

# Nammude Government

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**Question.1. Passing or rejection the non-confidence motion is the duty of [Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** Parliament

**Question.2. How do the legislatures of different states of India differ?[Marks :(2)]**

**Ans.** Most states have Unicameral legislatures but very few states have bicameral legislatures.

**Question.3. Answer the questions given below regarding the legislation of the Government of India.[Marks :(5)]**

**1.How many houses have the legislature of the Government of India? What are they?**

**2. In which House are the Finance Bills first introduced?**

**3. When bills passed by the houses become law?**

**Ans.** 1. Two houses. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

2. In the Lok Sabha

3. If passed by both houses, send to President's approval.

The bill becomes law when signed by the President.

**Question.4. Who presides over the Rajya Sabha session?[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** Vice President

**Question.5. High Court is the highest court in a state.What is the Jurisdiction of High Court? [Marks :(2)]**

**Ans.** 1.Give verdicts on cases relating to violation of Fundamental Rights.

2.Hears civil and criminal appeal cases from lower courts.

3.Interprets laws passed by the state Legislature.

(any of the two)

**Question.6. Who appoints Supreme Court and High Court judges?[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** The President

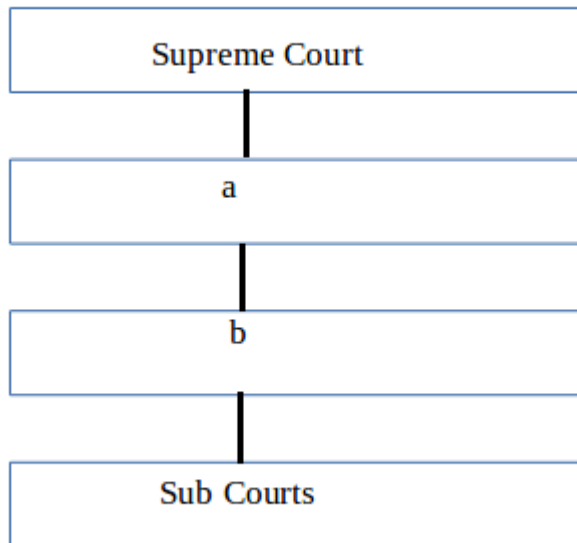
**Question.7. Explain the powers of the Supreme Court, the highest court of the country. [Marks :(4)]**

**Ans.**

- Cases relating to violation of Fundamental Rights
- Cases that arise between state governments and central government.

- Disputes between state governments.
- Cases that require interpretation of constitutional provisions.
- Appeal cases from High Courts.

**Question.8. Complete the flowchart showing the structure of the judiciary of India.[Marks : (2)]**



**Ans.** (a)High Court

(b)District Court

**Question.9. What is the organ of government that interprets the law?[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** Judiciary

**Question.10. The head of the state level executive is.[Marks :(1)]**

**(Governor,Cheif Minister,Speaker,Primeminister)**

**Ans.** Governor

**Question.11. Analyze the position and responsibilities of the Prime Minister as the head of the Cabinet and prepare a note.[Marks :(5)]**

**Ans.** The leader of the majority party or coalition.  
 Act as the leader of the Lok Sabha  
 presides over the meetings of Cabinet  
 Co-ordinates the functions of the Council of ministers.  
 Informs the president on the decisions taken by the cabinet.  
 (Any five)

**Question.12. The Constitution of India confers upon the President a wide range of functions.Write any four of them.[Marks :(4)]**

**Ans.** Appoints Prime Minister and other ministers.  
 Appoints Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court.

Nominates 12 members of Rajya Sabha and 2 members of Lok Sabha.  
Acts as the Supreme Commander of armed forces.  
Give assent to bills passed by the parliament.  
Declare emergency in the country if needed.  
Take decision on mercy petitions  
(Any four)

**Question.13. What is the basic difference between electoral colleges electing a president and vice president?[Marks :(2)]**

**Ans.** President elected by an electoral college for a term of five years.  
The electoral collage consists of Elected members of Lok sabha  
Elected members of Rajya sabha  
Elected members of state legislative assemblies.  
The Vice President is also elected by an electoral college.  
The members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are members of this electoral college.

**Question.14. Which of the following is not a function of the President?[Marks :(1)]**

**Take decision on mercy petitions**  
**Presides over the sessions of Rajya Sabha**  
**Acts as the Supreme Commander of armed forces.**

**Ans.** Presides over the sessions of Rajya Sabha

**Question.15. How many years is the official term of the President of India?[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** Five years

**Question.16. Explain how the President of India is elected?[Marks :(3)]**

**Ans.** Elected by an electoral college.  
The electoral collage consists of Elected members of Lok sabha,  
elected members of Rajya sabha and Elected members of state legislative assemblies.

**Question.17. Who is the head of the Republic of India?[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** The President

**Question.18. Explain the state legislature in India.[Marks :(2)]**

**Ans.** The state legislature has only one house.  
Such legislatures are called Unicameral Legislatures.  
A few states, on other hand, have Bicameral Legislature.

**Question.19. The officers appointed according to the qualifications and they continue in office till retirement .They are known as[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** Permanent Executive

**Question.20. What is the difference between the permanent executive and political executive.[Marks :(2)]**

**Ans.** The President and ministers are elected and they are the political executive.  
Bureaucrats, on the other hand, are appointed on the  
basis of certain qualifications and they continue in office till retirement.  
They are known as the permanent exicutive.

**Question.21. What is the name of the upper house of the Indian parliament?[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** Rajya Sabha

**Question.22. The money Bill is first introduced In which House of the Parliament[Marks : (2)]**

**Ans.** The Lok Sabha

**Question.23. Explain the procedure by which a Bill becomes law in India.[Marks :(5)]**

**Ans.** Legislation is the primary function of the Parliament.

A law in draft form is known as a bill.

Bill can be introduced in either house of the Parliament.

A money bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

Different stages- First Reading, Second Reading, Third Reading.

After the bill is passed by both the houses, it is sent to the President for approval.

On getting the approval of the President, the bill becomes a law.

**Question.24. What is the name of the draft of a law?[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** Bill

**Question.25. What are the measures adopted by Parliament to control over executive ? [Marks :(3)]**

**Ans.** Asking questions

Discussing bills and resolutions

Accepting or rejecting the no-confidence motion.

**Question.26. Legislation is the primary function of the Parliament.? What are the other functions?[Marks :(3)]**

**Ans.** Control over Executive

Electoral Function

Constitutional Amendment

**Question.27. Who presides over the joint session of Parliament convened by the President? [Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** Lok Sabha Speaker

**Question.28. Write down the procedure for changing the money bill into a law?[Marks :(4)]**

**Ans.** A money bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

After the bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha with the certificate of the speaker that the bill is a money bill.

The Rajya Sabha must return the money bill, along with its recommendations, to the Lok Sabha within a period of fourteen days.

The Lok Sabha can accept or reject the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.

**Question.29. What kind of bill does the Constitution require to present first only in the Lok Sabha?[Marks :(3)]**

**Ans.** Money bill

The money bills are related to the collection of revenue or expenditure the consolidated fund.

**Question.30. Who is addressing the joint session of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? [Marks : (1)]**

**Ans.** The President

**Question.31. First reading, second reading and third reading are the different stages of passing a bill in India. Write down the activities at each stage?[Marks :(3)]**

**Ans.** First Reading

The bill is introduced

Second Reading

Each and every article included in the bill is either passed, changed or rejected after discussion.

Third Reading

The bill as a whole is passed or rejected.

**Question.32. Prepare a note explaining the features of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. [Marks :(4)]**

**Ans.** Rajya Sabha

238 Elected members

12 nominated members

Known as Council of States

Permanent house

Vice President presides over the sessions

Lok sabha

543 directly elected members

2 nominated members

Known as House of Representative

Elected for a term of 5 years

Presided over by speaker

**Question.33. The President is not a member of Parliament but he is an integral part of Parliament. - Validate the statement.[Marks :(4)]**

**Ans.** The President of India is considered as an integral part of the Parliament.

President of India performs legislative functions like summoning the sessions of the Parliament, Addressing the joint sittings, and approving the bills passed by the Parliament.

**Question.34. Complete the list by including the information in brackets.[Marks :(3)]**

**(Cabinet, High Court, Lok Sabha, Bureaucracy, Supreme Court, Rajya Sabha)**

**Legislature**

**Executive**

**Judiciary**

**Ans.** Legislature - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabhaa

Executive- Cabinet, Bureaucracy

Judiciary-Supreme Court and High Court.

**Question.35. Why is India's legislature called a Bicameral Legislature?[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** Since there are two houses; Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

**Question.36. Which of the following is an administrative unit of the Central Government? [Marks :(1)]**

- a. President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**
- b. Supreme Court, High Court and Lower Courts**
- c. President, Union Cabinet, Bureaucracy**

**Ans.** President, Union Cabinet, Bureaucracy

**Question.37. There are three components of our government.one component is given below.Write other two components.[Marks :(2)]**

**The Legislature**

**Ans.** The Executive  
The Judiciary

**Question.38. Identify the persons who perform the tasks listed below.[Marks :(3)]**

- A. Addressing the joint session of Parliament.**
- B. Presiding over Cabinet meetings.**
- C. Preside over the Rajya Sabha session.**

**Ans.** President  
Prime minister  
vice President.

**Question.39. Which of the following is not a statement regarding the Lok Sabha?[Marks :(1)]**

- 1. It is known as the House of Representatives.**
- 2. The Vice President presides.**
- 3. The term is five years**

**Ans.**

The Vice President presides.

**Question.40. The organ of the government which implements law and administers the country is called -----[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** Executive