliament controls the financial activities of the government. The budget, which includes taxation and expenditure proposals, must be approved by Parliament. It also monitors government spending through discussions and committees.

□ **Constituent Powers**

- Parliament has the authority to amend the Constitution. The process of amendment is outlined in Article 368, and Parliament can change certain provisions with a two-thirds majority, while some amendments also require ratification by half of the states.

□ **Judicial Powers**

- Parliament has the power to impeach the President, the Vice President, judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, and remove other high officials for violation of the Constitution.

□ **Electoral Functions**

- Parliament participates in the election of key officials such as the President and Vice President. It also has a role in the electoral processes, with its members representing the electorate and voicing their concerns.