

CLASS-8 HISTORY AND CIVICS

LESSON -17 THE UNION EXECUTIVE

A. Fill in the blank.

1. Constitutional head.
2. Vice-President
3. The Parliament
4. President
5. Cabinet

B. Match the following

1. President
2. Prime Minister
3. Lok Sabha
4. Vice president
5. Council of Ministers

C. Choose the correct answer

1. Judiciary
2. 35
3. By an Electoral College
4. President
5. 2 members

D. Answer the following questions in brief

1. *The president is the supreme commander of the armed forces.
*He/she is entitled to declare war or conclude a treaty.
*Military treaties and contracts are made in the President's name.
2. To be elected as Vice –President a must :
* Be a citizen of India.
* Not be less than 35 years of age.
* Not hold any office of profit.
* Have all the qualifications required to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.
3. The President of India is indirectly elected by an electoral college comprising the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the state legislative assemblies.
4. The Council Ministers hold the highest rank and are responsible for the most important decisions and policies of the country.
5. The President can nominate 2 members to Lok Sabha. He can nominate 12 members to the Rajya Sabha.

E. Answer the following questions in detail

1. *Executive Power: Appoints PM, Council of Ministers and other high officers.
*Military power: He is the commander-in-chief of armed forces.
*Legislative power: Summons sessions of Parliament. Give assent to bills.
*Financial Power: Budget is presented in his/her name.
* Emergency power: Can declare financial emergency and also national emergency.
2. The Prime Minister selects his council of Ministers from among the members of the Parliament. They are appointed by the President of India. There are four ranks within the Council of Ministers. The PM assigns each minister with a department or a portfolio.
- 3.*The Prime Minister is the Head of the Government, exercises the real power.
*He acts as a link between the people, the Parliament and the President.

- * He distributes portfolio amongst the Council of Ministers.
 - * He acts as link between the different departments of the government.
4. Cabinet is the inner circle of the council of ministers. They hold the highest rank and are responsible for the most important decisions and policies. The real executive power is held by the Cabinet. The Cabinet is collectively answerable to the Lok Sabha.
 5. The Civil servants are the permanent executive. The ministers are assisted by civil servants to provide in-depth and specialized advice on various important policy matters. Civil servants are Government employees who are appointed on a long term basis.

Extra Questions

1. What are the qualifications to become the prime minister of India?
 - *He must be a citizen of India.
 - *Be a member of the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
 - *Be above 25 years of age if a member of Lok Sabha. Be above 30 years of age if a member Rajya Sabha.
 - * Not to hold any office of profit under the government of India or the government of any state.
2. Who can impeach the President of India?

The Parliament can impeach the president for violation of the Constitution, corruption or treason.
3. Name three organs of the government.

They are the Legislature, the executive and the Judiciary.
4. What are the four ranks within council of ministers?
 - *Cabinet ministers: Ministers holding most important portfolios.
 - * Minister of states: Ministers who do not have independent charge of any department.
 - * Ministers of State with independent charge:
 - *Deputy Ministers: Ministers who work under a Cabinet minister or a minister of state.