

Why Should People Decide :

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Parliament

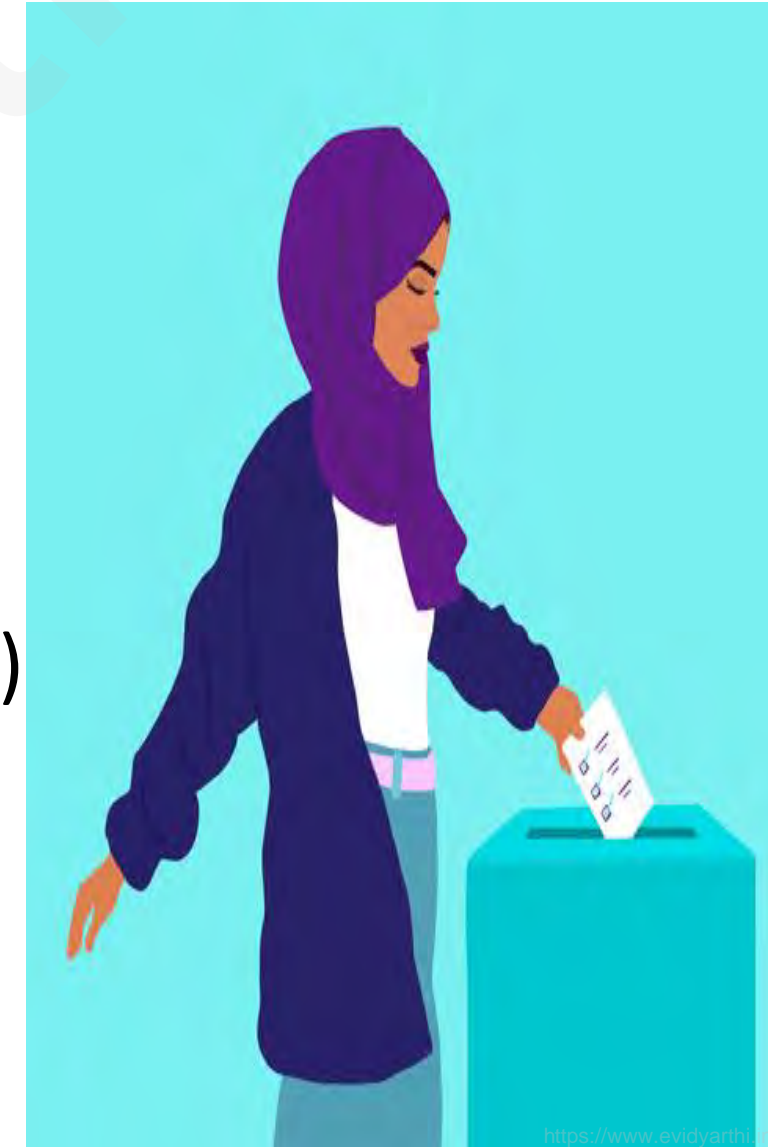
- It is a **bicameral legislature composed of the President of India** and the two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).
- With independence citizens are here to say what they felt (can elect representatives by universal adult franchise)

We the people



People and their Representatives:

- People creates democratic gov.t
 - ❑ people elect representatives
 - ❑ To the parliament
 - ❑ Group of elected representatives forms a government
 - ❑ Parliament(made up of representatives) controls the government
 - ❑ Majority of MP forms a party and wons election



The Role of the Parliament

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- Parliament has immense power (representatives by the people)
- Election in parliament held in 5 years.
- Parliament have person from each constituencies from different political party.
- Elected candidates became MPs (creates parliament)has some function.



CLASS VIII CH 3 Parliament and the Making of Laws (NCERT)

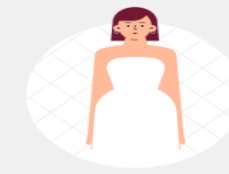
To Select the National Government

- Parliament has (president.lok sabha ,rajya sabha)

Lok sabha

- The party that has the majority of MPs (should have 272 members or more) wins the election & forms a gov.t (largest party is called opposition party)

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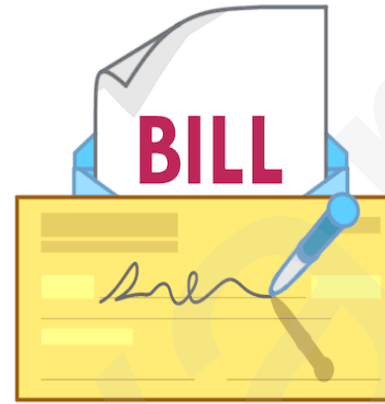
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- Important function of lok sabha is to select the executive(a group of persons who implement the laws) made by the parliament.
- Prime minister is the leader of his party in lok sabha who selects ministers for gov.t functioning's i.e. health education, finance etc.
- Many parties found difficult to get majority to form a gov.t so 2 parties join together and forms a coalition gov.t



Rajya sabha

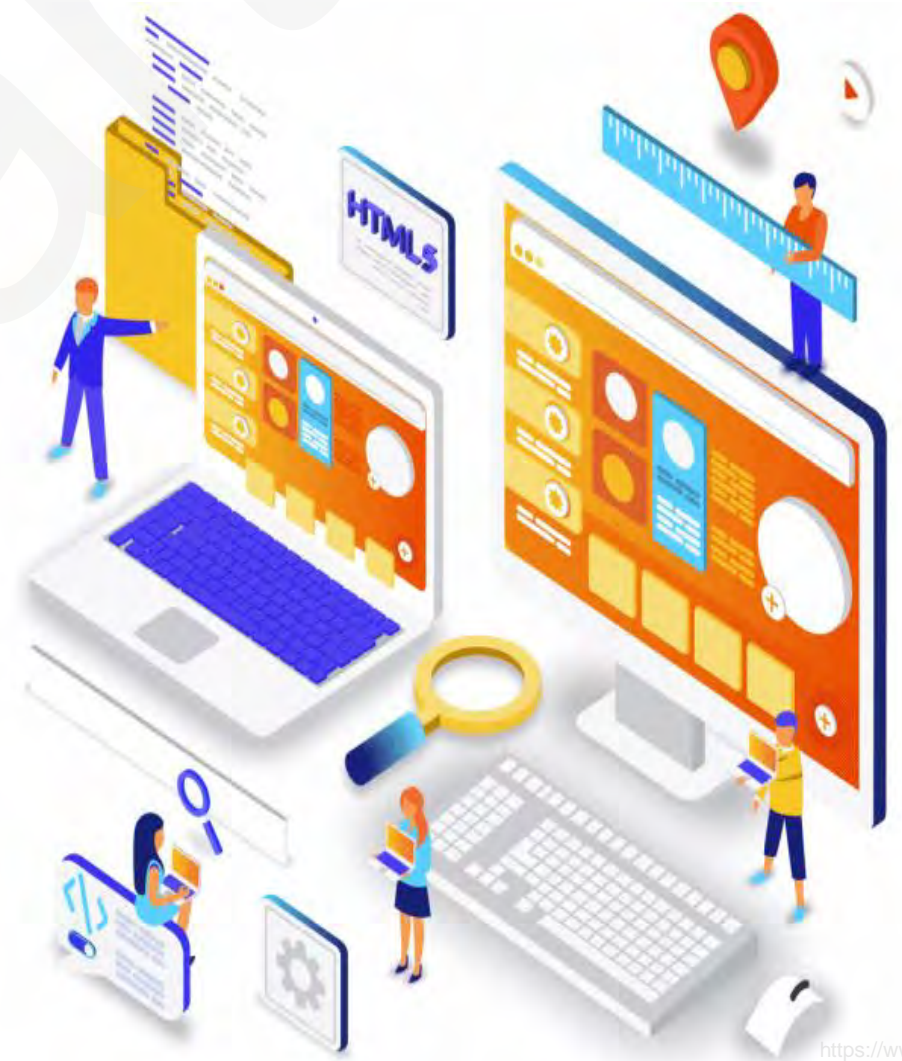
- **Council states**
- Rajya sabha initiates bill into law (reviews and rechecks the bill from Lok Sabha)
- The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected members of the legislature assembly.
- 223 elected, 12 nominated by the president.



INDIA

To Control, Guide and Inform the Government

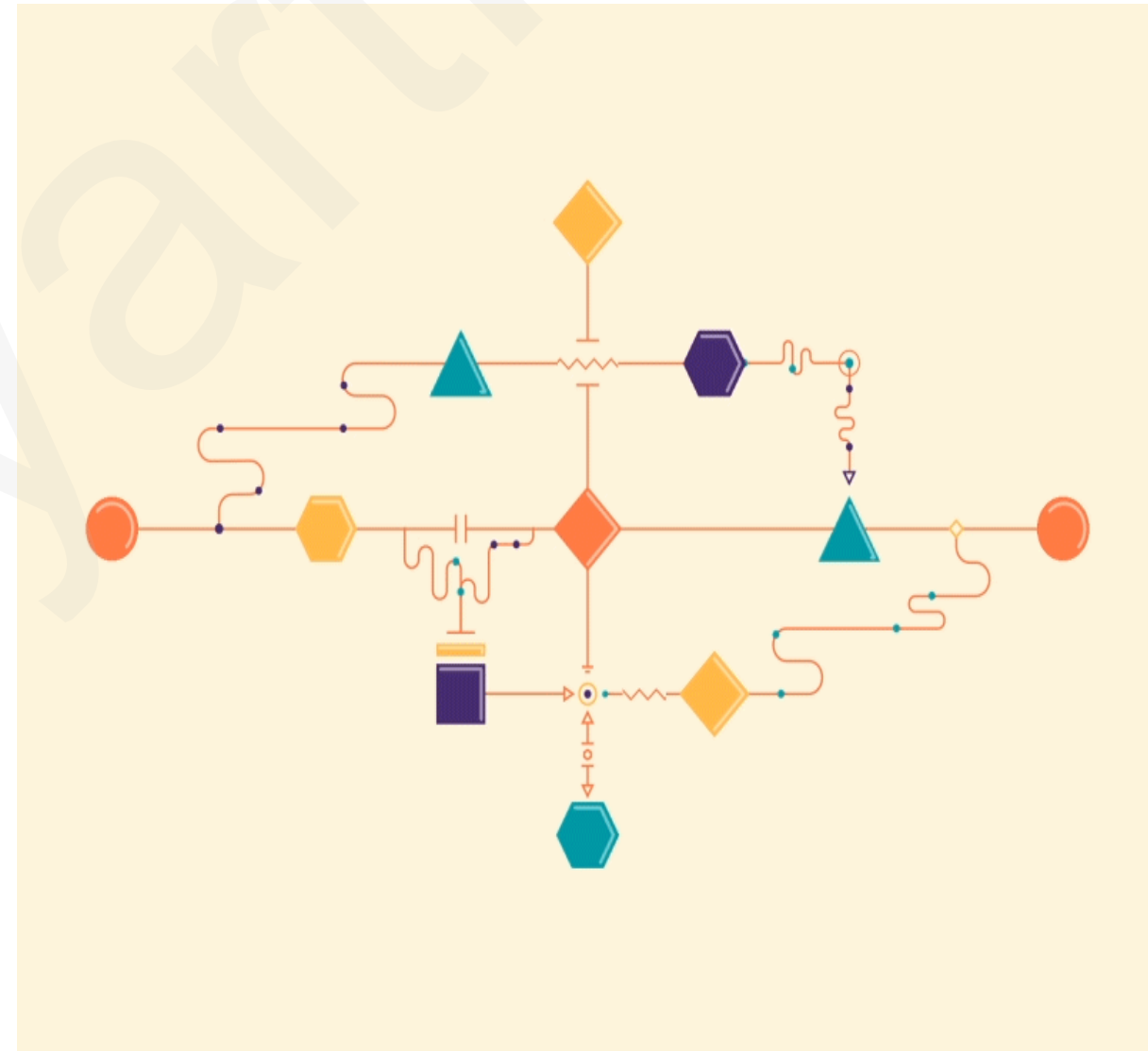
- In the question hour MPs elicit information about the working of the Gov. .the opposition parties highlights the drawbacks of the Gov. and forms his popularity.
- Finding drawbacks In Gov. work is a difficult task as they are ready too.



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- ❑ Parliament controls, guide and informs the Gov.
- ❑ MPs informs the parliament
- ❑ That's how Gov. is controlled. Guided and informed.



Who are the People in Parliament?

Law making

- **Parliament has a role in making of laws**
 - Parliament has more and more rural and regional members (groups and people till now unrepresented are getting elected.
 - Sc,st,dalits and adivasis also represents in parliament for their interest.
 - Women's participation is debatable.

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EXERCISES

Question 1. Why do you think the nationalist movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?

Solution:

The British government did not allow all adults to vote nor could people participate in decision making, so the nationalist movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote.

Question 2.

You have read in Chapter 1 that the 'Parliamentary form of government' that exists in India has three tiers. This includes the Parliament (Central Government) and the various State Legislatures (state governments).

Fill in the following table with information on the various representatives from your area:

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| | State Government | Central Government |
|--|------------------|--------------------|
| Which political party/parties is/are currently in power? | | |
| Who (name) is the current representative from your area? | | |
| | | |

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| | State Government | Central Government |
|--|------------------|--------------------|
| Which political parties currently form the Opposition? | | |
| When were elections last held? | | |
| When will the next elections be held? | | |