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| VIII | Subject | civics | Plan For | Normal class |
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| Prd -1 | Chapter - 4 | The Union Executive |
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| Sub-Concepts | President – Qualifications, how is president elected, term of office |
| Teaching Aid To be used | The picture of the presidents from 1947 to till the date. PPT |

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| 1 General Objective of the Chapter | The purpose of this chapter is to make the students understand about1. President 2. Vice president 3. Prime Minister 4. Council of Ministers 5. Civil Servants |
| 1. The Learning Outcome of the chapter | After studying the chapter, the students should understand 1. How the president is elected? What are his Qualifications? 2. What are the important powers of president? 3. What is the important function of the vice- president |

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| | <p>4. What are the important powers of Prime- Minister and Council of Ministers?</p> <p>5. What is Collective Responsibility of ministers</p> <p>6. Who are Civil Servants?</p> |
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| Sl. No | Step Wise (What to be done) |
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| 1 | To introduce the chapter, teacher ask some questions based on the previous knowledge 1. Who is the present president of India? |
| 2 | 2. Who elects him? |
| 3 | India is a Democratic Republic Country. 3. What do you mean by the term Republic? Republic means the head of the State is president and he is a elected person not a HEREDITARY one like Britain |
| 4 | Qualifications 1. The person must be a citizen of India 2. He must be above the age of 35 years. 3. He must have all qualifications necessary to become a member of Lok Sabha |
| 5 | Q4. What is the term of office of Lok Sabha? 5 years. Likewise, the term of office of the president is also 5 years |
| 6 | How is the president elected? The president is elected by an Electoral College consisting of members of both the houses of Parliament, and the Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils of all the states and Union Territories. |
| 7. | Work sheet Question NO 1 TO 6 |
| 8. | Home Assignments- Work sheet Question No 7 & 8 |

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| Prd | 2 | Chapter -4 | The Union Executive |
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| Sub-Concepts | Powers of president – Executive Powers, Legislative Powers |
| Teaching Aid To be used | The picture of the presidents from 1947 to till the date. ppt |

| Sl. No | Step Wise (What to be done) |
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| 1 | To start the topic the teacher asks some questions? 1. Who invite the leader of the majority party to form the govt? PRESIDENT |
| 2 | 2. Do you know after whose signature a bill becomes a law? PRESIDENT |
| 3 | The president enjoys a variety of powers. They may group as. 1. Executive Power 2. Legislative Power 3. Judicial Power 4. Emergency Power |
| 4 | Executive power of the President 1. The president invites the leader of the majority party to form the Govt and also appoints the Council of Ministers on the advice of the prime – minister 2. He appoints the governors of the state, the attorney- general, the auditor- general, the chief election Commissioner, ambassadors of India to other countries, judges |

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| | <p>and chief justice of the high courts and Supreme Court.</p> <p>3. The president is the supreme Commander of the armed force</p> <p>4. The president, a head of the state, can declare the war or sue for peace and conclude treaties with other countries</p> |
| | <p>Legislative Power</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The president summons and prorogues all the sessions of the parliament 2. No bill can become a law without the president's signature. 3. The president promulgates ordinances when the parliament is not in session. 4. When there is deadlock in the parliament over a particular bill, the president call for a joint session 5. The president can dissolve the parliament on the advice of the Council of Ministers |
| | <p>Class Assignment- Work sheet Question No 9 to 16</p> <p>Home Assignment- Work Sheet Question No 17 & 18</p> |



ODM Teachers' Note

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| Prd | 3 | Chapter-4 | The Union Executive |
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| Sub-Concepts | Judicial powers, Emergency powers, Vice President |
| Teaching Aid To be used | The picture of the presidents from 1947 to till the date PPT |

| Sl. No | Step Wise (What to be done) |
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| 1 | To introduce the topic teacher, ask some questions 1. Have you heard Indira Gandhi 's Assassination? |
| 2 | 2. Then did you hear one of the criminals gave a Petition of Mercy to the President? |
| 3 | Q3. If the answer is no then explain what Petition of Mercy is. Judicial power of the president - The president can reduce or commute death sentence to life imprisonment on receiving a petition of Mercy. |
| 4 | Have you heard about Curfew? If the answer is no explain what is Curfew. |
| 5 | Emergency power of the president – When can the president declare Emergency in the country 1. If there is internal crisis or civil war like situation in the country. 2. If there is an external force threatening the Sovereignty of the country? 3. If there is a break-down in the constitutional machinery of a particular state 4. If there is a threat to the financial stability of the country. Who is the present Vice President of India? |
| | The Vice president is the ex- officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The powers of Vice President 1. He presides over day to day matters of Rajya Sabha. 2. In the absence of the president of India the vice president officiates as the president. 3. On the advice of the prime minister, the vice president act as the president till the newly elected president assumes power |
| | Class Assignment- Work sheet Question No 19 to 24 |
| | Home Assignment-Worksheet Question No 25. |

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| Prd | 4 | Chapter -4 | The Union Executive |
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| Sub-Concepts | Prime Minister and the council of ministers, powers of prime minister, the council of ministers, powers of council of ministers |
| Teaching Aid To be used | Pictures of prime ministers from 1947 to till date PPT |

| Sl. No | Step Wise (What to be done) |
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| 1 | To start the topic the teacher asks some questions. Who is the present prime minister of India? |
| 2 | He belongs to which party? |
| 3 | Who is the head of the Govt? |
| 4 | Who enjoys the real power – the president / the prime minister? |
| 5 | How is the prime – minister and the council of ministers elected? |
| 6. | Asking about the Lok Sabha election discusses about prime minister and the council of ministers. |
| | Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers Powers of the Prime Minister 1. On the recommendation of the prime minister, the president appoints Council of ministers |

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| | <p>2.The prime – minister is the link between the parliament and the president and also between the council of ministers and the president</p> <p>3. It is the prime minister who advises the president on the appointment of the governors, the auditor- general, the chief election Commissioner, ambassadors, chief election commissioner, judges etc.</p> <p>4. The prime minister advises the president to summon, dissolve, and prorogue the parliament.</p> |
| | <p>Council of Ministers. - The Council has three categories of ministers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cabinet Ministers 2. Ministers of State 3. Deputy ministers <p>Portfolio-- -Q-1 Who is our Finance Minister?</p> <p>Q2. Who is the Defense minister of India?</p> <p>The department of each minister is known as portfolio</p> <p>Important powers of Council of ministers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministers introduce the government bills in the parliament 2. The Union budget is prepared by the Council of Minister 3. All the laws passed by the parliament are put into effect by the ministers, |
| | <p>Class Assignment- Work Sheet Question No 26 to 32</p> <p>Home Assignment- Work sheet Question No- 35 & 38</p> |

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| Prd | 5 | Chapter-4 | The Union Executive |
| Sub-Concepts | Collective Responsibility, Civil Service, Case Study | | |
| Teaching Aid To be used | Pictures of prime ministers from 1947 to till date ppt | | |

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| Sl. No | |
| 1 | To start the topic teacher, ask some questions What is meant by No-Confidence Motion? |
| 2 | With the answer discuss what is collective responsibility If the parliament loses its confidence in the Council of Ministers and its functioning, a motion of No-Confidence can be introduced in the Lok-Sabha and it is passed with a simple majority, the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers must resign collectively is called Collective Responsibility. In the Indian Democracy, the ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha as the Lok Sabha represents the people of India. If the prime minister quits, the entire Council of Ministers will also have to resign |
| 3 | What is the full form of I.A.S, I.P.S, I.F.S. |
| 4 | Civil servants- The officials who plays an important role in the administration of the country and carries the day-to-day work of the Government are known as Civil Servants |
| 5 | Class Assignments – Work Sheet Question No- 34 & 37 Multiple-Choice Questions No.5, 6, 7 .Home Assignment – Work Sheet Question No - 36 |

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| Prd | 6 | Chapter -4 | The Union Executive |
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| Sub-Concepts | WORKSHEET |
| Teaching Aid To be used | N/A |

| Sl. No | Step Wise (What to be done) |
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| 1 | What is meant by the term The Union Executive? |
| 2 | Who is the head of the State? |
| 3 | How is the President elected? |
| 4 | What are the important Executive powers of the president? |
| 5 | What are the important Legislative powers of the president? |
| 6. | What is the Judicial power of the president? |
| 7. | Under which circumstances the president can declare Emergency in the Country? |

| Sl. No | Step Wise (What to be done) |
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| 8 | Who is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha? |

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| 9 | Who is the present prime – minister of India and he belongs to which party? |
| 10 | What are the important powers of the prime minister? |
| 11 | What are the three categories of council of ministers? |
| 12 | What are the important powers of council of ministers? |
| 13 | What is meant by Collective Responsibility? |
| 14 | What is meant by the Right to Information Act? |
| 15 | The _____ can advise the president to dissolve the Parliament? |



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| Prd | 8 | Chapter-4 | The Union Executive |
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| Sub-Concepts | Mind -Map(STUDENTS WILL PREPARE MIND MAP BY USING THE FOLLOWING POINTS) |
| Teaching Aid To be used | Black Board |

| Sl. No | Step Wise (What to be done) |
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| 1 | President – Qualifications, election, term of office, powers of president, (Executive, Legislative, Judicial, & Emergency Powers) and Vice President |
| 2 | Prime minister, Council of Ministers (powers of prime minister & council of ministers) |
| 3 | Collective responsibility, Civil Servants |

