

WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT?

Answer in a sentence –

1. Mention the different ideas that motivated the freedom struggle of India?

Ideas of freedom, equality and participation in decision-making motivated the freedom struggle in India.

2. Name the three constituent parts of the Indian Parliament.

The three constituent parts are: President of India, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

3. Which house of the Parliament serves as the representative of the States.

The Rajya Sabha serves as the representative of the States.

Answer the following –

4. How is democracy based on the consent of the people?

- The take-off point for a democracy is the idea of consent, or the approval and participation of the people. It is the decision of people that creates a democratic government and decides about its functioning.
- The basic idea in this kind of democracy is that the individual or the citizen is the most important person and that in principle the government as well as other public institutions need to have the trust of these citizens.

5. How do the people in a democracy give approval to the government through elections?

- Through elections, people would elect their representatives to the Parliament, then, one group from among these elected representatives forms the government. The Parliament which is made up of all representatives together, controls and guides the government.
- In this sense people, through their chosen representatives, form the government and also control it.

6. How does the Parliament form the executive?

7. Discuss the importance of Question Hour in the parliamentary proceedings.

8. Why is there reservation of seats for certain sections of society in Indian Parliament?

9. State the differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

