

# Chapter 1. The Union Parliament

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## Very Short Questions

**Question 1:** Name the organs of the Indian Government.

**Answer:** The organs of the Indian Government are:

1. Legislature
2. Executive
3. Judiciary

**Question 2:** State the functions of Legislatures, Executive and Judiciary.

**Answer:** The Legislature frames laws, the Executive performs its functions in accordance with these laws while the Judiciary interprets the laws and applies them in reality.

**Question 3:** Which is the law making body at Central level?

**Answer:** The Parliament is the law making body at Central level.

**Question 4:** What are the constituents of the Parliament?

**Answer:** The Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the President.

**Question 5:** Name the lists, which distribute the subjects of Legislation between the Union and the State.

**Answer:** They are:

1. The Union List
2. The State List
3. The Concurrent List.

**Question 6:** Mention any one situation when both the houses of Parliament meet for a joint session.

**Answer:** The joint session can be held for the election of the Vice-President.

**Question 7:** Who summons the budget session every following year?

**Answer:** The President summons the budget session of Parliament every following year.

**Question 8:** When does the President summons the Parliament in session?

**Answer:** The President summons the Parliament in session on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers within every 6 months.

**Question 9:** What is the maximum gap allowed between two Parliamentary sessions?

**Answer:** A gap of maximum 6 months is allowed between two Parliamentary sessions.

**Question 10:** Who administers the oath of office to the Members of Parliament?

**Answer:** President administers the oath of office to the Members of Parliament.

**Question 11:** India has which type of Legislature?

**Answer:** India has Bicameral Legislature.

**Question 12:** Name the houses of Parliament.

**Answer:** The houses of Parliament are:

1. The Lok Sabha
2. The Rajya Sabha.

**Question 13:** Mention the maximum number of members in the Lok Sabha?

**Answer:** The maximum number of members in the Lok Sabha is 552 members.

**Question 14:** Whom does the President nominate in the Lok Sabha?

**Answer:** The President nominates two members of the Anglo-Indian Community

**Question 15:** Who exercises a casting vote in case of a tie in the Lok Sabha?

**Answer:** In case of a tie in the Lok Sabha, the Speaker exercises a casting vote.

**Question 16:** Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha before its tenure?

**Answer:** The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha before its tenure on advice of Prime Minister.

**Question 17:** What is the minimum age required to be attained by a member of Lok Sabha?

**Answer:** The minimum age required to be attained by a Member of Lok Sabha is 25 years.

**Question 18:** State the minimum number of times the Lok Sabha must meet in a year.

**Answer:** According to the constitution, the Lok Sabha must meet at least twice a year with no more than six months break between two session.

**Question 19:** What is meant by the term Quorum? Or Explain the term Quorum.

**Answer:** The term Quorum refers to the maximum number of members required to be present for the Parliamentary procedure.

**Question 20:** What is the Quorum of the Lok Sabha?

**Answer:** The Quorum of the Lok Sabha is one-tenth of total number of members.

**Question 21:** What is the normal term of the Lok Sabha?

**Answer:** The normal term of the Lok Sabha is five years.

**Question 22:** Who elects the members of the Lok Sabha ?

**Answer:** The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise from single member constituencies.

**Question 23:** Mention any two devices through which the Lok Sabha exercises control over the Council of Ministers.

**Answer:** (i) Question Hour (ii) Vote of no Confidence.

**Question 24:** An adult Indian citizen holding an office of profit under the State Government wishes to contest for election to the Lok Sabha. Is he/she eligible? Give a reason to justify your answer.

**Answer:** No, he should not hold an office of profit under the government if he/she wishes to contest for election.

**Question 25:** What is the Constitutional provision with regard to the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha?

**Answer:** According to article 79 of the Indian Constitution, the President of India is empowered to elect the two representatives of the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha.

**Question 26:** How is the Speaker of Lok Sabha elected?

**Answer:** The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected from among its own members.

**Question 27:** Who presides over the proceedings of the Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker?

**Answer:** The Deputy Speaker presides over the proceedings of the Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker.

**Question 28:** Which is the Upper House?

**Answer:** Rajya Sabha is the Upper House. It represents States and Union Territories.

**Question 29:** Name the body, which elects the Rajya Sabha members.

**Answer:** The Legislative Assembly of the state elects the Rajya Sabha members.

**Question 30:** Who is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

**Answer:** The Vice-President of India is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

**Question 31:** Mention the maximum number of members in the Rajya Sabha.

**Answer:** The maximum number of members in the Rajya Sabha is 250.

**Question 32:** What is the tenure of the members of the Rajya Sabha?

**Answer:** The tenure of the members of Rajya Sabha is six years and 1/3rd of its members retire after every two years.

**Question 33:** Why cannot the Rajya Sabha be dissolved?

**Answer:** The Rajya Sabha is the Permanent House of the Parliament, thus it cannot be dissolved.

**Question 34:** Name the Bill that cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha.

**Answer:** The Money Bill cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha.

**Question 35:** Why is the Rajya Sabha called a permanent House?

**Answer:** The term of the members selected to Rajya Sabha is six years. However, every second year, one-third of the members retire and there are new entrants. Thus, the house is never empty and therefore is called a 'Permanent House'.

**Question 36:** What is the Zero Hour?

**Answer:** The period before the lunch hour, viz., 12-00 p.m. to 1-00 p.m. is the Zero Hour. No permission is required for raising the questions in Zero Hours.

**Question 37:** What is a Motion?

**Answer:** Motion is a device or proposal used by the member of Parliament for eliciting opinion of the House on some issues of public importance.

**Question 38:** What is meant by the term question hours in the context of Parliamentary procedures in India?

**Answer:** Question hour is the first hour of a sitting in both houses for both asking and answering of questions.

**Question 39:** What do you understand by Adjournment Motion?

**Answer:** Adjournment Motion may be made by the members to draw attention of the Government on urgent matters.

**Question 40:** Mention the ways, how Parliament Control over the Executive?

**Answer:** The Parliament controls over the Executive through the following ways:

1. Question Hour
2. Adjournment Motion

**Question 41:** Mention two financial powers of the Union Parliament.

**Answer:** Two financial powers of the Union Parliament are:

- (i) It passes the annual Union Budget.
- (ii) No money can be raised or spent without the consent of the Union Parliament.

**Question 42:** What happens if either the Parliament or a State Legislature passes any law that is against the Constitution?

**Answer:** If any law is passed that is against the Constitution, it is declared invalid by the Supreme Court.

**Question 43:** How does Parliament exercise control over the Union Council of Ministers?

**Answer:** The Union Council of Ministers continue in office as long as they enjoy the confidence of a majority of members in the Lok Sabha. The moment, a vote of no confidence is passed against them, they have to,quit office.

**Question 44:** How many members can the president nominate to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

**Answer:** The president can nominate two members in the Lok Sabha and the 12 members in the Rajya Sabha.

**Question 45:** Who addresses the joint session of both the Houses?

**Answer:** The President addresses the joint session of both the Houses.

**Question 46:** Who decides whether a Bill is Money Bill or not?

**Answer:** The Speaker of the Lok Sabha decides whether a Bill is Money Bill or not.

**Question 47:** What is the difference between a Money Bill and Non-Money Bill?

**Answer:** A Money Bill is introduced only in the Lok Sabha. A Non-Money Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament.

**Question 48:** What is the procedure adopted for resolving deadlock between the two houses of Parliament with regard to an Ordinary Bill?

**Answer:** The Bill goes for assent to the President. If the President returns the Bill for its reconsideration and Parliament repassess it again, the President has to give his assent to the Bill and it is considered as passed.

**Question 49:** What are Residuary Powers?

**Answer:** 'Residuary Powers' means the subject, which are not mentioned in any list of the Constitution.

**Question 50:** Which House is more powerful? Why?

**Answer:** Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha because in a democracy the House, which is composed of elected representatives of the people, is given more power by the constitution.

**Question 51:** What is understood by the term 'Individual Responsibility' in a Parliament Democracy?

**Answer:** 'Individual Responsibility' in a Parliamentary democracy means that a member of the Parliament is accountable for his or her actions and decisions. If the member fails to discharge his or her responsibilities, then he or she alone is expected to take the blame and resign.

## Short Questions – I

**Question 1:** Give any four qualifications necessary for an individual seeking election to the Lok Sabha.

**Answer:** He/She must be:

1. Citizen of India.
2. Not less than 25 years of age.
3. Mentally sound.
4. Possess qualifications prescribed by Parliament from time to time.

**Question 2:** What are the disqualifications laid down to be elected as the member of Lok Sabha?

**Answer:** The disqualifications for the members of the Lok Sabha are:

1. If he/she is a government contractor, etc.
2. If he/she is convicted by a court of law in India and sentenced to imprisonment for more than two years.
3. If a member of Parliament is found guilty of election offences or corrupt practices.
4. If he/she does not lodge an account of his election expenses.

**Question 3:** What are the facilities and allowances given to a Member of Parliament?

**Answer:** Members of Parliament are paid such salaries and allowances as are determined from time to time by the Parliament. The members are allowed a daily allowance when the Parliament is in session. They are entitled to free railway travel throughout India. They are also given amenities like housing, telephone, electricity etc.

**Question 4:** Differentiate between Unicameral and Bicameral Legislature.

**Answer:** Legislature is the law making organ of the State. If a legislature has two houses, Lower House and Upper House, it is called Bicameral Legislature where as if a Legislature has only one House, it is called Unicameral Legislature.

**Question 5:** Mention two Legislative powers of the Union Parliament.

**Answer:** (i) The Union Parliament has exclusive power of making laws on the Union list. The Union list comprises 97 subjects.  
(ii) The Union Parliament has residuary power. 'Residuary power' means the subject is not mentioned under any list in the constitution.

**Question 6:** Mention any two privileges of the Member of the Parliament.

**Or**

Mention one privilege of a Member of Parliament.

**Answer:** (i) The MPs enjoy the freedom of the speech in the House. No member of the Parliament may be brought to Court for anything said or any vote cast in the Parliament.  
(ii) The Member of Parliament also enjoys the freedom from appearing in courts as witness on: forums.

**Question 7:** Who elects the Members of the Rajya Sabha?

**Answer:** The Members of the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies and Union territories according to the system of proportional representation by the means of Single transferable vote system.

**Question 8:** What is the duration of the Rajya Sabha?

**Answer:** Duration of House: The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution. It is a permanent body like the American Senate, One-third of its members retire at the end of every second year. New members are elected to fill the seats thus vacated. It means that the members of the Rajya Sabha have a six-year term.

**Question 9:** Describe how Parliament controls the executive through Adjournment Motion?

**Answer:** Adjournment Motion: Motion for adjournment furnishes the opportunity to censure the acts of omission and commission of the Ministers. The following are some of the subjects on which Adjournment Motions were allowed:  
(i) Killing of a senior IPS Officer in a place of worship.  
(ii) Death of several persons due to the consumption of unlicensed liquor.

**Question 10:** What are the privileges and immunities of the members of the Lok Sabha?

**Answer:** (i) The members of both the Houses have absolute freedom of speech in their respective Houses. The legal proceedings cannot be made against them due to the speech or remark made by them on the floor of the House.

(ii) No civil proceedings can be conducted against them when the Parliament is in session. They enjoy the freedom from appearing in court as witness on furors.

## Short Questions – II

**Question 1:** Give any four qualifications necessary for an individual seeking election to the Lok Sabha.

**Answer: Qualifications of members:** In order to be chosen as a member of the Lok Sabha a person;

1. should be a citizen of India;
2. should not be less than 25 years of age; and
3. should possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed under any law made by Parliament.
4. A person shall not be qualified to be elected for a seat in the Lok Sabha unless-he is registered as a voter in any of the Parliamentary constituencies;
5. should be mentally sound.

**Question 2:** What is the duration of the Lok Sabha?

**Answer: Duration of the Lok Sabha:** The term of the House is five years, if it is not dissolved earlier. When a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the life of the House may be extended by a law of Parliament. But this extension shall in no case be more than a year at a time. Extension will not continue beyond a period of six months after the proclamation has ceased to exist.

**Question 3:** What is the schedule for Parliamentary sessions?

**Answer: Sessions of the Lok Sabha:** The sessions of each House of Parliament are summoned by the President. This is subject to the condition that six months shall not intervene between the two sessions. In other words, Parliament should hold at least two sessions in a year. Normally, three sessions are held in a year:

1. Budget Session (February – May)
2. Monsoon Session (July – September), and
3. Winter Session (November – December).

The President is empowered to prorogue Parliament or any of its Houses. He may dissolved the Lok Sabha.

**Question 4:** What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the Constitution? How many members does the president nominate to the Lok Sabha? How are members to the Lok Sabha elected?'

**Answer:** The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the constitution is 552. The president nominates two members of the Anglo India Community to the Lok Sabha. The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people. The principle of

Universal Adult Franchise has been adopted which means that all citizens of the age of 18 and above have the right to vote, if not otherwise disqualified under the law.

**Question 5:** How can the Speaker be removed from office?

**Answer:** The Speaker can resign from his post on the grounds of ill-health or by submitting a resignation letter to the Deputy Speaker. The Speaker can also be removed from his office by a resolution passed by the majority of members of the House. Before passing such a resolution, the House has to serve a notice of fourteen days to the Speaker. During the notice period, the Deputy Speaker cannot preside over the meetings of the Lok Sabha.

**Question 6:** Discuss the powers of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha reference to regulate proceedings of the House.

**Answer: Power to regulate proceedings of the House:**

1. Speaker presides over meetings of the House. He allots time for the discussion of matter mentioned in the President's address. He decides who shall have the floor and all speeches and remarks and addressed to the Chair.
2. The Speaker decides the admissibility of questions and all resolutions. He is the final judge to decide on the admissibility of a Motion of Adjournment.
3. All Bills passed by the House are authenticated by his signatures before they are sent to the Rajya Sabha for its consideration or to the President for his assent.

**Question 7:** Mention three Disciplinary functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

**Answer: Disciplinary functions:**

1. The Speaker maintains order in the House. He may name a member for suspension, if he disregards the authority of the Chair. In case of grave disorder, he can adjourn the House.
2. If the Speaker is of the opinion that a word or words used in the debate are indecent or unparliamentary, he may expunge such words from the proceedings of the House.
3. The Speaker decides whether there is a prima facie case regarding breach of privilege or contempt of the House.

**Question 8:** Discuss about Administrative functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

**Answer: Administrative functions:**

1. The Speaker receives all petitions and documents addressed to the House.
2. He communicates the decisions of the House to the concerned authorities and requests them to comply with such decisions.
3. He allows the admission of strangers and press correspondents to the galleries of the House.

**Question 9:** How the Parliamentary Committees are controlled by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

**Answer: Control over Parliamentary Committees:**

1. The speaker is the Ex-officio Chairman of some of the Committees of the House, such as the Business Advisory Committee and the Rules Committee.
2. He appoints Chairmen of all Committees of the House.
3. He issues directions to the Chairmen in all matters relating to their working.
4. If Government claims that a particular document is secret, but the Committees insist on its production before them, the matter is referred to the Speaker for advice and his instructions are obeyed.

**Question 10:** How are members to the Rajya Sabha elected?

**Answer: Manner of Election:** The representatives of each State in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each State. This is done in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may prescribe. The three representatives from Delhi are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly. The Rajya Sabha at present consists of 245 members, of whom 12 were nominated by the President.

**Question 11:** What are the qualifications of the members of the Rajya Sabha?

**Answer: Qualifications for membership:** In order to be chosen as a member of the Rajya Sabha, a person;

1. Must be a citizen of India;
2. Must not be less than 30 years of age.
3. Must possess such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by law from time to time. Under the Representation of People Act a person should ordinarily be a resident of the State or the Territory where from he is seeking election.

**Question 12:** Mention two ways in which the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council can control the executive. Explain one of its limitations in this regard.

**Answer:** Two ways in which Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council can control the executive:

(i) It can reject an Ordinary Bill passed by the Lower House which would then be resolved by a joint session.

(ii) Though a Money Bill originates in the Lower House it can be sent back with recommendations.

One limitation in this regard is that the Lower House is not bound to follow the recommendations.

**Question 13:** What are Financial Powers of the Rajya Sabha?

**Answer: Financial Powers:** The position of the Rajya Sabha in regard to Money Bills is inferior to that of the Lok Sabha. A Money Bill can originate in the Lok Sabha only. After a Money Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations. The Rajya Sabha must return the Bill to the Lok Sabha within a period of 14 days with its recommendations. In financial matters the Lok Sabha is supreme; the Rajya Sabha has only an advisory role.

**Question 14:** What are the Administrative Powers of the Rajya Sabha?

**Answer: Administrative Powers (Control over the executive):** The Constitution makes the Council of Ministers responsible only to the Lok Sabha. But the Rajya Sabha can exercise control over it by means of questions, discussion and debates. Moreover, ministers may be appointed from its members. The Constitution permits a Minister, who is not a member of the Lok Sabha, to take part in its proceedings. However, he has no right to vote.

**Question 15:** Three reasons to justify why the Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.

**Answer:** Following are the three reasons to justify why Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful than Rajya Sabha:

(i) The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by people of India, whereas Rajya Sabha is indirectly elected body. Thus, in the Indian democratic set-up, Lok Sabha acts as the mirror and voice of the nation.

(ii) The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha. It is not responsible to the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha may pass No-Confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers. This power is not enjoyed by the Rajya Sabha.

(iii) The Lok Sabha controls the national purse. In fact, the power of the Lok Sabha over national income and expenditure is absolute. The Constitution has made the Rajya Sabha powerless in this regard. If the Annual Budget is finally passed by the Lok Sabha then Rajya Sabha can delay it only for 14 days.

**Question 16:** The two Houses of the Parliament enjoy co-equal powers in many spheres explain it by giving any three examples.

**Answer:** The two Houses of the Parliament enjoy co-equal powers because:

(i) Either House can frame charges and impeach the President for violation of the Constitution.

(ii) An Ordinary Bill can originate in either House of the Parliament and must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

(iii) Both the House have equal rights of asking questions or bringing in various kinds of motions against the Government.

**Question 17:** Mention three instances when the Parliament can make laws on the subjects entered in the State list.

**Answer:** The Parliament can make laws on a subject included in the State List in the following three instances:

- (i) The Parliament can legislate even on subjects included in the State List during the Proclamation of an National Emergency under Art. 352.
- (ii) When the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-third majority that a subject in the State List has assumed national importance, the Union Parliament can legislate on that subject.
- (iii) When two or more States are of the opinion that the Parliament should Legislate on a subject given in the State List, the Parliament may make an Act on that subject but that would be applicable only to the consenting States.

**Question 18:** Mention three Legislative Powers of Union Parliament.

**Answer:** Three Legislative Powers of the Union Parliament are:

- (i) It has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to matters mentioned in the Union List and also in the Concurrent List.
- (ii) The Parliament can Legislate on subjects included in the State List during emergency.
- (iii) It has residuary powers which means that it can make laws with respect to all these matters which are not mentioned in any of the three lists.

**Question 19:** Mention three of Financial Powers of the Union Parliament.

**Answer:** Three Financial Powers of the Union Parliament are:

- (i) It passes the Union Budget.
- (ii) It can make supplementary grants if the amount authorised is insufficient.
- (iii) If the Budget is not Passed before April 1, then there would be no money for the executive to spend. To provide money to the executive for day to day expenditure till the passage of budget a "Vote on Account" is passed.

**Question 20:** Explain the powers of the Union Parliament in respect of matters in the Union List and Concurrent List.

**Answer:** Powers of the Parliament with Respect to Matters in the Union List and Concurrent List:

1. **Union List:** There are 97 subject in the Union list. The Union list includes subjects of national importance like, defence, finance, foreign affairs, etc. Only the Union Parliament can make laws on these subjects.
2. **Concurrent List:** The concurrent list includes subjects on which both the Union and State Government can make laws. Along with the State Legislative Assemblies, the Parliament can make laws on the 47 subjects listed in the Concurrent List. If there is a conflict between the law enacted by the Parliament and the law made by the State Legislature with respect to concurrent list, the Union Law will prevail.

**Question 21:** Discuss the procedure to be followed by the Union Parliament in passing a Non-Money Bill.

**Answer:** The Non-Money Bills or Ordinary Bills can be introduced on either House of the Parliament. Approval of both the Houses of the Parliament is necessary to pass the Ordinary Bill. In case of difference, there is a provision of joint sitting of both the Houses. In each House an Ordinary Bill has to pass through these following stages:

(i) First reading, (ii) Second reading,  
(iii) Committee stage, (iv) Report stage, (v) Third reading.

Then the Bill goes for assent to the President. If the President returns the Bill for reconsideration and the Parliament repasses it again, the President has to give his assent to the Bill and it is considered as passed.

**Question 22:** Discuss, how Parliament controls the executive through Censure Motion and No-Confidence motion interpolation?

**Answer: The Question Hour (Interpolation):** The Question Hour, Calling Attention Notices and Half-an-Hour Discussion are some of the devices to seek information from the government about its policies and performance in various spheres. Of these the most important is the Question Hour. The first hour of a sitting in both Houses is allotted for asking and answering of questions. The purpose of the questions is to obtain information on a matter of public importance or to ventilate a grievance. The Question Hour keeps the Ministers on their toes. It is a valuable protection against injustice and slackness on the part of the Government.

**Question 23:** Discuss, how Parliament controls the executive through Censure Motion and No-Confidence Motion?

**Answer: Censure Motion and the No-Confidence Motion:** Censure Motion may be moved against the Council of Ministers or an individual Minister, expressing a strong disapproval of their policy or some deed. Adoption of the Censure Motion would result in the resignation of the Government. But a Vote of Censure against a particular Minister has no such effect. No-Confidence Motion is moved by a Member or Leader of Opposition, if the Motion is carried, the Government has to resign.

## Long Questions

**Question 1:** In the context of the Union Parliament, describe the Financial Powers of the Union Parliament.

**Answer:** Financial Powers of Parliament:

- 1. The Budget:** The Parliament passes the annual Union Budget containing the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the government for a financial year. The Budget is presented in two parts, namely, the Railway Budget and the General Budget.
- 2. Supplementary Grants:** If the amount authorised for the current financial year is not sufficient, the government may make a fresh demand known as the 'Supplementary Grant'. It is also passed in the same manner as the Annual Budget is passed.

3. **Votes on Account:** If the Union Budget is not passed before the beginning of the new financial years, i.e., April 1, then there would be no money for the government to spend. There is, therefore, a device known as 'Vote on Account' which authorises the government to draw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India until the Budget is passed by the Parliament.
4. **Fixation of Salaries:** The salaries and allowances of MPs and Ministers are determined by the Parliament.
5. **Permission for Taxes:** No tax can be imposed or money spent by the Government without the approval of the Parliament.

**Question 2:** Mention four of Administrative or Executive Powers.

**Answer:** The four Administrative or Executive Powers of the Union Parliament are:

1. **Monetary Controls:** The Parliament can move a cut motion when the Union Budget is under consideration. The Parliamentary Committee ensures that the public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decision.
2. **Censure Motion and No Confidence Motion:** If the Parliament disapproves of some action policy of the Union Council of its members they can move a Censure Motion which would result in the resignation of the government and against an individual would not have that effect. They can also carry out a No-Confidence Motion.
3. **Adjournment Motion:** The routine business of the Parliament can be postponed by this and the House can discuss the government for its acts of omission or commission.
4. **Question Hour:** Through this the parliament seeks information from the Government about its policies and performance. The first hour in both Houses is allotted for this.

**Question 3:** Discuss the procedure to be followed by the Union Parliament in Passing a Money Bill.

**Answer:** The following procedure is followed by the Union Parliament in passing the Money Bills:

1. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha on the prior recommendation of the President.
2. After it has been passed by the Lok Sabha, the Money Bill is sent to the Rajya Sabha, which must return the Bill within 14 days with or without its recommendations to Lok Sabha.
3. If the Rajya Sabha does not make any recommendations within 14 days the Bill is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha. However, if the Lok Sabha does not accept the recommendations made by the Rajya Sabha, the Bill is deemed to have been passed in the form it was passed by the Lok Sabha. If the Money Bill is not sent back by the Rajya Sabha within a period of 14 days, it is deemed to have been passed by the both Houses at the expiration of the said period.
4. After a Money Bill is passed by both the Houses, it is sent to the President, who shall not withhold his assent from the Money Bill.

**Question 4:** Mention four special powers of the Rajya Sabha.

**Or**

What are the powers of the Rajya Sabha? Describe the legislative and financial powers of the Rajya Sabha.

**Answer:** Four special powers of the Rajya Sabha are:

1. The proclamation of emergency by the President is passed by the Rajya Sabha if the Lok Sabha is not in session or has been dissolved.
2. The Rajya Sabha enjoys equal powers with the Lok Sabha in matters like amendment of the constitution, election and impeachment of the President, Vice President and Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court.
3. No laws on any subjects of the State list can be made by the Lok Sabha without a 2/3rd majority of the Rajya Sabha.
4. The approval of Rajya Sabha is necessary in case of creating one or more all India services common to the Union as well as the States.

**Question 5:** What is the relation between the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha?

**Answer:** Both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha enjoy equal powers but the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha:

1. The Rajya Sabha has no control over the Cabinet who are responsible to the Lok Sabha. It cannot censure a minister or bring a No-Confidence Motion.
2. In financial matters the power of the Rajya Sabha is negligible as no Money Bill can be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It can just scrutinize the Bill.
3. In all matters of legislation including Constitutional Amendment, the Rajya Sabha enjoys the equal powers with Lok Sabha.
4. Rajya Sabha enjoys two exclusive powers:
  - (a) If the Rajya Sabha passes by two-third majority sitting and voting that a particular subject mentioned in the State list is of national interest then the Parliament is empowered to make laws on the subject.
  - (b) Rajya Sabha can decide to set up an All India Service in the similar way.