



**CLASS - 8**

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**



## **Chapter 6: Parliamentary System- Legislature and Executive**

### **Questions and Activities**

**Que 1. Find out how many representatives from your state are in each House of the Parliament.**

Answer: (If your state is Delhi)

- Representatives in Lok Sabha: 7 members
- Representatives in Rajya Sabha: 3 members

Thus, there are a total of 10 representatives in Parliament from Delhi.

**Que 2. What makes the Indian Parliament the “voice of the people”? How does it ensure that different opinions are heard?**

Answer:

- MPs are elected by the people.
- Different states and territories are represented in the Parliament.
- Different political parties present their views.
- There are debates and discussions in Parliament.
- The problems of the people are raised through the Question Hour and Zero Hour.
- This provides an opportunity to hear different ideas and opinions.

**Que 3. Why do you think the Constitution made the Executive responsible to the Legislature?**

Answer:

- So that the government remains accountable to the public.
- The legislature monitors the actions of the government.
- Questions may be asked on wrong policies and decisions.
- This reduces the abuse of power.
- It strengthens democracy.

**Que 4. Why do you think we have chosen the system of bicameral legislature at the Union level?**

Answer:

- The Lok Sabha represents the people.
- The Rajya Sabha represents the states.
- There is an opportunity for more deliberation on the laws.
- There is a precaution against hasty legislation.
- This strengthens the federal system.

**Que 5. Try to track the journey of a recent bill passed by the Parliament. Identify in which House it was introduced. Were there any major debates or disagreements? How long did it take for the bill to become a law? Use newspaper archives, government websites, and Lok Sabha debates, or ask your teacher for help.**

Answer (Example: Women's Reservation Bill, 2023)

- The Bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha.
- There was a detailed discussion in Parliament on this.
- Most of the parties supported it.
- Some Members raised questions about the timing of its implementation.
- It received the assent of the President after being passed by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- After that, it became law.

**Que 6. Choose a recent law passed by the Parliament. Divide into teams to role-play different parts of the process — MPs debating in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, ministers answering questions, and the President giving assent. Present a short skit showing how a bill becomes a law; enact a 'model Parliament'.**

Answer:

Characters:

- Speaker of Lok Sabha
- minister
- Lok Sabha MP
- Rajya Sabha MP
- President



**Role-play:**

Minister: I introduce the Women's Reservation Bill.

MP 1: I support this bill.

MP 2: There should be a discussion on its implementation.

Speaker: After discussion, voting is held.

MP: We vote in favour of the bill.

Speaker: The Bill has been passed.

President: I give assent to this Bill.

Announcement: The bill has now become law.

**Que 7. The Women's Reservation Bill, 2023, was passed with wide support. Why might it have taken over 25 years for this bill to be passed, despite being discussed for so long?**

Answer:

- Different political parties had different views.
- There were differences of opinion on the nature and implementation of reservation.
- It took time to reach a political consensus.
- Several times the Bill was introduced in Parliament but could not be passed.
- It was eventually passed with widespread support.

**Que 8. Sometimes the Parliament is disrupted and does not function for the number of days it is supposed to. What impact do you think this has on the quality of laws and the trust people place in their representatives?**

Answer:

- There is not enough discussion on the laws.
- Important issues may remain unresolved.
- The quality of laws may be affected.
- The public's trust in their representatives may diminish.
- The democratic process may be weakened.

**Que 9. Can you create 'interest' groups among students and list questions related to any policy that you may want to ask your MP and / or your MLA? How would these questions be different if it is to the MP instead of the MLA, and vice versa?**

Answer:

Questions to be asked of MLAs:

- When will the roads in our area be improved?
- When will the facilities in government schools increase?
- When will the drinking water problem be solved?
- When will the number of doctors in local hospitals increase?

Questions to be asked of the Member of Parliament (MP):

- How will students get the benefit of the National Education Policy?
- What are the plans to increase employment opportunities?
- How are the problems of our region being raised in Parliament?
- What efforts are being made to promote digital education in the country?

Difference:

- The MLA works on state and local issues.
- The MP works on national-level issues and policies.

**Que 10. What is the role that the Judiciary plays in Indian democracy? What could happen if we didn't have an independent judiciary?**

Answer:

- The judiciary protects the Constitution and laws.
- It protects the rights of citizens.
- Checks the legality of the government's actions.
- Resolves disputes fairly.

In the absence of an independent judiciary:

- The rights of citizens may be violated.
- The government can take arbitrary decisions.
- People will not get fair justice.
- Democracy and the rule of law will be weakened.

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