

Chapter-3 Why do we need a Parliament

1. *Why do you think our national movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?*

Our national movement supported the idea that all people should be allowed to vote due to the experience of the colonial rule. Another reason was that people from various backgrounds joined the struggle and they were inspired by the ideas of freedom, equality participate in decision making.

2. *In this 2004 map of Parliamentary constituencies alongside, roughly identify the constituencies in your state. What is the name of the MP from your constituency? How many MPs does your state have? Why are certain constituencies coloured green while others are coloured blue?*

Mahesh giri is MP from my constituency. Delhi has 7 MPs. The constituencies which are represented by schedule caste MPs are coloured blue, while those represented by schedule tribe MPs are coloured green.

3. 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:

State Government.

Aam Aadmi Party

Amanatullah Khan

Bhartiya Janta Party

2015

2020

6

Central Government.

Bhartiya Janata Party

Mahesh Giri

Indian National Congress, Samajwadi Party, etc

2014

2019

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- Extra Questions:-

1. *Who will form the government?*

The political party which gets more than 50% of seat in the Lok Sabha forms the government. If no party gets more than 50% then many parties may come together to form a government. It is called a coalition government.

2. *Which state has the highest number of MPs in the Lok Sabha and which state has the lowest?*

Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of MPs in the Lok Sabha and Nagaland, Mizoram and Sikkim has the least with one seat each.

3. *Define coalition or alliance government.*

When no political party gets more than 50% seats then the largest party in the election gets a chance to call and invite other political parties to form a government with them so that the percentage of seats gets above 50%. This type of government is called a coalition government.

4. *Why do you think there are few womens in the parliament?*

There are few womens in the parliament because not many women like to go in the parliament and womens are also discriminated in some places.

5. *Why are some seats been reserved in the parliament?*

Some seats are reserved in the parliament so that even minority community have adequate representatives in the parliament.

6. *Give one reason why should there be universal adult franchise in our country?*

There should be universal adult franchise in our country because India is a democratic country and each and every people of the country is allowed to be a part of the government.

7. *Which is the powerful house in the Union Parliament?*

The Raj Sabha is the powerful house in the Union Parliament.

8. *When was the Indian Parliament Created? What does it stands for?*

The Indian Parliament was created after 1947. It is an expression of the faith that the people of India have in principles of democracies.

9. *How is national government selected?*

The national government is selected by a Lok Sabha election. To form a government a party should have more than 50% of seat in its favour. Then the party decides a MP as the leader of the Lok Sabha, which is the Prime minister of India. Then the prime minister elects member of his cabinet, know as cabinet and union ministers.

10. *What do you mean by the Parliament?*

Parliament is a place where the elected MPs sit and discuss the nations issues. It is also a place to make new laws or amend new laws.

11. *What is meant by universal adult franchise?*

It means that in a democratic country above 18 people are allowed to vote in elections.

12. *What are the special powers of the Rajya Sabha?*

The special power of the Rajya Sabha is to deny or change the law approved by the lower parliament or the Lok Sabha.

13. *What are the qualification an individual has to become the member of the Parliament?*

The qualifications an individual must have to become the MP are:-

- i. he should be an Indian citizen.*
 - ii. he should be above 25 years.*
 - iii. he should have enrolled as a voter.*
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14. *Mention the power and function of the speaker?*

The speaker is the manager and controller of the Lok Sabha. He/She guides and poll for a new bill, He/She has the power to dismiss or suspend MPs from the parliament for a number of days if the MPs are obstructing the path in a new bill.
