

## **Class-VIII**

### **Civics, Chapter-1**

#### **A. Fill in the blanks:-**

1. The three organs of government are the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.
2. Currently, the voting age is 18 years.
3. The council of Ministers is responsible to the Parliament.
4. The Rajya Sabha members are elected for a period of 6 years.
5. On most occasions, the President acts on the advice of the Lok Sabha.

#### **B. Match the following:-**

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Legislature         | e. makes laws for the country                  |
| 2. President           | d. nominates twelve members to the Rajya Sabha |
| 3. Speaker             | a. decides on the money bill                   |
| 4. Rajya Sabha         | b. responsible for all India Services          |
| 5. voting age in India | c. 18 and above                                |

#### **C. Tick the correct answer:-**

1. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha?  
a. 552
2. Who nominates 12 members in the Rajya Sabha?  
a. President
3. How many members are there in the UP Legislative assembly?  
c. 404
4. How many states are there in India?  
a. 29
5. What is the voting age in India?  
b. 18

#### **D. Answer in one word:-**

1. Which community gets special attention from the President?

Ans. Anglo Indian Community

2. How many constituencies are there in the country for representation in the Lok Sabha?

Ans. At present 9.

3. Who maintains law and order in the Lok Sabha?

Ans. Speaker.

4. To which list do the following subjects belong?

- a. Education – Concurrent
- b. Fisheries – State
- c. Defence – Union
- d. Population control – Concurrent
- e. Railways – Union
- f. Foreign affairs - Union

#### **E. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the qualifications required of persons seeking election to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly?

Ans.1 To become a member of the Lok Sabha or the State Legislative Assembly, a person must be at least 25 years of age and the candidate cannot be a member of Rajya Sabha or any other legislature at the same time.

The qualification required to be a member of the Rajya Sabha are the same as those for the Lok Sabha members, there is only one difference- the minimum age is 30years.

2. What is the composition of the Rajya Sabha?

Ans.2 The Composition of Rajya Sabha:-The Rajya Sabha consists of not more than 250 members. The members fall into two categories - i. Nominated and ii. Elected. The nominated members are 12 in number. They are nominated by the President from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in matters such as these - literature, science, art and social service.

3. Explain the procedure of passing a money bill.

Ans.3 There are two steps to be followed before it is introduced. The speaker has to decide whether or not it is a money bill. The president has to give his consent before a money bill is introduced. After it is passed in the Lower House, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha where it is discussed. But the Rajya Sabha only has 14 days to accept the bill or recommendations. If the Rajya Sabha does not return the bill in 14 days, it is considered passed by the Rajya Sabha.

4. What is the composition of the State Legislature?

Ans.4 The Composition of the State Legislature:-

i. Legislative Assembly:-The term of the State Legislative Assembly is five years. The qualifications required for a person seeking election to the Vidhan Sabha is the same as that for the Lok Sabha.

ii. Legislative Council:-The number of members that state Legislative Council should not be more than one-third of the total membership of the state Legislative Assembly. As in the case of the Rajya Sabha, one-third of the members retire every two years. The relationship between the two Houses is the same as that of Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

5. Why is the Lok Sabha the more important of the two Houses?

Ans.5 Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference between the two Houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session in which members of the Houses sit together. Since the Lok Sabha has a larger number of members, their view is likely to prevail in such a meeting, so here we can say that Lok Sabha is more important of the two Houses.

6. What is the difference between a State List and the Union List?

Ans.6 State List:-State would make laws, e.g. markets and fairs, fisheries, public health, water supply.

Union List:-Centre would make laws, e.g. defence, citizenship, elections and railways.

7. Explain the law-making procedures.

Ans.7 While framing laws certain procedures have to be followed. Until a proposal is passed by both Houses of Parliament and receives the consent of the President, it is referred to as a bill. After it is passed, it is called an act and becomes a law.

**F. Photo Study Questions.**

1. Rajya Sabha.
2. M.P/ Member of Parliament of Upper House.
3. Two functions performed by the members of parliament are:-
  - i. Legislative responsibility: To pass Laws of India in the Rajya Sabha.
  - ii. Oversight responsibility: To ensure that the executive (i.e. government) performs its duties satisfactorily.