

Name: _____ Date: _____

Why Do We Need a Parliament?

Q1. State the demands of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

Ans. _____

Q2. What are reserved constituencies? What is the purpose behind such constituencies?

Ans. _____

Q3. How many seats should a political party acquire in Lok Sabha to have a majority?

Ans. _____

Q4. Describe coalition government.

Ans. _____

Why Do We Need a Parliament?

Q1. State the demands of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

Ans. The nationalists began to openly criticise the British government and make demands. In 1885, the Indian National Congress demanded that there be elected members in the legislature with a right to discuss the budget and ask questions.

Q2. What are reserved constituencies? What is the purpose behind such constituencies?

Ans. Reserved constituencies are those constituencies in which seats are reserved for SCs and STs on the basis of their population. This has been done so that the MPs elected from these constituencies will be familiar with and can represent Dalit and Adivasi interests in Parliament.

Q3. How many seats should a political party acquire in Lok Sabha to have a majority?

Ans. For a political party to form the government, they must have a majority of elected MPs. Since there are 543 elected (plus 2 Anglo-Indian nominated) members in Lok Sabha, to have a majority a party should have at least half the number i.e. 272 members or more.

Q4. Describe coalition government.

Ans. Often times in the recent past it has been difficult for a single political party to get the majority that is required to form the government. They then join together with different political parties who are interested in similar concerns to form what is known as a coalition government.