

Ch-3. The Union Legislature and Executive.

A. Choose the correct option:

1. (d) Parliament and state legislative assemblies.
2. (b) there is a state of emergency or national crisis
3. (b) Zero Hour.

B. Match the words in Column A with Column B.

1. (e)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. 18
2. coalition
3. President.
4. state.
5. Finance.

D. Give one word or words for the following:

1. Bill.
2. dissolved
3. 18.
4. Independent.
5. Chairman of the council of states

E. Short-answer questions:

Ans- 1. A legislature with two houses is called a bicameral legislature.

Ans- 2. The states are divided into constituencies on the basis of population.

Ans-3. Voting by secret ballot ensures privacy so that a voter may vote without fear or interference.

Ans- 4. To stand for the general elections one must be an Indian citizen and of sound mind. Also, one must not be less than 25 years of age or a salaried government employee.

Ans- 5. The members of the Rajya Sabha are partly elected by the elected members of the state assemblies and rest are nominated by the President.

Write in Detail.

Ans-1. The Lok Sabha is formed afresh every five years, while the Rajya Sabha is a permanent body that is never dissolved. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people, while members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the state assemblies. Another difference between the two houses concerns money bills, which can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha. Besides, the suggestions made by the Rajya Sabha regarding a money bill are not binding on the Lok Sabha.

Ch- 4 Understanding Laws.

A. Choose the correct option:

1. (c) Union and the state legislatures
2. (a) only in the Lok Sabha by a member of the government.
3. (c) President.

B. Match the words in Column A with Column B.

1. (e) 2. (d) 3.(c) 4. (a)
5. (b)

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. Union. 2. Life. 3. third. 4.President
5. joint.

D. Give one word or words for the following:

1. constitutional amendment. 2. 14 years.
3. 1975. 4.president.

E. Short-answer questions:

Ans- 1. When we say that the Constitution is the foundation of all laws, we mean that all laws must abide by the spirit of the Constitution.

Ans- 2.The three types of bills are ordinary bills, money bills and constitutional amendment bills.

Ans-3.The residuary powers of the Union legislature allow it to enact laws on any subject that is not covered under the three lists.

Ans- 4. Education and drugs.

Ans- 5. The Right to Information Act.

G. Read the case based paragraph and answer the following questions:

1. (a) Both the houses of the Parliament. 2. (c) Money Bill.
3. (b) Second Reading. 4. (d) President.