

3. Parliamentary Form of Government

Worksheet 1

A Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences below:

1. A _____ Bill can only be introduced in the _____.
2. The date for election, electoral rolls and polling booths are fixed by the _____.
3. When a Bill is passed by both Houses of Parliament, it is sent to the _____ for his/her _____.
4. The _____ of _____ is collectively responsible to the _____.
5. The President and the Vice President can be removed from office by the Parliament through a process called _____.
6. The Lok Sabha has a maximum of _____ members, of which _____ are elected from the Union Territories and the rest by the States.
7. The _____ is the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha and he/she is elected by the _____ of the House.
8. The President nominates _____ members to the Rajya Sabha from among _____ persons from the fields of _____, _____ and _____.
9. If any dispute arises on any subject in the Concurrent List, the decision of the _____ holds supremacy.
10. The Union List has _____ subjects, the State List has _____ subjects and the Concurrent List has _____.

B Explain why the following provisions have been made:

1. A two-tier government system has been made because _____

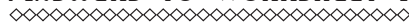
2. The framers of the Constitution chose a Parliamentary form of government because _____

3. A Deputy Speaker is necessary in order to _____

4. It is important to have a sound opposition party because _____

5. A joint session of Parliament is held in order to _____

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET I



- A. 1. Money; Lok Sabha 2. Election Commission 3. President; signature
4. Council; Ministers; Parliament 5. impeachment
6. 550; 207 7. Speaker; elected members 8. 12; distinguished; science; arts; social services
9. Union Legislature 10. 99; 61; 52
- B. 1. It ensures participation of people from everywhere and proper administration of our vast and diverse country.
2. They felt that if complete power is vested with a permanent executive, it will hamper India's growth and will not accommodate India's diversity.
3. Discharge the duties of the Speaker in his absence.
4. It checks the functioning of the ruling party.
5. Resolve any deadlock in passing a Bill in the Parliament.

