

DON BOSCO SCHOOL, KOKAR, RANCHI

Session-2020 - 2021

Class 8 ABC

Subject- Civics

CHAPTER: 2 THE UNION EXECUTIVE

A. Tick the correct option.

1. Who is the nominal or the constitutional head of the states (country)?

Ans . President .

2. The president's normal term of office is

Ans. 5 years.

3. who is the real de factor head of the state (country)?

Ans . Prime Minister.

4. Through which examination the civil servants selected?

Ans. UPSC (Union Public Service Commission Examination).

5. Who is the nominal or the constitutional head of an Indian State?

Ans. Governor.

6. who is the real head of an Indian states?

Ans. Chief Minister.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The president is the **first** citizen of our country
2. So far, in India no President has been **impeached**.
3. The Prime Minister and the council of ministers **sail and sink** together.
4. State executive function at the state level.
5. The governor has the position of **authority and dignity**.

C. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Rashtrapati Bhawan----- | Viceroy house |
| 2. President Rule ----- | President taking charge of the state. |
| 3. Prime Minister ----- | Head of council. |
| 4. IAS ----- | Indian Administrative Service. |
| 5. Chief Minister ----- | Leader of the MLAs of winning party. |

D. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL.

1. What does Union Executive Consist of?

Ans: The Union Executive consists of the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister and the council of Ministers.

2. What are the necessary qualifications to become president of India? How is the President elected in India?

Ans: President of is the head of the Union Executive. To qualify for the post of the president a candidate needs to have certain qualifications these are:

- He should be an Indian citizen.
- His age should not be less than 35 years.
- He must be qualified to be a member of the Lok Sabha.
- He must not hold any office of profit under state or the central government.
- He must not be the member of Union or the state Legislature.

President is elected by an electoral college which consisted member of the electoral member of both the house of the parliament as well as the elected members of the state legislative assemblies.

3. Write a note on the Vice President.

Ans: Like the President, Vice President also forms a part of the Union executive.

He performs all the functions of the President in his absence. Beside this Vice President preside over the meeting of Rajya Sabha.

4. Why is the Prime Minister the real head or defacto head of the state?

Ans: Prime Minister is the real head of the state. He is the real head of the state because he and his council of ministers collectively responsible to the parliament, it means they together are answerable to the parliament in all the decision taken.

5 . Who are civil servants? Where can they be appointed?

Ans: Civil Servant are government employees who do not belong to any political party, They are selected through a particular set process (UPSC) examination.

Civil servants are appointed for the various posts like:

- IAS (INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE)
- IPS (INDIAN POLICE SERVICE)
- IFS (INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE).

They are appointed at both the levels central and the state level.

6. Write about Governor and his eligibility criteria?

Ans: The Governor is the nominal or the constitutional head of the states. He is appointed and removed by the President. A person can become governor for two or more states at a time. (same time).

Eligibility criteria:

- He must be an Indian National.
- He must not be less than 35 years.
- He must not be member of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
- He must not hold office of profit.

7. write on the powers of the Governor.

Ans: various powers are being possessed by the Governor. These are

- a. Executive power.
 - b. Financial power.
 - c. Judicial power.
- a. Executive power:** He appoints Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers, Advocate General, Chairman and the members of the state public service commission.
 - b. Legislative power:** He address the first session of the newly elected legislature. He dissolves Vidha Sabha on the advice of Chief Minister. All bills require prior approval and signature of the governor before it is presented before the central government.

- c. **Judicial power:** The Governor has the power to grant pardon, reduce and suspend the sentence of a person.
- d. **Financial power:** The annual budget is presented in his name in the state legislature.

NOTE: home work

Ques.F. snap shot.

Write about the Chief Minister of the Indian states.

Write about the powers of the president.