

Class 8 Social Science : The Parliamentary System

1. What is the lower house of the Indian Parliament called?
 - o A) Rajya Sabha
 - o **B) Lok Sabha**
 - o C) Vidhan Parishad
 - o D) Supreme Court
2. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha as set by the Constitution is:
 - o A) 500 members
 - o B) 545 members
 - o **C) 550 members**
 - o D) 250 members
3. Which historic symbol of power and transfer of governance was kept near the Speaker's chair in the new Lok Sabha?
 - o A) Ashoka Pillar
 - o **B) The Sengol**
 - o C) Lotus
 - o D) Nandi
4. The first hour of a Parliamentary sitting dedicated to asking questions to ministers is known as:
 - o A) Zero Hour
 - o B) Budget Hour
 - o **C) Question Hour**
 - o D) Law Hour
5. How many times does Parliament normally meet in a year for its regular sessions?
 - o A) Once
 - o B) Twice
 - o **C) Three times**
 - o D) Four times

Name the Following

1. The new Parliament building of India, also known by its Hindi name: **Answer:** Sansad Bhavan
2. The upper house of the Indian Parliament representing the states: **Answer:** Rajya Sabha (or Council of States)
3. The constitutional head of the Union Executive who also serves as the symbolic leader: **Answer:** The President
4. A proposed law or a draft law introduced in Parliament before it becomes an act: **Answer:** A bill
5. The presiding officer who conducts the meetings of the Lok Sabha: **Answer:** The Speaker

Answer in 1 point each -

1. What system of government does India follow where power is shared among the center, states, and local governments?
 - **Answer:** India follows a Federal system
2. What does the term "bicameral system" mean?
 - **Answer:** Bicameral system is a system with two houses.
3. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
 - **Answer:** The Prime Minister of India is appointed by the President of India.
4. What document acts as a draft law that must be debated, revised, and passed to become an act?
 - **Answer:** A bill acts as a draft law that must be debated, revised, and passed to become an act
5. What is the minimum term of office for members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?
 - **Answer:** 5 years for Lok Sabha and 6 years for Rajya Sabha
6. Which historical figure famously resigned as Railway Minister in 1956 after a train accident, accepting moral responsibility?
 - **Answer:** Lal Bahadur Shastri.
7. What type of state legislature has only one house?
 - **Answer:** Unicameral.

Answer the questions in Two-Point each

1. **State any two key features of the new Parliament building (Sansad Bhavan).**

- o It features a soft triangular design that symbolizes balance and inclusivity.
 - o It uses eco-friendly construction which cuts electricity use by 30 per cent.
2. **Mention two main components that make up the Union Executive.**
- o The President and Vice President.
 - o The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
3. **List two primary functions of the judiciary in India.**
- o Resolving disputes and justice through the court system.
 - o Safeguarding democratic values and protecting fundamental rights.
4. **Name two parliamentary sessions held during the year.**
- o Budget Session
 - o Monsoon Session

Give Reason (1-2 Points)

1. **Why did the Constitution makers choose a bicameral legislature for India?**
- o They believed a single House would not adequately represent the diversity and varied aspirations of Indian people.
 - o It was established to reflect the federal spirit, diversity, and interests of the states.
2. **Why is the Question Hour an important part of Parliamentary proceedings?**
- o It allows MPs to ask questions about government decisions and policies.
 - o It ensures the Executive is held accountable as ministers must justify their actions.
3. **Why are there three different lists (Union, State, and Concurrent) in the Constitution?**
- o To clearly divide the areas on which the Union and State governments can make laws.
 - o To ensure smooth coordination and avoid conflicts in governance.

Application Questions

1. Imagine you notice that citizens in your area are unaware of policies and do not participate in local governance. Suggest two ways citizens can take part and improve policymaking.
- o Citizens can stay informed about important issues and take part in online discussions on government platforms.

- o Citizens can share opinions, join public discussions, and discuss policies with leaders to ensure inclusive representation.
- 2. A local bill is proposed regarding education funding. Explain the step-by-step path this proposal must take before it transforms into a legally binding rule.
 - o Law-making starts with a bill which is a draft of a proposed law.
 - o The bill must be debated, revised, and passed by Parliament before becoming an act.

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