

Class 8 Civics Important Question Chapter 3

Parliament and the Making of Laws

Answers at the Bottom

1. EVMs were used throughout the country for the first time in the general elections held in.....
 1. 1962
 2. 1977
 3. 2004
 4. 1999
2. The _____ hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government.
 1. Both question and zero
 2. question
 3. Zero
 4. None of the above
3. The members of Lok Sabha are known as _____.
 1. Monarch
 2. Executives
 3. MP
 4. MLA
4. Which house dissolves after 5 years?
 1. Parliament
 2. Rajyasabha
 3. Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 4. Lok Sabha
5. To whom are the questions asked in the Lok Sabha addressed to?
 1. Prime Minister
 2. Speaker
 3. President

4. d) Vice President

6. **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Rajya Sabha	(a) Lower House
(ii) Lok Sabha	(b) Upper House
(iii) Speaker	(c) Right to vote
(iv) Universal Adult Franchise	(d) Lok Sabha

7. 1. The Parliament in India consists of the..... , the Rajya Sabha and the.....
2. The Prime Minister of India is the.....of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.
3. Sixty years ago, only four per cent of MPs were women and today it is just above..... per cent.
4. The South Block of the Central Secretariat houses the Prime Minister's office, the Ministry of..... and the Ministry of.....

8. **State true or false:**

1. The Rajya Sabha is also known as the council of states.
2. The Lok Sabha is a permanent House.
3. A Parliament session begins with Zero Hour.
4. PMO refers to the Prime Minister's Office.

9. What does unresolved means?

10. How is the question hour an important mechanism?

11. The Opposition parties play no role in the functioning of a government.(True/False)

12. What is the basic premise of democracy?

13. How is the government formed in a democracy?

Answer

3. 2004, **Explanation:** EVMs were used throughout the country for the first time in the 2004 general elections.
 2. question, **Explanation:** The Parliament, while in session, begins with a question hour. The question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government.
 3. MP, **Explanation:** The members of Lok Sabha are known as Member of Parliament (MP)
 4. Lok Sabha, **Explanation:** In Lok Sabha, Members are elected for a period of 5 years. It is a temporary house and it dissolves after 5 years.
 2. Speaker, **Explanation:** The questions asked in the Lok Sabha are addressed to the Speaker.
 1. Rajya Sabha – (b) Upper House
 2. Rajya Sabha – (a) Lower House
 3. Speaker – (d) Lok Sabha
 4. Universal Adult Franchise – (c) Right to vote
 1. President, Lok Sabha.
 2. leader
 3. nine
 4. Defence, External Affairs
 1. True
 2. False
 3. False
 4. True
2. Unresolved refers to the situations in which there are no solutions to the problems.
 3. It is through this mechanism that MPs can elicit information about the working of the government.
 4. False: The role of opposition party in India is as important as that of the ruling party.
 5. The basic premise of democracy is the idea of consent, i.e. the desire, approval, and participation of the people of the country in the formation of the government and its functioning. The individual or the citizen is the most important person and all government institutions need to have the trust of the citizens.
 6. In a democracy, the government is formed after elections. After the elections, a list is prepared which indicates the winner of each Lok Sabha seat. These winners become the Members of Parliament (MPs). The political party with the majority of these MPs forms the government. Since there are 543 seats in Lok Sabha, a party must secure at least half

i.e. 272 seats in Parliament to form a government. Sometimes, no single political party is able to win 272 seats on its own and get the majority to form the government. In that situation, two or more political parties with similar concerns join together to get the majority and form a Coalition Government.

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