

Why do we need a parliament

Answer in a sentence :-

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

ans: People from various backgrounds joined the struggle and they were inspired by the ideas of freedom, equality & participation in decision making. These ideas motivated the freedom struggle.

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

ans: The parliament consists of the president (Sanskad Bhawan), Lok Sabha (Lower house) and Rajya Sabha (Upper house).

3. Which house of the parliament serves as the representative of the state?

ans: The Rajya Sabha serves as the representative of the state.

Answer the following -

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

ans: • The take-off point for a democracy is the idea of consent, i.e. the desire, approval and participation of 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 ~~the~~ elections?

ans: • People elect their representatives to the parliament, then, one group from among these elected representatives form the government. The parliament, which

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 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. Give a brief account of the election to the Indian parliament.

- ans:
- The parliament in our system has immense powers because it is the representative of the people.
 - elections to the parliament are held in a similar manner as they are for the state legislature.

Once elected, these candidates become members of parliament or MP.

Indian Parliament

Lok Sabha is usually elected for 5 years.

The candidates who contest in usually belong to diff. political parties.

each of these constituencies elects one person to the parliament.

The country is divided into numerous constituencies.

7. How does the parliament form the executive?

- ans:
- The executive is a group of people who work together to implement the laws made by the government.
 - The prime minister is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.
 - From the ~~spare~~ MP's who belong to her party, the prime minister selects ministers to work with her to implement decisions. These ministers then take charge of different areas of government functioning like health, education, finance etc.

8. Discuss the importance of question hour in the parliamentary proceedings.

- ans:
- The parliament, while in session begins with a question hour.
 - The question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government.
 - This is a very important way-through

- gh which the parliament controls the executive.
- By asking questions the ~~parliament~~ government is alerted to its shortcomings, and also comes to know the opinion of the people through their representatives in the parliament is. The MPs.
- The opposition parties highlight drawbacks in various policies and programmes of the government and mobilise popular support for their own policies.
- The government get valuable feedback and is kept on the toes by the questions asked by the MP's.

9. Why is there reservation of seats for certain sections of society in Indian parliament?

- ans:
- It has been observed the representative democracy cannot produce a perfect reflection of society.
 - There is a ~~self~~ realization that when interests and experiences separate us it is important to ensure

that communities that have been historically marginalised are given adequate representation.

- With this in mind, some seats are reserved in Parliament for SC's & ST's. This has been done so that the MPs elected from the -se constituencies will be familiar with and can represent Polit & Admire interests in Parliament.

10. state the differences between Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.

ans.	<u>Lok Sabha</u>	<u>Rajya Sabha</u>
	• chaired by the speaker • elected by the people • there are 543 elected members plus 2 anglo Indian • 6 yrs	• chaired by the vice president • elected by the elected members of the legislative assemblies of various states. • there are 233 elected members + 12 members nominated by the president. • 5 yrs