



पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Class - VIII

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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History

Lesson-1 (How, When and Where)

*** Keywords:-**

- 1) Archives
- 2) Survey
- 3) Ancient
- 4) Historian
- 5) Consumption
- 6) Medieval
- 7) Colonization
- 8) Museum

*** Define the terms:-**

- 1. Archives:** -A place where historical documents or records of a government, an organization, etc. are stored.
- 2. Calligrapher:** - One who is specialized in the art of beautiful writing.
- 3. Debate:** - Discussion on an important topic of public interest.
- 4. Ancient:**-Belonging to the very distant past into discrete blocks of time.
- 5. Medieval:**-It refers to the middle period in which features of modern society did not exist.

*** Points to be remember:-**

- The practice of surveying also became common under the colonial administration.
- By the early 19th century detailed surveys were being carried out to map the entire country.
- James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher.
- Dates became important because historians focus on a particular set of events.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Who was the first governor general of India?

Ans. Warren Hastings

Q2. Who has written history of British India?

Ans. James Mill

Q3. Who wrote official records in terms to spread their ideas?

Ans. Leaders and reformers

Q4. How many years Census operations are held?

Ans. 10years

Q5. In which year National archives came up in India?

Ans. 1920s

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. How paintings did projects Governor-General?

Ans. Paintings projected Governor Generals as powerful figures.

Q2. Who was James Mill?

Ans. He was a Scottish economist and political philosopher.

Q3. What was an important aspect of the British histories written by the British historian in India?

Ans. The rule of each Governor General was an important aspect.

Q4. What do you mean by Calligrapher?

Ans. One who is specialized in the art of beautiful writing?

Q5. What is Nationalism?

Ans. The system of a ring allegiance devotion and loyalty to ones nation's is known as Nationalism.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Why did the British preserve official documents?

Ans. The British preserved the important official documents and letters because these served as records of what the officials thought, what they were interested in and what they wished for. According to the British, writing was more important than speaking as the documents in archives and museums could be utilized for reference at a much later period whenever required for studying or debating. These can also serve as an information or proof of any decision or action taken earlier on some matter.

Q2. How do people associate history with a string of dates?

Ans. People associate history with a string of dates. There was a time when history was an account of battles and big events. It was about rulers and their policies. Historian wrote about the year when a king was crowned, the year when a king was crowned, and the year he married, the year he fought a particular battle, etc. For such events, specific dates were fixed.

*** Answer in detail:-**

Q1.How will the information historians get from old newspapers be different from that found in police reports?

Ans. Information is essential for writing history of a time which can be gathered from various sources. Apart from official documents in the archives, historians gather information also from old newspapers, diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims, autobiographies of important personalities and booklets etc. News papers provide accounts of the movements in different parts of the country. Information found in newspapers is varied, based on incidents that have happened across the country. They may be showcasing incidents based on the views and thinking of the correspondents, news editors etc. Whereas, the police reports are true, pragmatic, limited and localized. Because of this fact, sometimes the information historians get from the old newspapers, are not as useful as it is from that found in police reports. However, for any incidence the newspaper may not quote all the reasons behind it and it would be biased as per the thinking of reporter while in police records we could find some evidences for an incident and unbiased reports.

***Activity:-**Paste the picture of Warren Hastings and Lord Mountbatten write few lines about it.



Lesson -2(From Trade to TerritoryThe Company Establishes Power)

* Keywords:-

- 1) Qazi
- 2) Mercantile
- 3) Farman
- 4) Mufti
- 5) Impeachment
- 6) Musket
- 7) Matchlock
- 8) Annexation

* Define the terms:-

- 1) **Farman:** - A royal order during Mughal period.
- 2) **Puppet:** - A person who is controlled by someone else.
- 3) **Confederacy:** - Alliance
- 4) **Qazi:**-Ajudge
- 5) **Paramount:** - Being paramount or supreme
- 6) **Charter:** - An official order or resolution.

* Points to be remember:-

- 1761 – 1782 ----- Hyder Ali was the ruler of Mysore.
- 1757 ----- The Battle of plassey took place.
- 1764 ----- The Battle of Buxar took place.
- 1857 ----- The great revolt broke out in India.
- 1848-1856 ----- Lord Dalhousie was the Governor- General of India.
- 1782--1799 ----- Tipu sultan was the ruler of Mysore.

*Answer in one word:-

Q1. Which Governor General introduced the policy of 'paramountacy'?

Ans. Lord Hastings

Q2. What was Farman?

Ans. It was royal order.

Q3. Who was the ruler of England in 1600?

Ans. Queen Elizabeth I

Q4. Who devised the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

Ans. Lord Dalhousie

Q5. Who was the Governor General of India from 1798 to 1805?

Ans. Lord Ripon

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. Why did the Battle of Plassey become famous?

Ans. It was the first major victory the company won in India.

Q2. Whom did the company install in place of Mir Jafar?

Ans. Company installed Mir Qasim in place of Mir Jafar.

Q3. How did the company purchase Indian goods?

Ans. It purchased Indian goods with gold and silver imported from Britain.

Q4. Name the two rulers under whose leadership Mysore became powerful?

Ans. Haider Ali and his son, Tipu Sultan.

Q5. Why did Tipu Sultan develop a close relationship with the French in India?

Ans. He did so in order to modernize his army with their help.

*** Answer in Brief:-**

Q1. .What attracted European trading companies to India?

Ans. European trading companies were attracted to India because of a number of reasons:

- i. Trading with India was highly profitable and fruitful to the businessmen in Europe.
- ii. The European trading companies purchased goods at cheaper and sold them in Europe at the higher prices.

iii. In Europe, the fine qualities of silk and cotton produced in India had a big market in Europe.

In Europe, Indian spices like - pepper, cloves, cardamom, and cinnamon were in great demand

Q2. Give an account of different European trading companies besides the British East India Companies that entered the Eastern markets.

Ans. Different European trading companies were:

- a) **The Portuguese:-** By the time the first English ships sailed down the West Coast of Africa, round the Cape of Good Hope, and crossed the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese had already established their presence in the western coast of Indian and had their base in Goa.
- b) **The Dutch:-** By the early 17th century, The Dutch too were exploring the possibilities of trade in the Indian Ocean.
- c) **The French:-** The French traders soon arrived on the scene for the same purpose.

***Answer in Detail:-**

Q1. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the East India Company?

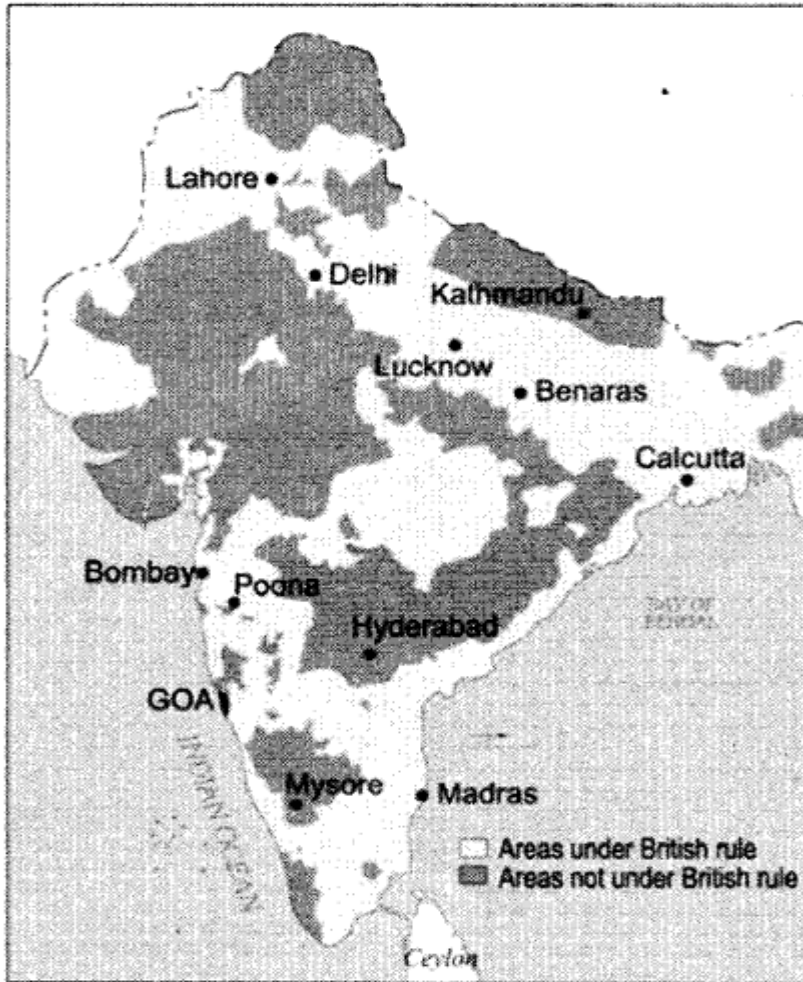
Ans. The areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company are mentioned below:

- i. The Bengal nawabs asserted their power and autonomy and refused to grant the company concessions.
- ii. They demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade.
- iii. They denied the Company any right to mint coins and stopped the Company from extending its fortifications.
- iv. Accusing the Company of deceit, they claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of the Nawab. It was refusing to pay taxes, writing disrespectful letters, and trying to humiliate the Nawab and his officials.

The Company on its part declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining the trade of the Company, and trade could flourish only if the duties were removed

Map Skills:-

On outline map of India shows expansion of British territorial power in India.



Map 1(c) India 1867

Lesson-3 (Ruling the country side)

***Keywords:-**

1. Mahal
2. Zamindars
3. Plantation
4. Slave
5. Bigha

6. Satta

7. Lathiyal

***Define the terms:-**

1. **Countryside:** - Rural areas

2. **Ryoti:** - Cultivator

3. **Bigha:** - A unit of measurement of land.

4. **Satta:** - A contract or an agreement.

5. **Indigo:** - A plant that produces rich blue colour.

*** Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Name the governor general of India when the permanent Settlement was introduced.

Ans. Charles Cornwallis

Q2. Where did the English cultivated indigo?

Ans. In Jamaica

Q3. In which year, France abolished slavery in the French colonies?

Ans. In 1792

Q4. In which year Champaran Movement was started?

Ans. 1917

Q5. Where is ST. Domingue located?

Ans. Caribbean Islands

Answer in one sentences:-

Q1. Who created Kalamkari print?

Ans. The weavers of Andhra Pradesh created Kalamkari print.

Q2. Who were the gomasthas?

Ans. They were the agents of planters.

Q3. What did indigo workers do in waist deep water?

Ans. They beat the indigo solution.

Q4. What did nij cultivation require?

Ans. It required many ploughs and bullocks.

Q5. Who was William Morris?

Ans. He was a famous poet and artist of 19 century Britain.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.

Ans: Two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue were:

- Driven by the desire to increase the income from land, revenue officials fixed too high a revenue demand.
- Peasants were unable to pay the revenue as the crop failed in the countryside and villages became deserted in many regions.

Q2. Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?

Ans: The ryots were reluctant to grow indigo because:

- i. The planters paid a very low price for indigo.
- ii. The ryots were not in a position to even recover their cost, earning a profit was a far-fetched idea. This meant that the ryot was always under debt.
- iii. The planters insisted that the peasants cultivate indigo on the most fertile parts of their land, but the peasants preferred growing rice on the best soils after an indigo harvest. The land could not be used for sowing rice; the ryots were reluctant to grow indigo.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. How was the mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement?

Ans:

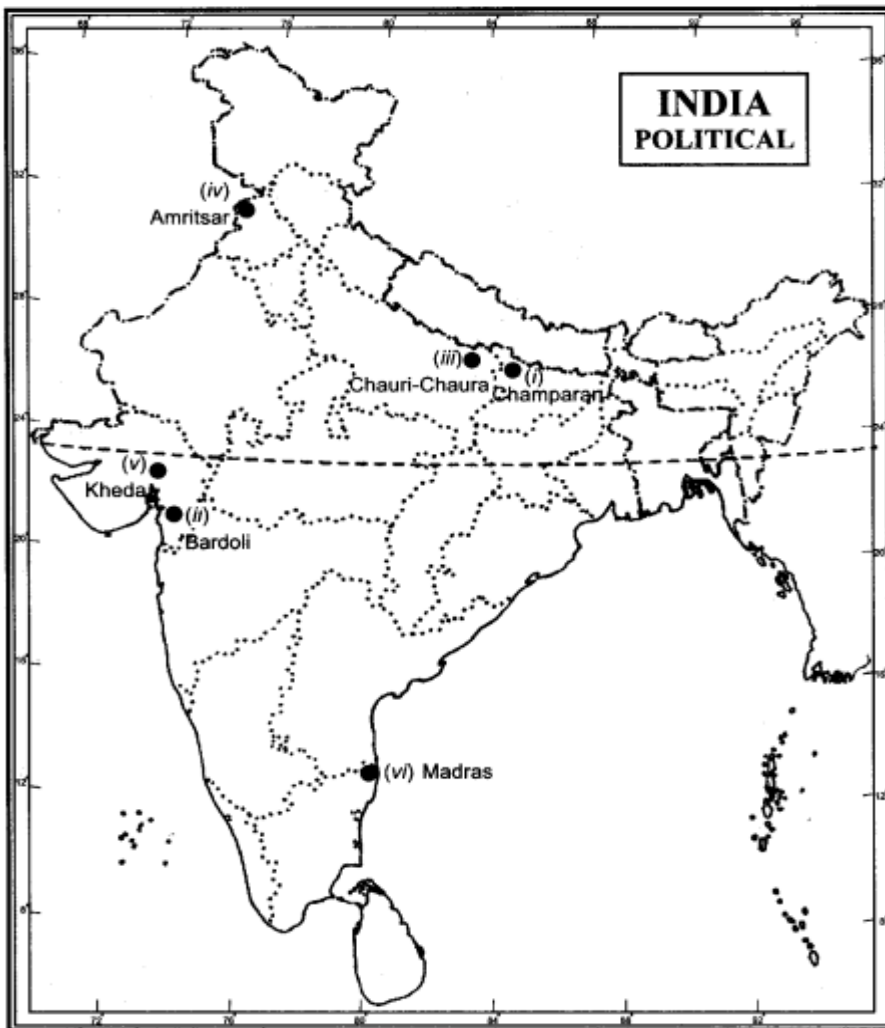
	<i>Mahalwari Settlement</i>	Permanent Settlement
1.	The Mahalwari system, devised by Holt Mackenzie, came into effect in 1822, in the North Western provinces of the Bengal Presidency.	The Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis.
2.	It was devised as an alternative to the Permanent Settlement.	It was aimed at ensuring stable revenue for the East India Company.
3.	The village headmen were in charge of collecting revenue.	The rajas and taluqdars were in charge of collecting revenue.
4.	The revenue amount was not fixed, and was to be revised	The revenue amount was fixed and was

periodically. The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village or mahal had to pay.

never to be increased in the future.

***Map skill:-**

On Outline maps of India, mark the major centres of Blue Rebellion.



Geography

Lesson-1 (Resources)

*Key words:-

1. Utility
2. Resources
3. Biotic
4. Technology
5. Value
6. Sustainable
7. Ubiquitous
8. Skills
9. Abiotic
10. Valuable

*Define the terms:-

1. **Value:-** Worthof substances assessed on the basis of utility.
2. **Resources:** - Any substances having utility in any way is a resources.
3. **Stock of Resources:** - The amount of resources available for use is called its stock.
4. **Natural resources:** - Natural resources are those that are taken from nature.
5. **Abiotic Resources:** - An abiotic resources is a non-living resources.

* Points to be remember:-

- A resource has some value. The value can be associated with money.
- Human made resources have not been provided to us by nature.
- The economic value of a resource may change with time.
- Time may also be a factor involved in making a substance a resource.

*Answer in one word:-

Q1. . Give three examples of a biotic resource.

Ans. Air, Land, Soil

Q2. What do you understand by resources?

Ans. Anything that can be used to satisfy our need is called resources.

Q3. Give two examples of non-renewable resources?

Ans. Coal and Petroleum

Q4. What are natural resources?

Ans. Natural resources are those that are taken from nature.

Q5. Which is an example of sustainable development?

Ans. Not waste paper

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. What is patent?

Ans. Patent means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.

Q2. What is meant by human made resources?

Ans. Resources invented by human beings by using their intelligence are called a human resources.

Q3. How are resources classified according to their distribution?

Ans. On the basis of their distribution, resources are classified into ubiquitous and localized.

Q4. What do you understand by the word “utility”?

Ans.If a substance can be used in any way, it is said to have a utility.

Q5. What is the name given to the type of resources that have limited stock?

Ans. The resources having limited stock are called non-renewable resources.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Why are human resources important?

Ans:People are human resources and human resources are important because they can make the best uses of nature to create more resources.Also, the development of other resources solely depend upon human resources as they do so by applying knowledge, skill and technology.

Q2.Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

Ans: The distribution of resources depends upon a number of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude. All these factors are not same everywhere and vary from place to place on the earth. Hence, the distribution of resources is unequal

***Answer in Detail:-**

Q1. Differentiate between the followings.

Ans. (a) Potential and actual resources

Sr No.	Potential resource	Actual resource
1.	A resource whose entire quantity is not known.	A resource whose quantity is known.
2.	They are not being used at present.	They are being used in the present.
3.	As technology improves their use in future is possible.	Available technology is used to use these resources.
4.	The present level of technology is not advanced enough to utilize it.	The present level of technology is advanced enough to utilize it.
5.	The uranium found in Ladakh, which could be used in the future is an example of potential resource	The dark soils of the Deccan plateau in Maharashtra Rich deposits of coal in Ruhr region of Germany is an example of actual resources.

(b) Ubiquitous and localised resources

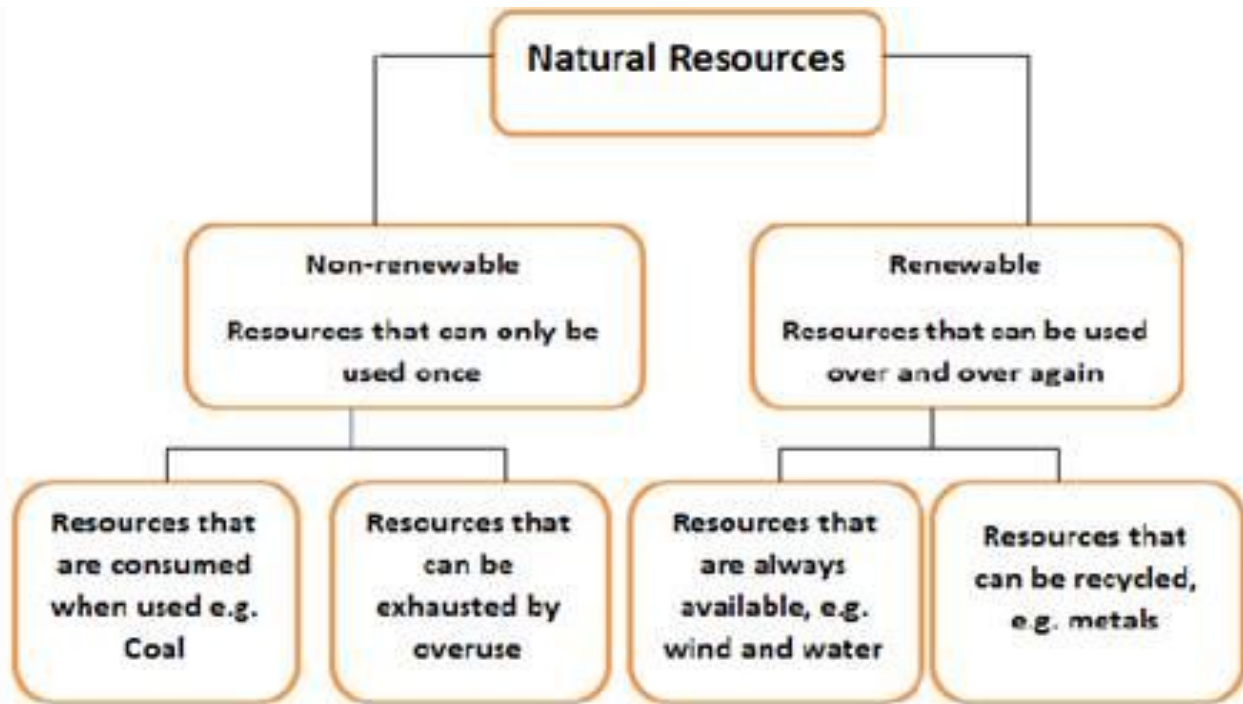
Ans:

Sr. No.	Ubiquitous resource	Localized resource
1.	A resource which is found everywhere.	A resource which is found only in certain places.
2.	Its presence is not governed by physical conditions.	Its presence is governed by physical conditions.
3.	The air we breathe is an example of ubiquitous resources	Mineral like Copper is an example of localized resources.

Q2. Write a brief note on wind power.

Ans. Wind power is the fastest-growing energy source in the world. A wind turbine works the opposite of a fan. Instead of using electricity to make wind, a turbine uses the wind to produce electricity. The wind turns the blades, which spin a shaft, which connects to a generator and produces electricity. The electricity is sent through transmission and distribution lines to a substation, then on to homes, business houses and schools. Wind turbines do not have any adverse effect on the environment. That's why wind power is gaining popularity. It is also becoming economically competitive with more conventional power sources-a fact that's greatly improving its prospects as a viable energy source.

Flowchart of Resources.



Civics

Lesson-1 (The Indian constitution)

Keywords:-

1. Federalism
2. Democracy
3. Separation
4. Government
5. Consensus
6. Fundamental
7. Constitution
8. Monarchy
9. Equality
10. Panchayati-Raj

* Define the terms:-

1. **Consensus:** - Agreement of all the people on an issue.

2. **Democracy:** - A form of government in which people at large hold the ultimate power of governance.

3. **Fundamental Rights:** - The sets of rights which ensures the life of dignity and honor to all who live in its jurisdiction.

4. **Equality:** - State of being equal in all respects.

5. **Federalism:** - The existence of more than one levels of government in the country.

Point to be remember:-

- The constitution defines the nature of a country's political system.
- The constitution also prescribed rules that guard against misuse of power by the leaders.
- The Indian constitution guarantees the right to equality.
- There are six fundamental rights mentioned in our constitution.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Who is the father of the Indian constitution?

Ans. Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar

Q2. Who is the president of Constituent assembly?

Ans. Dr.Rajendra Prasad

Q3. In which year Nepal adopted an interim constitution?

Ans. In 2007

Q4. Which is not a key feature of the Indian constitution?

Ans. Presidential form of government

Q5. In which year the Indian National Congress made a demand for a Constituent assembly?

Ans. In 1934

***Answer in One Sentences:-**

Q1. What is Sovereignty?

Ans. Sovereignty means independence and freedom to govern oneself.

Q2. What is democracy?

Ans. The government of the people by the people and for the people is called democracy.

Q3. What is Right to Equality?

Ans. Right to equality means that all persons are equal before the law.

Q4. What do you mean by a Secular state?

Ans. A Secular state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

Q5. How has the section on Fundamental Rights often been referred to?

Ans. It has often been referred to as the conscience of the Indian Constitution.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is constitution? What purpose does it serve?

Ans. A constitution is a written document containing certain set of rules which serve several purposes. It tells us what the fundamental nature of our society is. A country is usually made up of different communities of people who share certain beliefs but they may not necessarily agree on all issues. A constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.

Q2. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

Ans. If there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives, then there would be the possibility that the leaders might misuse their authorities. The leaders might misuse the powers given to them. This may lead to gross injustice. There will be injustice and discrimination amongst the people and this may lead to a huge loss of that is resulting in the slow development of that area. The Constitution provides safeguards against this misuse of power by our political leaders. Many of the safeguards are contained in the Section on Fundamental Rights. The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality to all persons and says that no citizen can be discriminated against on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender, and place of birth.

***Answer in detail:-**

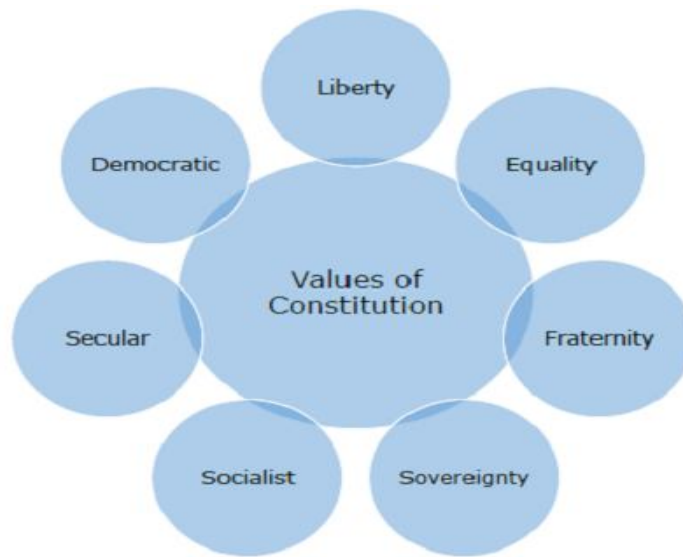
Q1. Describe all the Fundamental Rights mentioned in the constitution.

Ans. There are six fundamental rights which are as follows:-

- 1) Right to Equality:** - All persons are equal before the law. It means that all persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country. It also states that no citizens can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, caste or sex.
- 2) Right to Freedom:**- Everyone has the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to move freely and reside in any part of the country and the right to practice any profession, occupation or business.
- 3) Right to Freedom of Religion:**- Everyone has the right to enjoy religious freedom. It means that everyone has the right to practice, profess and propagate the religion of their choice.
- 4) Right against Exploitation:**- The Indian Constitution prohibits trafficking, child labour and children working under 14 years of age.
- 5) Right to constitutional Remedies:**- A person has the right to go to the court for justice if he /she feels that his/her Fundamental Rights are being violated.

6) Cultural and Educational Rights:- Our Constitution states that all minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.

Flowchart of Constitution:-



**Lesson-2
(Understanding Secularism)**

***Keywords:-**

1. Secularism
2. Domination
3. Freedom
4. Opposition
5. Coercion
6. Intervene
7. Religious
8. Forbidden

9. Infanticide

*** Define the terms:-**

1. **Secularism:** - It refers to the separation of religion from the state.

2. **Coercion:** - Forcing someone to do something.

3. **Strategy:** - A plan that is intended to achieve a particular purpose.

4. **Non-interference:** - Refusal to interference without necessity.

*** Points to be remember:-**

- Indian secularism does protect individual's religious freedom by maintaining a separation from religion.
- The Indian State is not ruled by a religious group. It also does not support any one religion.
- The intervention of the state can also be in form of support.
- Indian secularism follows a strategy of non-interferences.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. What children cannot do in the government schools?

Ans. Celebrating any religious festivals.

Q2. Why the government cannot force Sikhs to wear a helmet while driving two wheelers?

Ans. Because wearing a pagri is a very important part of Sikh religion.

Q3. What happened in the Jewish state of Israel?

Ans. Muslim and Christian minorities were treated badly.

Q4. Apart from India, name other two countries that practice secularism.

Ans. The United States of America and France

Q5. In which year, France passed law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols of any religions?

Ans. In 2004 year

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. What does the term 'Secularism' refer to?

Ans. The term 'Secularism' refers to the separation of the power of religion from the power of the state.

Q2. How is Indian secularism different from that of American Secularism?

Ans. Unlike Indian Secularism, there is strict separation between religion and the state in American Secularism.

Q3. Give three examples of public spaces that do not promote any one religion.

Ans. Government schools, Courts and police stations do not promote anyone religion.

Q4. What is meant by 'Principled distance'?

Ans. This means that any interference in religion by the state has to be based on the ideals laid out in the constitution.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is Secularism?

Ans. The Indian Constitution contains Fundamental Rights. These rights are very important because they protect us against the tyranny of the majority. The Indian Constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices as they interpret these. Thus, our constitution gives religious freedom to all and to maintain it .India adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion and the power of the state. Secularism is, in fact, the separation of religion from the state.

Q2. What are the three objectives of a Secular State?

Ans. The three objectives of a secular state are:-

1. One religion community does not dominate another.
2. Some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.
3. The State does not enforce any particular religion nor does it take away the religious freedom of individuals.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. Describe Fundamental Duties in the light of Fundamental Rights.

Ans. Fundamental Duties and Fundamental Rights are the two sides of the same coin. The enjoyment of Fundamental Rights involves the fulfillment of certain obligations mentioned as Fundamental Duties. The Indian Constitution incorporated the Fundamental duties in the year 1976 by the 42nd Amendment.

Ten Fundamental Duties were added in Article 51A which describe that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India.

- To abide by the constitution and respect the national flag and national anthem.
- To cherish and follow the noble which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
- To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- To defend the country.
- To promote the spirit of common brotherhood.
- To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment.
- To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry.
- To safeguard public property.

To strive towards excellence in all sphere of individual and collective activity.

Flow chart of Secularism



LESSON-3 (Why Do We Need Parliament?)

*Keywords:-

1. Approval
2. Coalition
3. Representatives

4. Legislature

5. Parliament

6. Opposition

7. Franchise

8. President

*** Define the terms:-**

1. EVM: - It stands for Electronic Voting Machine.

2. The Parliament: - It consists of the President, the Rajyasabha and the Loksabha. It is the highest law-making body of the country. It is also known as Sansad.

3. Representatives: - The person who is elected by the people is known as the people's representatives.

4. Ruling party:- The party that rules the country.

5. Universal Adult Franchise: - All adult citizens of the country enjoy the right to vote.

***Points to be remember:-**

- The Indian parliament came into existence in 1947. It is the representatives of the people and enjoys immense powers.
- The parliament in India consists of the President, the Rajyasabha and the loksabha.
- The parliament makes laws for the entire country.
- Some seats are reserved in the parliament for SCs and STs.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. In which year EVM were used throughout the country for the first time in the general elections?

Ans. In 2004 year

Q2.The parliament of India is also known as-----

Ans. Sansad

Q3. How many total membership of the RajyaSabha?

Ans. 245

Q4. Who is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha?

Ans. The Prime Minister

Q5. Name the two houses of the Parliament?

Ans. The Rajya Sabha and The Lok Sabha

***Answer in One sentences:-**

Q1. What is the advantage of the use of Electronic Voting Machine?

Ans. Cutting of trees has been stopped.

Q2. What is the term or tenure of the Lok Sabha?

Ans. The tenure of the Lok Sabha is 5 years.

Q3. What makes the Indian Parliament powerful?

Ans. It is the representatives of the people.

Q4. Name the ministries which are housed in the North Block.

Ans. The Minister of Finance and the Ministry of Home affairs.

Q5. Who nominates the 12 members of the Rajya Sabha?

Ans. The President of India

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is the role of Prime Minister?

Ans. The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha. From the MPs who belong to his/her party, the Prime Minister selects ministers to work with him to implement decisions. These ministers then take charge of different areas of government functioning such as health, education, foreign, tourism, etc.

Q2. Why do we need a Parliament?

Ans. We in India pride ourselves on being a democracy. It is these elements that together make us a democracy and this is best expressed in the institution of the Parliament. The Parliament enables citizens of India to participate in decision making and control the government, thus making it the most important symbol of Indian democracy and a key feature of the Constitution.

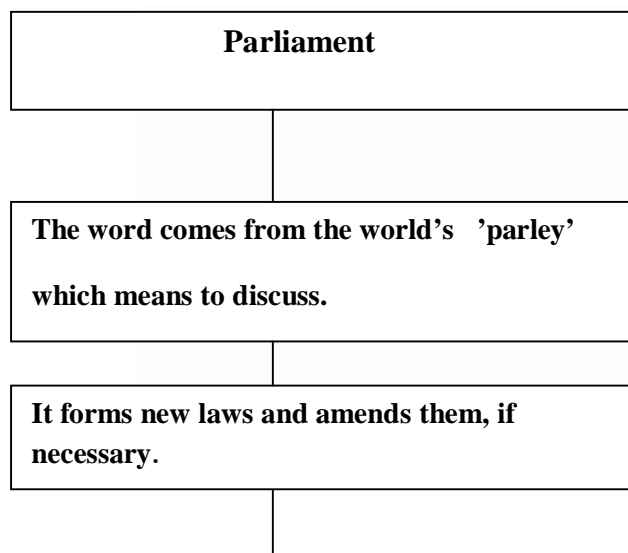
***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. Describe briefly about the LokSabha and the RajyaSabha.

Ans. The Loksabha: - It is the lower house of the parliament. It is the house of the people because its members are directly elected by the people. The elections of the LokSabha are held on the basis of Universal Franchise, i.e., all adults, citizens in the country who are above 18 years of age, have the right to vote. At present, the total membership of the loksabha is 545; in which 543 are elected members while 2 are nominated. The speaker conducts the proceedings of the loksabha and maintains order within the house. The term of LokSabha is of 5 years. The term can be extended by the Parliament in case of emergency. It can be dissolved before the expiry of its term by the President, if ruling party loses its majority.

The RajyaSabha: - It is the upper House of the Parliament. It is also called the Council of states. It functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament. It can also initiate legislation and a bill is required to pass through the RajyaSabha in order to become law. In this way, it plays an important role of reviewing and altering, if alterations are required, the laws initiated by the LokSabha. The members of the RajyaSabha are elected by the elected members of the legislative assemblies of various states. The total strength of the RajyaSabha is 245, in which 233 members are elected while 12 members are nominated by the president. The RajyaSabha is chaired by the Vice president of India.

***Flow chart of Parliament:-**



It consists of the president, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha

The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament and its first sitting took place on 3rd April, 1952.

The Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament and its first sitting was held on 13 May , 1952.