

1) **Policy and Administration** : This is the most important function of the government. It involves the formulation of policies and the implementation of these policies. The government is responsible for the overall direction and control of the country.

2) **Legislation** : The government is responsible for the making of laws. It proposes bills and passes them in the legislature. The executive branch is responsible for enforcing these laws.

3) **Finance** : The government is responsible for the collection of taxes and the expenditure of public funds. It manages the national budget and ensures the financial stability of the country.

4) **Justice** : The government is responsible for the administration of justice. It ensures that the laws are enforced and that the rights of citizens are protected.

5) **Foreign Relations** : The government is responsible for the conduct of foreign relations. It represents the country in international affairs and negotiates treaties and agreements.

6) **Internal Security** : The government is responsible for maintaining internal security and law and order. It protects the country from internal threats and ensures the safety of its citizens.

7) **Public Welfare** : The government is responsible for the promotion of public welfare and the improvement of the living standards of its citizens. It provides social services and infrastructure.

8) **Education** : The government is responsible for the provision of education and the promotion of literacy. It ensures that all children have access to quality education.

9) **Health** : The government is responsible for the provision of health services and the promotion of public health. It ensures that all citizens have access to quality healthcare.

10) **Environment** : The government is responsible for the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development. It ensures that natural resources are used responsibly.

11) **Transportation** : The government is responsible for the provision of transportation services and the improvement of infrastructure. It ensures that all citizens have access to quality transportation.

12) **Communication** : The government is responsible for the provision of communication services and the promotion of literacy. It ensures that all citizens have access to quality communication services.

13) **Energy** : The government is responsible for the provision of energy services and the promotion of sustainable energy. It ensures that all citizens have access to quality energy services.

14) **Water** : The government is responsible for the provision of water services and the promotion of water conservation. It ensures that all citizens have access to quality water services.

15) **Waste Management** : The government is responsible for the provision of waste management services and the promotion of recycling. It ensures that all citizens have access to quality waste management services.

16) **Disaster Management** : The government is responsible for the provision of disaster management services and the promotion of disaster preparedness. It ensures that all citizens have access to quality disaster management services.

17) **Peacekeeping** : The government is responsible for the provision of peacekeeping services and the promotion of peace. It ensures that all citizens have access to quality peacekeeping services.

7) **Co-ordination between Parliament and Cabinet:**
 Co-ordination means the process of bringing different departments of the government into line. It is the process of ensuring that the various departments of the government work in a harmonious and co-ordinated manner.
 Co-ordination is essential for the smooth functioning of the government. It is the process of ensuring that the various departments of the government work in a harmonious and co-ordinated manner.
 Co-ordination is essential for the smooth functioning of the government. It is the process of ensuring that the various departments of the government work in a harmonious and co-ordinated manner.

8) **Ministers of State (MOS):**
 Ministers of State are the junior members of the cabinet. They are appointed by the Prime Minister and are responsible for the day-to-day running of the government.
 Ministers of State are the junior members of the cabinet. They are appointed by the Prime Minister and are responsible for the day-to-day running of the government.
 Ministers of State are the junior members of the cabinet. They are appointed by the Prime Minister and are responsible for the day-to-day running of the government.

Functions of Cabinet:
 Functions of Cabinet include the following:
 1. **Decision-making:** The cabinet is the highest decision-making body in the government.
 2. **Policy-making:** The cabinet is responsible for the formulation of government policy.
 3. **Implementation:** The cabinet is responsible for the implementation of government policy.
 4. **Control:** The cabinet is responsible for the control of government departments.

Administrative Functions:
 Administrative Functions of the cabinet include the following:
 1. **Coordination:** The cabinet is responsible for the coordination of government departments.
 2. **Communication:** The cabinet is responsible for the communication of government policy.
 3. **Control:** The cabinet is responsible for the control of government departments.

1) Determination of Administrative Policies:
 Determination of Administrative Policies is the process of deciding the general principles and objectives of government policy.
 Determination of Administrative Policies is the process of deciding the general principles and objectives of government policy.
 Determination of Administrative Policies is the process of deciding the general principles and objectives of government policy.

2) Control over Government:
 Control over Government is the process of ensuring that the government is working in accordance with the wishes of the people.
 Control over Government is the process of ensuring that the government is working in accordance with the wishes of the people.
 Control over Government is the process of ensuring that the government is working in accordance with the wishes of the people.

3) Establishment of Co-ordination:
 Establishment of Co-ordination is the process of ensuring that the various departments of the government work in a harmonious and co-ordinated manner.
 Establishment of Co-ordination is the process of ensuring that the various departments of the government work in a harmonious and co-ordinated manner.
 Establishment of Co-ordination is the process of ensuring that the various departments of the government work in a harmonious and co-ordinated manner.

4) Financial Functions:
 Financial Functions of the cabinet include the following:
 1. **Control of Expenditure:** The cabinet is responsible for the control of government expenditure.
 2. **Control of Revenue:** The cabinet is responsible for the control of government revenue.
 3. **Control of Finance:** The cabinet is responsible for the control of government finance.

3) **ආර්ථික සහතිකයක් (Budgetary Control)**: රජයේ වැයවනු ලබන මුදල සහ ආදායම පිළිබඳව විධිමත්ව පාලනය කිරීමයි. මෙය ආර්ථික ස්ථිරතාවය සහ සමාජ සාධකයක් වශයෙන් සලකා බැලිය හැක.

4) **විධිමත් ක්‍රියාමාර්ග (Regulation)**: රජය විසින් සමාජයේ විවිධ ක්ෂේත්‍රවලට පනවනු ලබන නියෝග සහ නියෝගිත ක්‍රියාමාර්ග වේ. මෙය සමාජයේ ස්ථිරතාවය සහ සමාජ සාධකයක් වශයෙන් සලකා බැලිය හැක.

ඉදිරි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග (Features of Cabinet System):

1) **ආර්ථික සහතිකයක් (Budgetary Control)**: රජයේ වැයවනු ලබන මුදල සහ ආදායම පිළිබඳව විධිමත්ව පාලනය කිරීමයි. මෙය ආර්ථික ස්ථිරතාවය සහ සමාජ සාධකයක් වශයෙන් සලකා බැලිය හැක.

2) **විධිමත් ක්‍රියාමාර්ග (Regulation)**: රජය විසින් සමාජයේ විවිධ ක්ෂේත්‍රවලට පනවනු ලබන නියෝග සහ නියෝගිත ක්‍රියාමාර්ග වේ. මෙය සමාජයේ ස්ථිරතාවය සහ සමාජ සාධකයක් වශයෙන් සලකා බැලිය හැක.

3) **ආර්ථික සහතිකයක් (Budgetary Control)**: රජයේ වැයවනු ලබන මුදල සහ ආදායම පිළිබඳව විධිමත්ව පාලනය කිරීමයි. මෙය ආර්ථික ස්ථිරතාවය සහ සමාජ සාධකයක් වශයෙන් සලකා බැලිය හැක.

4) **විධිමත් ක්‍රියාමාර්ග (Regulation)**: රජය විසින් සමාජයේ විවිධ ක්ෂේත්‍රවලට පනවනු ලබන නියෝග සහ නියෝගිත ක්‍රියාමාර්ග වේ. මෙය සමාජයේ ස්ථිරතාවය සහ සමාජ සාධකයක් වශයෙන් සලකා බැලිය හැක.

5) **ආර්ථික සහතිකයක් (Budgetary Control)**: රජයේ වැයවනු ලබන මුදල සහ ආදායම පිළිබඳව විධිමත්ව පාලනය කිරීමයි. මෙය ආර්ථික ස්ථිරතාවය සහ සමාජ සාධකයක් වශයෙන් සලකා බැලිය හැක.

6) **විධිමත් ක්‍රියාමාර්ග (Regulation)**: රජය විසින් සමාජයේ විවිධ ක්ෂේත්‍රවලට පනවනු ලබන නියෝග සහ නියෝගිත ක්‍රියාමාර්ග වේ. මෙය සමාජයේ ස්ථිරතාවය සහ සමාජ සාධකයක් වශයෙන් සලකා බැලිය හැක.

7) **ආර්ථික සහතිකයක් (Budgetary Control)**: රජයේ වැයවනු ලබන මුදල සහ ආදායම පිළිබඳව විධිමත්ව පාලනය කිරීමයි. මෙය ආර්ථික ස්ථිරතාවය සහ සමාජ සාධකයක් වශයෙන් සලකා බැලිය හැක.

1) **Interim (Power of Attorney) :** The Government of India has decided to grant interim powers to the Government of India to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the Government of India in the absence of the Prime Minister. The Government of India has decided to grant interim powers to the Government of India to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the Government of India in the absence of the Prime Minister.

The Government of India has decided to grant interim powers to the Government of India to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the Government of India in the absence of the Prime Minister.

Section 10 (Power of Attorney) :

The Government of India has decided to grant interim powers to the Government of India to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the Government of India in the absence of the Prime Minister. The Government of India has decided to grant interim powers to the Government of India to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the Government of India in the absence of the Prime Minister.

Ministry of India : The Government of India has decided to grant interim powers to the Government of India to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the Government of India in the absence of the Prime Minister. The Government of India has decided to grant interim powers to the Government of India to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the Government of India in the absence of the Prime Minister.

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4) **Leadership (Leadership of Cabinet)** : ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ಅಂಶವು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

5) **Leadership of Lok Sabha** : ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ಅಂಶವು, ಲೋಕ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

6) **Leadership of Government** : ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ಅಂಶವು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

7) **Power of Co-ordination** : ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ಅಂಶವು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

8) **Chief Minister (Communication Bridge)** : ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ಅಂಶವು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

9) **Chief Minister (Chief Minister)** : ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ಅಂಶವು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

10) **Representative of the Nation** : ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ಅಂಶವು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (Parliamentary form of Government)

ಆರಂಭ (Introduction) : ವಿಶ್ವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸದೀಯ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೀಯ, ಸಮತಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳೆಂದು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇವು ಆಯಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಗಾತ್ರ, ಜನಾಭಿಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರ ರೀತಿ-ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಛಾಂದಸವು ಇವುಗಳ ಬೈಕೆ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥ, ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಗುಣ-ದೋಷಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕ.

ಅರ್ಥ (Meaning) : ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ "ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಡಳಿತವೇ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೇ ವಿಶಾಲ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ "ಯಾವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಅಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪರಮೋಚ್ಚ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ, ಅದರಿಂದಲೇ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ" ಅಂದೇ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ" ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೀಯ, ಸಮತಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರಂತರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಅಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಇದು ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿದ್ದು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣ-ದೋಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವು ಇಂತಿದೆ.

ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು (Features/Characteristics) : ಇತರರನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದವುಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿವೆ.

1) **ನಾಮಮಾತ್ರ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ (Nominal Head) :** ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪ್ರಮುಖರು ನಾಮ ಮಾತ್ರದವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಕೇವಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಂತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನೈಜ ಅಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಈ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಪ್ರಮುಖರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆರಾಯಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿರುವುದು ಇದರ ಒಂದು ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ.

2) **ಶ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ನೈಜ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗ (Cabinet-Real Executive) :** ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲವು ನೈಜಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಡಳಿತದ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಿರುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಹ್ಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅಂತಿಮ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇದರ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ.

3) **ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ (Ministerial Responsibility) :** ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿನ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಪಾತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಗು-ದೋಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣೀಭೂತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ನಡೆದಾಗ ಅದರ ಹೊಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕಿರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇದನ್ನೇ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಎನ್ನಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ರೀತಿ ಅಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲವು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬದ್ಧರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅದರ ನೈತಿಕ ಹೊಣೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಎನ್ನಲಾಗಿದೆ.

4) **ಶ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಶೈಶವ (Cabinet-Child of Parliament) :** ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಕೆಳಮನೆಯಾದ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮತ ಪಡೆದ ಪಕ್ಷದ/ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಮೈತ್ರಿಕೂಟದ ನಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿ, ನಂತರ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಹಿರಿಯ, ಅನುಭವಿ, ಧಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಾತಿ, ಕೋಮನವರಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯ ಸಿಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಶೈಶವವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ.

5) **ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ (Prime Minister Leadership) :** ನೈಜ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗಾಧಿಪತಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿರುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದ ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯ ನಾಯಕರೂ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

6) **ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗ-ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗಗಳ ಸಹಜ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ (Co-ordination between Legislature - Executive) :** ನೈಜ ಅಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮತ ಪಡೆದ ಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದಲೇ ಆರಿಸಿ ಬಂದವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ನಿರೀತಿ-ನಿರೂಪಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಅಂಗಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಸಹಕಾರವಿರುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯವಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.