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CLASS: VIII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: CIVICS	CH-3
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Parliament and Law-Making

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. What is the role of the vice president of India? **To take over as president if the office of the president becomes vacant due to resignation, death etc.**
2. The president of India is elected by the **Chief Justice of India.**
3. How many readings does the ordinary bill go through? **3**
4. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India? **The president.**

Fill in the blanks

1. The **Prime Minister** is the chairperson of the Planning Commission.
2. The representatives in parliament can pass a **No- confidence** vote if the government makes mistakes.
3. The **question hour** is the first hour of every sitting when the ministers answer questions related to their departments.
4. The proposal for law is known as **bill**.

Write “T” for true or “F” for false statements

1. The president is the head of the state. **T**
2. People have the right to choose their representatives in a democratic country. **T**
3. The parliament is an assembly of social activists. **F**
4. Prime Minister is the head of state and council ministers. **F**

Short Answer Questions

1. **What is Zero Hour?**
The time between the question and the commencement of rest of the day's work and discussions over matters related to public interest are held.
2. **How many members can Rajya Sabha have?**
Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 members.
3. **What is an opposition party?**
Political parties , other than the ruling party , in the parliament are called the opposition.

4. **What are the qualifications required to become a member of Rajya Sabha?**

He / she must be a citizen of India, not be less than 30 years of age, must be a parliamentary elector in the state, should not be insolvent, should not hold any other office also profit under Government of India, must possess this other qualification prescribed under any law made by parliament and should not be of unsound mind.

Long Answer Questions

1. **Describe briefly the functions of two Houses of Parliament.**

Functions of the Two Houses of Parliament are :

(i) Lok Sabha (House of the People):

- It is the lower house, with members directly elected by the people.
- It makes laws and passes bills, especially money bills.
- It controls the government by discussing policies, asking questions, and passing the budget.
- It can remove the government by passing a no-confidence motion.

(ii) Rajya Sabha (Council of States):

- It is the upper house, with members elected by state legislatures.
- It reviews, discusses, and suggests changes to bills passed by Lok Sabha.
- It represents the interests of the states.
- It can also make laws (except money bills) and discuss national issues.

2. **What are the powers and functions of the president of India?**

- Represent India at international forums and is the supreme commander of the armed forces.
- Appoints the Prime Minister, the governor of States , Attorney General and the chiefs of armed forces and the judges of the Supreme Court and High Court.
- Addresses joint sitting of the parliament and can also issue ordinance when the parliament is not in session. Can also dissolve the parliament.
- The president on the advice of the Prime Minister at the Council of Ministers declares a state of emergency if there is an internal crisis in the country and if there is an external source threatening the sovereignty of the country.

3. **What are the qualifications required to become a candidate of Lok Sabha?**

The qualifications of the candidate of Lok Sabha are :

- Should be a citizen of India.
- Should have completed 25 years of age.
- She/He would not hold any office of profit under the government.
- Name to be registered as a voter in any of the parliamentary constituencies.
- Should not have any criminal record.
- should not be insolvent .

4. How does a bill become a law?

A bill becomes a law through the following steps:

- **Introduction:** A bill is introduced in either house of Parliament – Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
- **Discussion:** Members debate and suggest changes.
- **Approval:** The house votes. If passed, it goes to the other house.
- **Second Approval:** The other house discusses and votes.
- **President's Approval:** If both houses pass the bill, it goes to the President.
- **Becomes Law:** The President signs the bill, and it becomes a law.