



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Coimbatore-107



Unit II– 2 Marks Q & A

1. Explain about the two houses of Parliament.

A Parliamentary form of Government is one in which the executive becomes a part of the legislature that frames laws and policies and also implements them. It is also known as the Cabinet Government. The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The Constitution has decided on the British Parliamentary System of Government as opposed to the American Presidential arrangement of government.

The Indian Parliament comprises of the President and the two Houses,

Rajya Sabha (Council of States/Upper House)

Lok Sabha (House of the People/Lower House).

2. What are the major functions of Rajya Sabha?

- It passes financial bills (Budget, Railway Budget, Banking Laws etc.) related to union, and ensure that the bills conform to the objectives of Constitution.
- To scrutinize all laws passed by Parliament and seek to make suggested amendments or changes.
- Consider the annual budget and approve it after passing necessary amendments.
- To discuss the five-year plans and give suggestions to improve them, if necessary.
- To examine the reports of various parliamentary committees (Lok-Sabha, Rajya Sabha and so on).

3. Define the powers of Lok Sabha

- **Constitutional Powers** – It has the authority to change the Constitution. the Lok Sabha appears to have greater power than the Rajya Sabha.
- **Legislative Powers** – It contributes to the creation of laws that govern the country. The President's ordinances must also be approved by the Lok Sabha.
- **Executive Powers** – Through **question hour, zero-hour, short discussion, adjournment motions, and no-confidence motions**, it controls over the executive. The Lok Sabha has the authority to remove the Council of Ministers.
- **Financial Powers** – No tax can be collected without the authority or approval of the Lok Sabha.



- **Judicial Powers** – It has the authority to impeach the President if he or she violates the Constitution. It has the authority to recommend the removal of all Supreme Court.

4. Explain the different forms of Federal System.

A **Federal system** is a political system where power is divided between the national government and regional governments.

There are two kinds of federations in the case of India:

1. Holding Together Federation- powers are shared between various constituent parts to
 - a. accommodate the diversity in the whole entity.
2. Coming Together Federation- Independent states come together for the formation of a larger unit and states come to enjoy more autonomy. An example is the USA.

5. Inspect Bi-Cameral Legislature.

- a. India has a Bi-cameral legislature and it is an essential feature of federalism. In India bicameral legislature i.e. two houses in the Parliament of India i.e. Upper House (Rajya Sabha) and the lower house (Lok Sabha). For any amendment, the bill should be passed from both houses for enforcement of such amendments in law.
- b. Few states in India have also a bicameral legislature;

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra

6. What is Emergency?

Under Article 352, The President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.

- The emergency provisions are contained in **Part XVIII** of the Constitution of India, from **Article 352 to 360**. These provisions enable the Central government to meet any abnormal situation effectively.

7. Explain President's Rule.

- President's rule is also popularly known as the **constitution emergency**. According to Article 355 central ensures that the state government functions according to the provisions of the Indian constitution.
- If the state fails to fulfil its duty, then according to article 356 the central can take over the state government. The proclamation of the imposition of the president's rule should be approved by both the upper house and the lower house within 2 months from the date it has been issued.



8. Categorize National Emergency.

When a national emergency is declared on the grounds of ‘war’ or ‘external aggression’, it is known as ‘External Emergency’. On the other hand, when it is declared on the grounds of ‘armed rebellion’, it is known as ‘Internal Emergency’

This term ‘armed rebellion’ is inserted from the 44th amendment. Before this term it was known as internal disturbance.

9. What is Inter-State Council?

Article 263 empowers the President of India to establish an Inter-State Council to discuss and investigate matters of common interest between the Union and the States or among the States themselves.

The Inter-State Council promotes cooperative federalism and provides a forum for various issues affecting both levels of government.

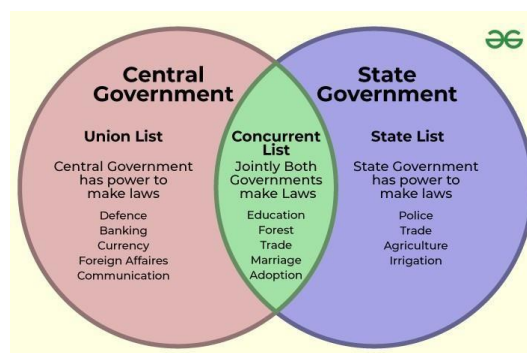
10. How does the power of Constitution divided?

- The Constitution divides powers between the union and the states into three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List.

Union List: Contains subjects on which only the Central Government can legislate.

State List: Contains subjects on which only the State Governments can legislate.

Concurrent List: Contains subjects on which both the Centre and the States can legislate.





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