

**Chapter: 2**

<b>Q.1</b>	<b>Answer in one sentence</b>	<b>2</b>
1	The responsibility of making laws is with .....	
<b>Ans</b>	The responsibility of making laws is with <b>Parliament</b> .	
2	Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are known as .....	
<b>Ans</b>	Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are known as <b>Members of Parliament (MPs)</b> .	
<b>Q.2</b>	<b>Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences. (PS)</b>	<b>2</b>
1	Candidates to the Lok Sabha are elected through ..... a. Territorial constituencies      b. Religious constituencies c. Local bodies                      d. Proportional Representation System	
<b>Ans</b>	Candidates to the Lok Sabha are elected through <b>Territorial constituencies</b>	
2	India's ..... is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. a. President      b. Vice President      c. Prime Minister      d. Chief Justice	
<b>Ans</b>	India's <b>Vice President</b> is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.	
<b>Q.3</b>	<b>Explain the following concept / Short Notes.(PS)</b>	<b>2</b>
1	Explain the steps involved in the Law making process.	
<b>Ans</b>	In our country, the parliament is empowered to make laws. To formulate them, a certain system has been adopted. This system is known as the law-making process. A rough draft of the law is prepared initially. This draft or outline is known as draft proposal of the law or Bill of law. There are two types of bills that are primarily introduced in House of the Parliament. (1) Money Bill (2) Ordinary Bill. In order to be converted into an Act (Law), the Bill undergoes following process. <b>First reading :</b> The minister of the concerned department/ministry or member of the parliament presents the bill and briefly explains its structure while presenting it. This is called as 'first reading'. <b>Second reading :</b> There are two stages of second reading. In the first stage, the objectives of the proposed Bill are discussed and members in the house express their opinions on it. The supporters of the bill give favourable opinions while the opponents discuss the defects and faults in the bill. After the discussion within the house, as per the requirement, the bill is sent to a committee of the House. The committee report consisting of instructions and recommendations is sent to the House in order to make the bill flawless. Now, the second phase of the second reading begins. In this phase, the bill is discussed clause by clause. Members can suggest changes. After this, voting is taken in the house. <b>Third reading :</b> The bill is discussed briefly again during the third reading. Voting is taken for approving the Bill. If the bill gets an assent by the required majority, then the bill is considered as passed by the House. The bill undergoes the same procedure even in the other house. After getting an approval by both the houses, the bill is further sent for assent by the President. If there occurs a difference of opinion between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over a specific bill, the future of this bills decided in a joint meeting of both the houses. After the final assent and signature of the President, the bill is converted into the law and the law is made.	
<b>Q.4</b>	<b>Answer the following in detail (PS)</b>	<b>8</b>
1	Explain the functions of the speaker of the Lok Sabha.	

- Ans**
- Lok Sabha represents the citizens and the speaker represents the Lok Sabha.
  - He / She has to conduct the business of the House in an unbiased manner.
  - He / She takes care of the rights and privileges of the members of the Lok Sabha.
  - He / She maintains the decorum and dignity of the house as well as interpret the rules of daily functioning of the house and work accordingly.

**2** The Lok Sabha is known as the first House. Explain.

- Ans**
- Lok Sabha is the lower and the first house of the Parliament of India.
  - Lok Sabha is the House of Representatives directly elected by the people.
  - Hence, the Lok Sabha is called the First House.
  - The members of Lok Sabha are elected directly by people.

**3** Rajya Sabha is a Permanent House. Explain.

- Ans**
- Rajya Sabha is never dissolved completely.
  - 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Members of total membership of Rajya Sabha who have completed their tenure of six years retire after every two years and equal number of new members get elected.
  - As the limited members of Rajya Sabha retire step by step. Rajya Sabha can function continuously.

**4** How are members of the Lok Sabha elected ?

- Ans**
- The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people from the territorial constituencies.
  - The tenure of the Lok Sabha is five years.
  - The elections take place after every five years.
  - These elections are called General elections.

