

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 11th



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Class : 11th

Subject : Political science

Chapter : 5

Chapter Name : Legislature

Q1 Alok thinks that a country needs an efficient government that looks after the welfare of the people. So, if we simply elected our Prime Minister and Ministers and left to them the task of government, we will not need a legislature. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer. No, the legislature is the law-making body and its quite imperative for the creation of the laws for the country, while taking its dynamic and diverse sections into consideration. The elected executives cannot take the opinions and welfare of the subaltern sections of the society into account. That is why, for the creation of laws by proper deliberation and discourse, the legislative organ of governance is equally essential in a democracy.

Page : 122 , Block Name : Questions

Q2 A class was debating the merits of a bicameral system. The following points were made during the discussion. Read the arguments and say if you agree or disagree with each of them, giving reasons.

Neha said that the bicameral legislature does not serve any purpose.

Shama argued that experts should be nominated in the second chamber.

Tridib said that if a country is not a federation, then there is no need to have a second chamber.

Answer.

- (a) I disagree with the first statement as it doesn't take into account the merits of the bi-cameral legislature in the diverse countries having large geographical and political clashes which require efficiency and scalability.

- (b) I agree with the second statement as 12 members of the second chamber are already being nominated from the fields of importance, that further strengthen the governance.
- (c) I disagree with the third statement as the representation of different sections is important in every country even if its unitary in its nature.

Page : 122 , Block Name : Questions

Q3 Why can the Lok Sabha control the executive more effectively than the Rajya Sabha can?

Answer. Lok Sabha can control the executive more effectively as:

- (a) It is the culmination of different ideologies, as it includes different leaders of different political parties.
- (b) It has more power than the upper-house, as it can also remove the government by declaring a no-confidence motion.

Page : 122 , Block Name : Questions

Q4 Rather than effective control of the executive, the Lok Sabha is a platform for the expression of popular sentiments and the people's expectations. Do you agree? Give reasons.

Answer. Yes, the Lok Sabha is a platform for the expression of the popular sentiments and the people's expectations. The lower house includes the people from all sections of the society, elected by the people, despite the fact that they achieved majority or not. The essence of expression of views is taken into consideration in the lower house, as it is not subject to the denial by the structured and steel-framed system, only working towards efficiency rather than other avenues of expression and participation also.

Page : 122 , Block Name : Questions

Q5 The following are some proposals for making the Parliament more effective. State if you agree or disagree with each of them and give your reasons. Explain what would be the effect if these suggestions were accepted.

- (a) Parliament should work for a longer period.
- (b) Attendance should be made compulsory for members of Parliament.
- (c) Speakers should be empowered to penalise members for interrupting the proceedings of the house.

Answer.

- (a) I agree with the first statement as the Parliament should work for the longer period as Parliament is considered as the law-making body of the country. For the proper deliberation and discourse of the socio-political issue, it should run for a sufficient period of time.
- (b) I agree with the second statement, due to the constant absence of the parliamentarians which results in the degradation in the efficiency and effectiveness of the legislature.
- (c) I agree with the third statements the speakers are wholly responsible for the proper conduct of the house and they should be given some penalising powers so that they can restrain the hindering elements present in the house.

Page : 122 , Block Name : Questions

Q6 Arif wanted to know that if ministers propose most of the important bills and if the majority party often gets the government bills passed, what is the role of the parliament in the law making process. What answer would you give him?

Answer. The arguments that we can present to Arif are:

- (a) The participation of the political leaders and their opinions will not be taken into consideration, if the houses didn't exist.
- (b) The principle of deliberation will lose its essence, if both the houses cease to exist as there will be no platform for the participation of different factions.
- (c) Due to the lack of parliament, the accountability of the executive branch will be in shambles.

(d) For a proper decrease in the authoritative tendencies of the executive, the legislature is important for the system of checks and balances.

Page : 122 , Block Name : Questions

Q7 Which of the following statements do you agree with the most? Give your reasons.

- (a) Legislators must be free to join any party they want.
- (b) Anti-defection law has contributed to the domination of the party leaders over the legislators.
- (c) Defection is always for selfish purposes and therefore, a legislator who wants to join another party must be disqualified from being a minister for the next two years.

Answer. I agree with the “second statement” the most as it lays down the premise for the real problem with the Anti-Defection Law. It states that due to these defective changes, the party leaders have definite impact over the opinions and claims of its party members and restricts their freedom of speech and expression.

Page : 123 , Block Name : Questions

Q8 Dolly and Sudha are debating about the efficiency and effectiveness of the parliament in recent times. Dolly believed that the decline of Indian Parliament is evident in the less time spent on debate and discussions and increase in the disturbances of the functioning of the house and walkouts, etc. Sudha contends that the fall of different governments on the floor of the Lok Sabha is proof of its vibrancy. What other arguments can you provide to support or oppose the positions of Dolly and Sudha?

Answer.

- (a) The decline of the Parliament is evident in the status quo. Due to the stance of the legislature, it was completely mopped by the executive organs of the society under the kaross of psychological goods. The passage of CAB and NPR are the standing specimens of the losing credibility of the Parliament. It has become the mere organ for legitimising the actions of executive, as they enjoy the brute majority in the house.

- (b) The decline of the Parliament is a farce as it is the only platform that allows the discussion on the geo-political issues as it is mandated by the Indian Constitution. Despite the rule of executive, the passage of any bill is subject to continuous readings and denial by opposition.

Page : 123 , Block Name : Questions

Q9 Arrange the different stages of passing a bill into a law in their correct sequence :

- ✓ A resolution is passed to admit the bill for discussion
- ✓ The bill is referred to the President of India – write what happens next if s/he does not sign it
- ✓ The bill is referred to other House and is passed
- ✓ The bill is passed in the house in which it was proposed
- ✓ The bill is read clause by clause and each is voted upon
- ✓ The bill is referred to the subcommittee – the committee makes some changes and sends it back to the house for discussion
- ✓ The concerned minister proposes the need for a bill
- ✓ Legislative department in ministry of law, drafts a bill

Answer.

- (a) Legislative department in ministry of law, drafts a bill
- (b) The concerned minister proposes the need for a bill
- (c) A resolution is passed to admit the bill for discussion
- (d) The bill is referred to the subcommittee – the committee makes some changes and sends it back to the house for discussion
- (e) The bill is read clause by clause and each is voted upon
- (f) The bill is passed in the house in which it was proposed
- (g) The bill is referred to other House and is passed
- (h) The bill is referred to the President of India – write what happens next if s/he does not sign it

Page : 123 , Block Name : Questions

Q10 How has the system of parliament committee affected the overseeing and appraisal of legislation by the parliament?

Answer. The creation of the parliament committee increased the efficiency and effectiveness of different departments of the Legislature. In status quo, about 20 standing committees are working and they have minimised the burden upon the legislature. The drafting of reports and the conduction of the readings in the houses, are one of the major functions of these committees which have affected the over-seeing and appraisal of legislation by the parliament.

Page : 123 , Block Name : Questions

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