

GRADE: 8 Subject: Social Studies (Civics) Chapter 1 The Legislature

New words

1. Legislature
2. Parliament
3. Congregation
4. Representatives
5. Formulation
6. Responsibilities
7. Composition
8. Constituents
9. Majority
10. Amendment

Answer the following questions:

Q1. What do you know about South constitutional amendment act...?

Ans. The 104th constitutional amendments act to the Indian constitution as extended the time limit for terminating SC and ST seats in the house of commons and state legislature from 70 to 80 years. It removed the seats reserved for the Anglo Indian community Lok Sabha and the state legislature.

Q2. Name the union territories that have legislature assemblies.

Ans. The union territories like Delhi Jammu, and Kashmir and Pondicherry have their own legislature assembly and council of assembly.

Q3. What is the primary function of the state legislature?

Ans. The primary function of the state legislature is to make laws suitable to the needs of the state in various subjects mentioned in the state on various subjects list and concrete list. Other functions include financial control over the states, control over the

government and participation in election of the president. 7th schedule of Indian constitution defines the powers of the centre and the states in India. It is union list, state list and concurrent list.

Q4. How many members of the Lok Sabha elected?

Ans 550 members of the Lok Sabha elected.

Q5. Give an account of the Lok Sabha and rajya Sabha with reference to

a. Composition

b. Basic qualification

c. Tenure

Ans. The Lok Sabha: Composition:

Each state has a fixed number of seats in the Lok Sabha depending on the state's population. These seats are called constituencies.

*** Basic qualification:**

***Be an Indian citizen and more than 25 years of age**

***Be a registered voter**

***Should not be mentally unsound.**

*** Tenure:**

Members of the Lok Sabha are elected for the period of 5 years. However, the president can dissolve the house before completion of its tenure when the ruling party loses majority (the Tarun party loses majority when some of its members quit the party and join another party). On the other hand, at times of emergency, its tenure can be extended for a year.

The Rajya Sabha:

***Composition:**

The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 members at present, its strength is 245. The states and the union territories elect 238 members of the Rajya Sabha. The president nominates 12 members who are eminent persons in the fields of art, literature, science, sports or social services.

***Basic qualification:**

The city is to be a member of the Rajya Sabha the only difference is the minimum age which is 30 years in case of Rajya Sabha.

Q6. Explain the types of lists given in the 7th schedule of the constitution.

Ans. The list of given in the 7th schedule of constitution are:

***Union list**

***State list**

***Concurrent list**

*** Union list-**

Subject on which how can only be by the parliament

*** State list**

Subjects on which laws can be made only by the state legislature assemblies.

*** Concurrent list**

Subjects on which laws can be made by both the parliament and the state legislative assemblies.

Q7 how does a bill become a law?

Ans. A bill is proposed law when the bill is passed by the both houses get the resident constant it becomes an act or law.

Q8. How does the parliament control over the government?

Ans. Our parliament enjoys certain judicial power also. It has the power to remove the president through process called impeachment. The judges of the Supreme Court and some other can also be removed by the parliament fall similar procedure. In case these are found violating the constitution or missing these states air or indulging in an incorruption of any nature.

Teacher's Signature

Principal Signature