

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Unveiling India's Government

### Short Answer Key

1. The President of India is the ceremonial head of state who represents India internationally, gives assent to bills passed by Parliament, and performs other symbolic duties.
2. India's Parliament consists of two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). Members of the Rajya Sabha are appointed by state legislatures, while members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of India.
3. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected through general elections held every five years. Each Lok Sabha member represents a specific geographical constituency.
4. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the country, outlining the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, the structure of government, and the powers and responsibilities of various institutions. It serves as the guiding document for India's governance.
5. Local government in India serves as a grassroots level of governance responsible for local issues. The two levels of local governance are Panchayats (rural) and Municipalities (urban).

