

Very Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans. Universal Adult Franchise means all adult citizens of the country enjoy the right to vote.

Q. 2. What is the meaning of coalition?

Ans. When one party does not get a clear majority, a group of political parties form a coalition and elect a leader who then forms a government. This is called coalition government.

Q. 3. What is Parliament?

Ans. The Parliament is the voice of the people and represents their needs and interests. The Parliament in India consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. It is the highest law-making body of the country.

Q. 4. What is Rajya Sabha?

Ans. Rajya Sabha is known as the upper house. It is also known as the 'Council of States'. Its total membership is 245. It is chaired by the Vice President of India.

Q. 5. What is Lok Sabha?

Ans. Lok Sabha is known as lower house. It is also known as the 'House of the People'. Its total membership is 545.

Q. 6. What does unresolved mean?

Ans. Unresolved refers to the situations in which there are no solutions to the problems.

Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. What are the main functions of the Parliament?

Ans. The main functions of the parliament are:

- (i) Law making or legislation
- (ii) Control over financial matters.
- (iii) To select the national Government
- (iv) To control, guide and inform the government.
- (v) Control over the executive.

Q. 2. Name the national parties of India.

- Ans.**
- (i) Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP)
 - (ii) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
 - (iii) Communist Party of India (CPM) (Marxist)
 - (iv) Communist Party of India (CPI)
 - (v) Indian National Congress (INC)
 - (vi) Janta Dal (United) JD(U)
 - (vii) Samajwadi Party (SP)

Q. 3. Write names of five state parties.

- Ans.**
- (i) All India Anna DMK (AIADMK)
 - (ii) Shiv Sena (SHS)
 - (iii) Telugu Desam Party (TDP)
 - (iv) Biju Janata Dal (BJD)
 - (v) Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD)

Q. 4. State the difference between national parties and state parties.

Ans. National parties can contest elections held all over India. State parties can contest only elections held in particular states.

Examples of national parties are INC and BJP.

Examples of state parties are AIADMK, Akali Dal

Q. 5. A metallic element crystallises into a lattice having a pattern of AB AB..... and packing of spheres leaves out voids in the lattice. What type of structure is formed by this arrangement? [CBSE Delhi 2017 C]

Ans. hcp.

Long Answer Questions

Q. 1. What is the role of Rajya Sabha in the Parliament?

Ans. (i) The Rajya Sabha functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament.

(ii) It can also initiate legislation and a bill is required to pass through Rajya Sabha in order to become a law.

(iii) It has an important role of reviewing, altering the laws initiated by the Lok Sabha.

Q. 2. Briefly describe the main functions of Parliament.

Ans. The main functions of Parliament are:

(i) Legislation or Law Making: The primary function of the Parliament is legislation. It has the power to make new laws, amend or abolish the laws. It shares the power of legislation on the subjects in the concurrent list with the state legislature.

(ii) Control Over Financial Matters: The Parliament exercises full control over the finances of the Union government. Every year the government places 'Budget' before the Parliament.

(iii) To Control, Guide and Inform the Government: The Parliament begins with the question hour during the session. Question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government.

(iv) Control Over Executives: Both the houses exercise control over the executives through asking questions, discussing, debating, adjourning motions and by appointing various committees.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q. 1. Why do people participate in decision-making?

Ans. (i) The Constitution gave the right to the people of India to decide whom they want as their representatives.

(ii) The Constitution wanted that the people of India should be free to elect and decide for their dreams, demands and aspirations. The government had to be sensitive to people's needs and demands.

(iii) After the freedom struggle, the participation in decision making was the initial step taken for people's freedom.

(iv) The constitution laid the principle of universal adult franchise, i.e., all adult citizens of the country have the right to vote without any discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, creed or religion, sex, etc.