

Grade VIII – Political Science

Lesson 3. Why Do We Need a Parliament?

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

- The _____ is the supreme representative authority of the people:
(a) Parliament (b) Lok Sabha (c) Rajya Sabha (d) None of these
- The leader of the Lok Sabha is the
(a) President (b) Vice-President (c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Minister
- The democratic government is created with the decision of
(a) People (b) Women (c) Men (d) None of these
- It means a government that allows people to choose their representatives:
(a) Anarchy (b) Monarchy (c) Democracy (d) Dictatorship
- How many members are elected in Lok Sabha?
(a) 542 (b) 543 (c) 544 (d) 545
- Which house has the power to remove the council of ministers by passing the 'No Confidence Motion':
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Local Sabha (c) Rajya Sabha (d) None of these
- General Budget is presented by the
(a) Railway Minister (b) Prime Minister (c) President (d) Finance Minister

1. a	2. c	3. a	4. c	5. d	6. a	7. d
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II. Multiple choice questions

- EVMs were used throughout the country for the first time in the general elections held in
a. 1962 b. 1977 c. 1999 d. 2004
- The Parliament of India is also known as
a. Sansad b. Parliament House c. Lok Sabha d. None of the above
- The total membership of the Rajya Sabha is
a. 545 b. 543 c. 245 d. 212



4. The Lok Sabha is president over by the

- a. Vice-President of India
- b. Speaker
- c. Prime Minister
- d. Finance Minister

5. The Supreme law-making institution is the _____.

- a. Lok Sabha
- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. Parliament
- d. Judiciary

1. d	2. a	3. c	4. a	5. c
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III. Multiple choice questions

1. Parliament enables Indian citizens to participate in

- a. Decision making
- b. Control the government
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

2. During British rule which Government of India Act allowed some elected representation.

- a. Government of India Act 1919
- b. Government of India Act 1909
- c. Government of India Act 1916
- d. Government of India Act 1947

3. Representatives to the Parliament are chosen by the

- a. People
- b. Rulers
- c. Government
- d. None of these

4. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- a. Prime Minister of India
- b. President of India
- c. Vice-President of India
- d. None of these

5. How many seats were won by BJP in Lok Sabha Election 2014?

- a. 285
- b. 14
- c. 114
- d. 141

6. The highest law-making body of our country consisting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is known as

- a. High court
- b. Supreme court
- c. Parliament
- d. None of these

7. The combined strength of all political parties in the Parliament with less than 50% of representatives is

- a. Ruling party
- b. Opposition
- c. Coalition
- d. None of these

8. What is the most important function of Lok Sabha?

- a. How to celebrate Diwali this year?
- b. The Prime Minister selects minister to work
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these



9. What does PMO refer to?

- a. Prime Minister Office
- b. Post Master Office
- c. Primary Municipal Office
- d. None of these

10. Who looks after sanitary conditions of the country?

- a. Health Minister
- b. Home Minister
- c. Finance Minister
- d. All of these

11. The upper house of Parliament, representing the states, is termed as

- a. Lok Sabha
- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. Parliament House
- d. None of these

12. Which is an important way to control the executive in Parliament?

- a. Assembly
- b. Zero hour
- c. Question hour
- d. None of these

13. In Parliament seats are reserved for

- a. SCs
- b. STs
- c. None of them
- d. Both a and b

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. c	5. a	6. c	7. b	8. d	9. a	10. a	11. b	12. c	13. d
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I V. Multiple choice questions

1. The President of India holds office for a period of

- a. 6 years
- b. 5 years
- c. 4 years
- d. 7 years

2. President's electoral college consists of

- a. M.P
- b. M.L.A
- c. Members of state legislative
- d. Elected members of Parliament and State legislative

3. A dispute regarding the election of the President is referred to the

- a. Election commission
- b. Parliament
- c. Supreme Court
- d. Vice president

4. If the President has to resign, he sends his resignation to

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Vice President
- c. Chief Minister
- d. Lok Sabha Speaker

5. What is the position of President in the executive?

- a. Head executive
- b. Constitutional head of government
- c. Constitutional head of state
- d. Head of party in power

6. "EVM" for the first time was used in

- a. 2007
- b. 2004
- c. 2003
- d. 1990

7. What does universal adult franchise mean?

- a. Right to vote b. Right to freedom c. Right to equality d. Right to adult freedom

8. The Parliament of India has _____ houses.

- a. 2 b. 6 c. 7 d. 3

9. Rajya Sabha is also called

- a. Parliament b. House of people c. Council of states d. None of these

10. House of people is _____.

- a. Lok Sabha b. Vidhan Sabha c. Rajya Sabha d. Parliament

1. b	2. d	3. c	4. b	5. a	6. b	7. a	8. a	9. c	10. a
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I. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Lok Sabha	(a) Sumitra Mahajan
2. Rajya Sabha	(b) Lower House
3. Railway Budget	(c) Upper House
4. Speaker of Lok Sabha	(d) Railway Minister

1. b	2. c	3. d	4. a
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II. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. The Rajya Sabha	a. 2 (Two)
2. The Lok Sabha	b. The Council of States
3. Number of nominated members in the Lok Sabha	c. Right to Vote
4. Number of nominated members in the Rajya Sabha	d. The House of the people
5. Universal Adult Franchise	e. 12 (Twelve)

1. b	2. d	3. e	4. a	5. c
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III. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Lok Sabha	i. The upper house of Parliament
2. Speaker	ii. Bhartiya Janta Party
3. Rajya Sabha	iii. Has seven MPs
4. Delhi	iv. The lower house of Parliament
5. B.J.P.	v. Officer of Lok Sabha

1. iv	2. v	3. i	4. iii	5. ii
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IV. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Lok Sabha	a. Right to vote
2. Rajya Sabha	b. Lower house
3. Speaker	c. Upper house
4. Universal Adult Franchise	d. Lok Sabha

1. b	2. c	3. d	4. a
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I. Fill in the blanks

- Rajya Sabha has _____ elected members and members are nominated by the President.
- The Parliament of India consists of the _____ and _____.
- The legislative authority of the _____ is vested in the Parliament.
- There has been an increase in political participation from the _____ and the _____ and the _____.
- The Parliament is the creation of the _____ that came into effect in 1950.
- The constitution gave the right to the people of India to decide whom they wanted as their _____.



1. 233, 12	2. President , the Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha
3. Indian Union	4. Dalits, backward caste, minorities
5. constitution	6. representative

II. Fill in the blanks

- The executive is a group of persons who work together to implement the laws made by the _____.
- The Prime Minister of India is the _____ of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.
- The South Block of the Central Secretariat houses the Prime Minister's office, the Ministry of _____.
- The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the _____ Assemblies of various states.
- The Parliament in India consists of the _____, the Rajya Sabha and the _____.

1. Parliament	2. Leader	3. Defence; External Affairs
4. Legislative	5. President ; Lok Sabha	

III. Fill in the blanks

- _____ is the most important symbol of Indian democracy.
- On 15th August 1947 India became _____.
- All the representatives together control and guide the _____.
- An MLA is the member of _____ Assembly.

1. Parliament	2. Independent	3. Government	4. Legislative
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IV. Fill in the blanks

- Indian Parliament consists of _____, the Rajya Sabha and the _____.
- Democratic government is formed with the decision of _____.
- Parliament has full control over _____ of union government.



4. There are _____ elected members in Lok Sabha and _____ elected members in Rajya Sabha.

5. _____ parties are crucial to keep a check on the _____ party.

1. The president, Lok Sabha	2. People	3. Executives
4. 543, 233	5. Opposition, ruling	

I. True or False

1. The opposition parties play a crucial role in the healthy functioning of a democracy.
2. Railway budget is presented by finance minister.
3. There are 500 members in Lok Sabha.
4. The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.
5. The Rajya Sabha is primarily a representative of states of India.
6. The question hour is not an essential part of the parliament.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. True	6. False
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II. True or False

1. The Constitution of Independent India adopted the principle of Universal Adult Franchise.
2. The Opposition parties play no role in the functioning of a government.
3. Not a single seat is reserved in the parliament for SCs and STs.
4. The total membership of the Lok Sabha is 500.
5. When the Parliament is in session, it begins with a question hour.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. False	5. True
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III. True or False

1. The leader of ruling party in Parliament is the Prime Minister of the country.
2. The Vice-President of India is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
3. The Universal Adult Franchise is for the sake of justice and equity.
4. BJP won the State Election of Delhi in 2015.
5. Discrimination is the ideal function.



6. Mrs. Sheela Dixit was first female Chief Minister of Delhi who was elected for 3rd time.

7. The Prime Minister selects minister from his Party's MPs to work.

1. True	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. False	6. True	7. True
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IV. True or False

1. The Prime Minister is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.

2. The Lok Sabha is a permanent House.

3. PMO refers to President's Main Office.

4. The Rajya Sabha is also called Council of State.

5. The North Block of the Central Secretariat has the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. True
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Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Universal Adult Franchise means all adult citizens of the country enjoy the right to vote.

2. What is the meaning of coalition?

When one party does not get a clear majority, a group of political parties form a coalition and elect a leader who then forms a government. This is called coalition government.

3. What is Parliament?

The Parliament is the voice of the people and represents their needs and interests. The Parliament in India consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. It is the highest law-making body of the country.

4. What is Rajya Sabha?

Rajya Sabha is known as the upper house. It is also known as the 'Council of States'. Its total membership is 245. It is chaired by the Vice President of India.

5. What is Lok Sabha?

Lok Sabha is known as lower house. It is also known as the 'House of the People'. Its total membership is 545.



6. What does unresolved means?

Unresolved refers to the situations in which there are no solutions to the problems.

Short Answer Type Questions.

1. What the main functions of the Parliament?

The main functions of the parliament are:

1. Law making or legislation
2. Control over financial matters.
3. To select the national Government
4. To control, guide and inform the government.
5. Control over the executive.

2. Name the national parties of India.

1. Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP)
2. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
3. Communist Party of India (CPM) (Marxist)
4. Communist Party of India (CPI)
5. Indian National Congress (INC)
6. Janta Dal (United) JD(U)
7. Samajwadi Party (SP)

3. Write names of five state parties.

1. All India Anna DMK (AIADMK)
2. Shiv Sena (SHS)
3. Telugu Desam Party (TDP)
4. Biju Janata Dal (BJD)
5. Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD)

4. State the difference between national parties and state parties.

National parties can contest elections held all over India. State parties can contest only elections held in particular states.

Examples of national parties are INC and BJP.

Examples of state parties are AIADMK, Akali Dal

Long Answer Type Questions.

1. Why do you think our national movement supported the idea that all adults should have a right to vote? [NCERT]

(i) Under colonial rule, people had lived in fear of the British government as they were severely punished for criticising the government's policies.

(ii) The nationalists realised the injustice of such a situation and felt that since the lives of the people is affected by the acts of the government, they have a right to participate in government decision making.

(iii) Hence they supported the idea of universal adult franchise, that is all adults be given the right to vote.

2. What is the role of Rajya Sabha in the Parliament?

(i) The Rajya Sabha functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament.

(ii) It can also initiate legislation and a bill is required to pass through Rajya Sabha in order to become a law.

(iii) It has an important role of reviewing, altering the laws initiated by the Lok Sabha.

3. Why do people participate in decision-making?

(i) The Constitution gave the right to the people of India to decide whom they want as their representatives.

(ii) The Constitution wanted that the people of India should be free to elect and decide for their dreams, demands and aspirations. The government had to be sensitive to people's needs and demands.

(iii) After the freedom struggle, the participation in decision making the initial step taken for people's freedom.

(iv) The constitution laid the principle of universal adult franchise., all adult citizens of the country have the right to vote without discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, creed or religion, etc.

4. Briefly describe the main functions of Parliament.

The main functions of Parliament are:

(i) **Legislation or Law Making:** The primary function of the Parliament is legislation. It has the power to make new laws, amend or abolish the laws. It shares the power of legislation on the subjects in the concurrent list with the state legislature.



(ii) Control Over Financial Matters: The Parliament exercises full control over the finances of the Union government. Every year the government places 'Budget' before the Parliament.

(iii) To Control, Guide and Inform the Government: The Parliament begins with the question hour during the session. Question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government.

(iv) Control Over Executives: Both the houses exercises control over the executives through asking questions discussing, debating, adjourning motions and by appointing various committees.



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