

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL

IP EXTN, DELHI-110093

SESSION-2024-2025

CLASS: VIII.

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: CIVICS

PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

● **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION.**

a) Name two houses of the Indian Parliament.

The two houses of Indian Parliament are- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

b) What is the tenure of the Lok Sabha

Tenure Of the Lok Sabha is 5 years.

c) Write any three qualifications for becoming the President of India.

They have to be-

- Citizen of India
- Above 35 years of age
- Does not hold any office of profit under central, state or local government.

d) Mention any one function of the vice president of India.

The vice president assumes the office of the president of India in the absence of the president.

e) List down any one function of the speaker.

The Speaker is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha, he maintains discipline and decorum of the house.

● **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.**

a) Under what circumstances does the president uses emergency powers?

The President can use his/her emergency powers under the following conditions:

- In case of financial crisis (financial emergency).
- In case of failure of constitutional machinery.
- In case of foreign-aggression (National Emergency).

b) Write a note on composition of Lok Sabha.

The Lok Sabha can have a maximum strength of 550 (presently 543) members. Out of these, 530 members represent the states and not more than 20 members can represent Union Territories. Previously two more members were nominated by the President of India from the Anglo-Indian community.

c) How are the President and Vice President elected?

President of India-

1. The President is elected indirectly by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.
2. Also, the legislative Assemblies of states, in accordance with the system of proportional representation.

Vice President of India-

1. The Vice President of India is elected by an electoral college which consists of both the houses of Parliament.
2. He/She is elected by a single transferable vote through a secret ballot.

d) Evaluate the role and functions of the Council of Ministers.

Role and Functions of the Council of Ministers:

1. The Cabinet formulates external and domestic policies of the government and is responsible for taking all the major decisions.
2. It is responsible for controlling the expenditure of the country and raising necessary revenues to meet it.

e) Give two reasons why the Parliamentary form of government has been chosen in India?

1. The parliamentary form of government is best suited for a vast country like India where a wide range of social and cultural diversity exists.
2. The parliamentary form of government establishes mutual harmonious cooperation between the executive and the legislature. It also ensures efficiency in their working.

● **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

a) Describe any five powers of the Parliament in detail.

Powers of Parliament-

1. **Legislative powers-** The Parliament is the highest law making body in our country. It can make or amend laws.
2. **Financial powers-** The Parliament has control over the financial resources of the country. The money bill first originates in the Lok Sabha and then sent for approval of the Rajya Sabha.
3. **The Constitutional powers-** The constitution has power to amend the constitutional provisions. Some provisions can be amended by simple majority while some major provisions require 2/3rd majority of both houses.
4. **Executive powers-** In a Parliamentary form of government, the council of Ministers is collectively made responsible to the house of the people. The

Parliament controls the executive by questioning the ministers about their policies and decisions.

5. Elective Functions and Judicial Powers- The members of both the houses and elected members of state assemblies elect the President of India. They have power to remove the President, Vice President, Judges of Supreme Court and High court.

b) Explain the powers of the President of India.

Powers of the President of India

1. Executive Powers:

- As the head of the state, he/she makes all important official appointments.
- Administers all union territories.
- All treaties become effective only after the President's assent.

2. Judicial Powers:

- Appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and High Courts and other Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
- Has the power to grant reprieve, respite or remission of punishment or may reduce or remit the sentence of any convict.

3. Legislative Powers:

- Has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha
- No bill becomes a law without his/her approval.

4. Financial Powers:

- No money Bill can be introduced in the Parliament without their prior permission.
- Has the power to sanction money from the contingency fund.

5. Emergency Powers:

- President can use their emergency powers in case of a financial crisis.
- In case of failure of constitutional machinery.
- In case of foreign aggression

c) Describe the composition of the Rajya Sabha.

The Upper House of the Indian Parliament is known as the Rajya Sabha. Maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is 250 members. At present the total strength of the members of the Rajya Sabha is 245. Among them 238 members represent the States and Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President of India to give representation to the persons of distinction in the spheres of literature, science, art and social service.

d) Elaborate the procedure of passing bills.

