
Civics

The Government at the centre

1. _____ means prosecution of a very high public official by the legislature for alleged offences.
2. Sessions of parliament usually begins with _____.
3. A motion moved by a member in a Lok sabha , to express lack of confidence in the government is called _____.
4. _____ bill can originate only in Lok sabha.
5. President nominates _____ members to the Rajya Sabha.
6. The _____ acts as the chairman of Rajya Sabha.
7. President of India is elected indirectly by an _____.
8. A proposal for a law is called a _____.
9. Time allotted in the parliament everyday for miscellaneous activities is called _____ hour.

Government at the Centre

1. Time allotted in the house every day for miscellaneous activities. _____
 2. _____ means prosecution of a very high public official by the legislative for alleged offences.
 3. The _____ acts as the chairman of the Rajya Sabah
 4. _____ nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabah.
 5. _____ is the real head of the executive.
 6. _____ is the lower house of the parliament.
 7. _____ bill can originate only in Lok Sabah.
 8. _____ can pardon a death sentence.
 9. _____ is the supreme commander of the Armed forces.
 10. _____ is called the permanent house.
 11. Sessions of parliament / legislatures usually begins with a _____ in which members can ask questions about administrative polices and activities.
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12. A motion moved by a member in the Lok Sabha, to express lack of confidence in the government for any reason is known as _____

13. The union list contains the subjects on which only the _____ can make laws.

14. The President of India is elected indirectly by an _____

15. To become a member of Lok Sabha a person should be _____ years of age.

Vision set forth in the constitution.

1. _____ are Justiciable.

2. Ideals and the vision set forth in the constitution are broadly given in the _____ to the constitution.

3. During _____, Article 19 – the Right to freedom is suspended.

4. The word _____ means independent.

5. _____ means harmony and a feeling of brotherhood in the society.

6. Article 32 guarantees to the individual, the right to move the _____ in case any violation of a fundamental Right.

7. To become a member of Lok Sabha a person should be minimum years of _____

. The making of laws :

1. The _____ makes laws.
2. An administrative unit below district is called _____.
3. Denial of information under _____ act was a major cause of corruption.
4. The government headed by _____ introduced the freedom of information bill in 2000.
5. Dearness allowance would change according to the consumer _____.
6. The _____ had declared the right to information as a fundamental right as early as 1976.

Making of Laws.

1. _____ Act was passed on 15th March 1948.
 2. With rise in prices and inflation the government introduced _____ which would change according to the consumer price index.
 3. A law is made by the _____
 4. Right to information act was passed in the year _____.
 5. NAC stands for _____
 6. The _____ had declared that right to information, a fundamental right in 1976.
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