

VIDYA BHAWAN,BALIKA VIDYAPEETH

SHKATI UTTHAN ASHRAM, LAKHISARAI.811311

LEARNING MATERIAL AND ASSIGNMENT 2021-22

CLASS – 8th SUB.—SOCIAL SCIEDNCE. DATE 03/07/2021 . S.T.-AMRESH KUMAR

CHAPTER NAME : - parliamentary form of Government (ch. – 2 civics)

TOPIC :- POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT

- **Legislative powers:** - the parliament is the highest law making body in our country it can make or amend laws on the subject listed in the union list and concurrent list.
- **Financial powers :** - the parliament has control over the financial resources of the country before becoming a law the bill must get president's approval.
- **The constitutional functions / powers :** - the parliament has the power to amend the constitutional provisions some constitutional provisions can be amended easily by a simple majority. But for

amending the major portions or sections of the constitution a 2/3rd majority of both the houses is a must .

- **Excutive powers** : - in a parliamentary form of Government, the council of ministers is collectively made responsible to the house of the people the – Lok Sabha .
- **Elective functions and judicial powers** : - the member of both the houses and the elected members of the state assemblies elect the president of India . Besides this, the members of Rajya Sabha have the power to remove the President and vice President of India . These members also have the power to remove the judges of the supreme court and high court .

The parliament please an important role in making a law. A law is formed on the approval of a bill . A bill is a kind of proposal or

**suggestion put forward by the members of the
Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha .**
