

EXERCISE

A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- Q.1** This enables citizens of India to participate in decision making a control the government, thus making it the most important symbol of Indian democracy and a key feature of the constitution.
(A) Government (B) Parliament
(C) Judiciary (D) Executive
- Q.2** Which legislation under the British government for the first time allowed for some elected representatives ?
(A) Government of India Act 1909
(B) Government of India Act 1919
(C) Government of India Act 1935
(D) Pitts India Act
- Q.3** All adult citizen of the country have the right to vote. It is often termed as
(A) Adult Voting System
(B) Universal adult Franchise
(C) Universal adult System
(D) None of the above
- Q.4** _____ is the way by which the individuals give approval to the government
(A) Asking for right
(B) Following the duties
(C) Paying tax
(D) Election
- Q.5** Lok Sabha is elected once in every _____ years
(A) Three (B) Four
(C) Five (D) Six
- Q.6** To have a majority in the Lok Sabha, a party must have the support of atleast _____ members -
(A) 252 (B) 262
- (C) 272 (D) 282
- Q.7** Who is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha ?
(A) Home Minister (B) Speaker
(C) President (D) Prime minister
- Q.8** When a party join other political parties to form a government, this type of government is known as
(A) Community government
(B) Coalition government
(C) Joint government
(D) Mixed government
- Q.9** Members of which house are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of various states ?
(A) Vidhan Parishad (B) Vidhan Sabha
(C) Lok Sabha (D) Rajya Sabha
- Q.10** At present what is the total strength of elected members of Rajya Sabha
(A) 250 (B) 245
(C) 238 (D) 233
- Q.11** How many members can be nominated by the present in the Rajya Sabha ?
(A) 06 (B) 08
(C) 10 (D) 12
- Q.12** There has also been an increase in political participation from the
(A) Dalits (B) Backward classes
(C) Minorities (D) all of the above
- Q.13** _____ is the most important function of the Parliament

- (A) Asking question
- (B) Bringing 'No-confidence motion'
- (C) Electing President
- (D) Law making

Q.14 If _____ is passed against the government, the government has to resign

- (A) No confidence motion
- (B) Adjournment motion
- (C) Calling attention notice
- (D) All of the above

Q.15 Sixty years ago, only _____ percent of MPs were women and today it is just above _____ percent.

- (A) 2, 8
- (B) 3, 6
- (C) 5, 10
- (D) 4, 9

B. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1** When did the Indian National Congress demand elected members in the legislature ?
- Q.2** How is a government formed in a democratic government ?
- Q.3** How do the people control the government ?
- Q.4** Why the Parliament in our system has immense power?
- Q.5** What do you mean by a constituency?
- Q.6** Which party forms the opposition party ?
- Q.7** How many members are elected in the Rajya Sabha ?

C. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1** Under colonial rule the people never criticized governments decision. Why ?
- Q.2** Why the constitution of independent India laid down the principle of universal adult franchise ?
- Q.3** What is the importance of elections in a democratic country ?
- Q.4** Describe the procedure of electing the member of Lok Sabha.
- Q.5** Define opposition party and their role in a democracy
- Q.6** Who selects various ministers to work in the government ? How they are selected?
- Q.7** Define coalition government
- Q.8** Narrate the procedure of 'No-confidence motion'

D. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1** Why do we need a Parliament ?
- Q.2** Why universal adult franchise is been adopted in democratic countries ?
- Q.3** Define the role of the Parliament.
- Q.4** "The Parliament now has more and more people from different background." How we can say that ?