

HISTORY CLASS - X (ICSE)

CH 1: The Union Parliament

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Page \_\_\_\_\_

Q1. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?

ans. The House is constituted by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise. Thus every person who has attained the age of 18 years is entitled to vote provided he or she is not otherwise disqualified.

Q2. What are the qualifications required to be the member of Lok Sabha?

- ans. a) Must be a Citizen of India  
b) Must be not less than twenty five years of age.  
c) Must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed under any law made by Parliament.

Q3. When is a person disqualified to be the member of Lok Sabha?

- ans a) If one holds an Office of Profit under the Government of India or of any State.

b) If a person is of unsound mind and stands so by a declared by a competent court.

c) If one is an undischarged solvent.

d) If a person has ceased by to be a citizen of India.

Q4. What is quorum?

ans. A quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present before a meeting is allowed to begin. The quorum to constitute a meeting of the House is one-tenth of the total members. This includes the Speaker or the person who presides over the meeting.

Q5. How is the Speaker of Lok Sabha elected?

ans. The Speaker is elected by the House from among its members by a simple majority of members present and voting.

Q6. How is the Speaker of Lok Sabha removed?

ans. The Speaker holds office until he ceases to be a member of the House or until he himself resigns his office. He can be removed from his office by a resolution passed by a majority

of all the then Members of the House.

Q7. State any four functions of the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

- ans. a) Speaker presides over meetings of the House. All speeches and remarks are addressed to the Chair.
- b) The Speaker decides the admissibility of question and all Resolutions. He is the final judge to decide on the admissibility of a Motion of Adjournment.
- c) If any questions arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker thereon shall be final.
- d) The Speaker shall not vote in the first instance. When the votes for and against a proposal are equal, the Speaker gives a Casting Vote. This vote decides whether or not a proposal is will be passed.

Q8. What is the manner of election of Rajya Sabha?

ans. As Representatives of States in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected Members of Legislative Assembly of each State. This is done in accordance with the

Page \_\_\_\_\_

system of proportional representation by means of the Single Transferable Vote.

Q9. What qualifications are required to be chosen as a member of Rajya Sabha?

- ans a) Must be a Citizen of India.  
b) Must be not less than 30 years of age.  
c) Must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed by law from time to time.

Q10. State any 4 legislative powers of Union Parliament.

- ans a) Matters in the Union list and Concurrent list.
- The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to matter mentioned in the Union List.
  - The Parliament and the State legislatures both have the right to make laws on subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List.
  - In case of conflict between a central and State law, the law made by Parliament shall prevail.

## b) Residuary Powers:

The Parliament possesses residuary powers. It means that it can make laws with respect to all those matters which are not mentioned in any of the three lists - the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List.

## c) Matters in the State List:

- The Parliament can legislate even on subjects included in the State List during the Proclamation of an Emergency. and ~~and~~  
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- When the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two thirds majority that a subject in the State List has assumed national importance.
- When two or more States desire that the Parliament should legislate on a subject given in the State List.

d) The President may promulgate an Ordinance at a time when the Parliament is not in session. All ordinances must be laid before both the Houses for their approval. Ordinances cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of Parliament unless

they are approved by the Houses.