

# Parliamentary Form of Government

## 1. Meaning

A parliamentary system is a democratic structure where:

- The **party with the majority in the legislature forms the government.**
- The **executive (PM + Ministers) comes from the legislature** and remains **answerable to it.**
- India follows the **British model.**

## 2. Why Is It Called “Parliamentary”?

Because **Parliament controls the Executive** through confidence, questions, debates, motions, and committees.

## 3. Core Features

### 1. Nominal & Real Executive

- President → nominal (de jure).
- PM → real (de facto).

### 2. Executive from the Legislature

- PM and Ministers are MPs.
- Dual membership ensures linkage.

### 3. Collective Responsibility

- The entire Cabinet is responsible to the Lok Sabha.

### 4. Prime Ministerial Leadership

- PM is the pivot of policy and administration.

### 5. Majority Party Rule

- Leader of the majority becomes PM.

### 6. No Fixed Tenure

- The government survives only while it enjoys **Lok Sabha confidence.**

## 7. Secret Cabinet Meetings

- Ensures frank discussion.

## 8. Bicameral Legislature

- Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha.

## 9. Political Homogeneity

- Ministers usually share the same ideology (coalition → common agenda).

# 4. Constitutional Provisions

Article	Level	Provision
74	Union	CoM to aid & advise the President
75	Union	Appointment; CoM is responsible to the Lok Sabha
163	State	CoM aids & advises the Governor
164	State	Appointment; CoM is responsible to the Assembly

# 5. Advantages

## 1. Executive–Legislature Coordination

Smooth lawmaking, quicker implementation.

## 2. Responsible Government

Questions, debates, and motions ensure accountability.

## 3. Prevents Dictatorship

Power is divided among a team, not one individual.

## 4. Broad Representation

Ministers from various regions/castes/communities.

## 6. Disadvantages

### 1. No Real Separation of Powers

A majority government can dominate Parliament.

### 2. Instability

Coalitions may collapse; frequent elections.

### 3. Weak Lawmaking Quality

MPs aspire to become ministers → less policy expertise.

### 4. Bureaucratic Influence

Civil servants often shape decisions more than ministers.

### 5. Slow Decision-Making

Political calculations delay long-term reforms.

## 7. Parliamentary System vs Presidential System

Feature	Parliamentary	Presidential
Head of State	President (ceremonial)	President (executive)
Head of Govt	PM	President
Executive-Legislature Relation	Fused	Separated
Responsibility	Collective to the legislature	Independent
Tenure	Not fixed	Fixed
Removal	No-confidence	Impeachment
Stability	Less	More
Decision-making	Collective	Independent

**A parliamentary system blends accountability with flexibility, making it suitable for diverse, democratic, and coalition-driven societies like India.**