

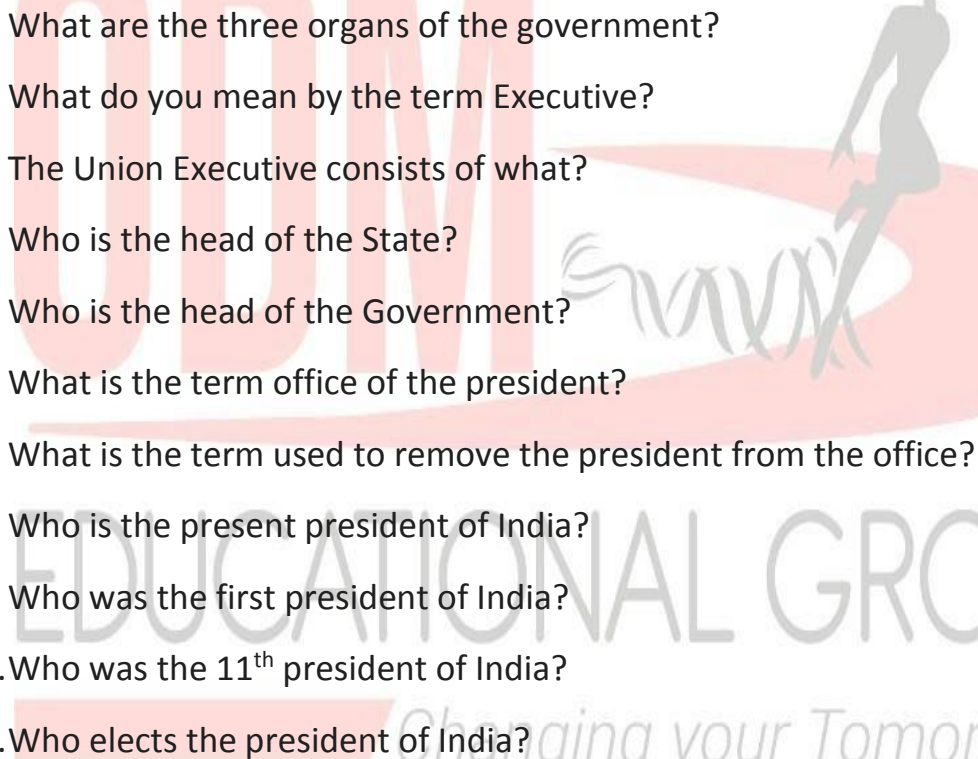
## Chapter- 4

## THE UNION EXECUTIVE

**Sub-Topic Name:** President, Qualifications, how is the president elected, Term of office

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

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1. What are the three organs of the government?
  2. What do you mean by the term Executive?
  3. The Union Executive consists of what?
  4. Who is the head of the State?
  5. Who is the head of the Government?
  6. What is the term office of the president?
  7. What is the term used to remove the president from the office?
  8. Who is the present president of India?
  9. Who was the first president of India?
  10. Who was the 11<sup>th</sup> president of India?
  11. Who elects the president of India?

Medium

1.Mention the constituents of the Union Executive?

Analytical

1.. Why is the president's position calling a figurehead?

2.How is the president of India elected?

**Sub-Topic Name:** Powers of the president, Executive powers, Legislative powers

Easy-Very Short Answers

1.Whom the president invites to form the government after the General election?

2. Who is the supreme commander of the armed force?

3. Who appoints the chiefs of army, air force and navy?

4. Who has the power to declare war or sue for peace?

5. Who summons and prorogues all the sessions of the parliament?

6. Who promulgates ordinances when the parliament is not in session?

7. Who calls for a joint session, when there is a deadlock in the parliament over a particular bill?

8 Who has the right to dissolve the parliament?

9 Who has the right to give final signature in a Bill for becoming a law?

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

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Medium

1. What are the important appointments of president with referrer to the executive power of him?

Level-3

3 Marks Questions

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Analytical

1. The president exercises all his executive powers at the discretion of the prime minister and council of ministers! Why?

Level-4

5 Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

1. What are the important executive powers of the president?
2. What are the important legislative powers of the president?

**Sub-Topic Name:** Judicial powers, Emergency Powers, Vice President

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

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Easy-Very Short Answers

1. Mention the important Judicial power of the president?
2. Who is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha?
3. In the absence of the president of India who officiates as the president?
4. Who is the present vice president of India?
5. Who elects the vice president of India?
6. What is the term of office of the vice president?

7. What is the qualification for a person to become a vice president?
8. What is the term used to remove the vice president from the office?

Level-4

5 Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

1. Under what circumstances an emergency can be declared by the president?

**Sub-Topic Name:** Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, powers of the prime minister, The Council of Ministers, Collective Responsibility, Civil Services

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

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Easy-Very Short Answers

1. Who usually becomes the prime minister?
2. Who is the most powerful person of the government?
3. Who is the link between the parliament and the president?
4. Who advises the president on the appointment of governors and judges?
5. Who advises the president when to summon, dissolve and prorogue the parliament?
6. Name the three tiers of the Union Council of Ministers?
7. Who forms the cabinet?
8. Who hold the most important portfolio like defence, finance and home affairs?
9. Define the term portfolio?
10. Who are civil servants?

Level-3

Analytical

3 Marks Questions

1. What are the important powers of the council of ministers?

2. What is meant by collective responsibility?
3. What is the RTI Act?

Level-4

5 Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

1. What are the important powers of the prime minister?

Analytical

1. Who dominated the trade between the East and the West between 7<sup>th</sup> and the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries? Mention their sea route with the goods which they used to trade?
2. What was the reason for establishing trade companies by the European companies in India?
3. The European powers fought bitter battles among themselves in India! Why?

HOTS Questions

1. Name the war by which the Britain became the main European power in India and briefly describe it?

**Sub-Topic Name:** the Conquest of Bengal, the Battle of Plassey, the battle of Buxar, the Anglo-Maratha War.

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the chief commander of the British army at the Battle of Plassey.
  - a) Robert Clive
  - b) Lord William Bentinck
  - c) Lord Wellesley
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the fort which the British built in Calcutta?
  - a) Fort George
  - b) Fort William
  - c) Fort Kochi
  - d) Fort Mangalore
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first governor general of Bengal?

- a) Lord Warren Hastings
  - b) Lord William Bentinck
  - c) Lord Wellesley
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Governor General of British India.
- a) Lord William Bentinck
  - b) Lord Wellesley
  - c) Robert Clive
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the nawab of Bengal during the battle of Plassey?
- a) Sirajuddaulah
  - b) Shujaudaula
  - c) Shah Alam
  - d) none of above
6. \_\_\_\_\_ was made the Nawab of Bengal immediately after the battle of Plassey.
- a) Mir-Jafar
  - b) Siraj-ud-Daulah
  - c) Mir Qasim
7. The concept of dual government was introduced by\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Robert Clive
  - b) Lord Warren Hastings
  - c) Lord Wellesley.
8. The system of dual government was abolished by\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Lord Warren Hastings
  - b) Lord Wellesley
  - c) Robert Clive
9. The First Anglo – Maratha War ended with the Treaty of\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Salbai Bassein
  - b) Salsette
10. The second Anglo – Maratha war was ended with a Treaty of\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Bassein
  - b) Salsette
  - c) Salbai
11. In 1802\_\_\_\_\_ signed the Treaty of Bassein after the second Anglo –Maratha War
- a) Peshwa Baji Rao 11
  - b) Siraj-ud-Daulah

- c) The Nizam of Hyderabad
12. Lord Clive entered into conspiracy with \_\_\_\_\_ the commander -in-chief of Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal
- a) Mir-Jafar
  - b) The Nizam of Hyderabad
  - c) Peshwa Baji Rao 11
13. Name the Treaty with which the battle of Buxar came to an end?
14. Name the battle which paved the way for British rule in India?
15. When was the third battle of Panipat?
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Level-2

2 Marks Questions

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Medium

1. The province of Bengal was one of the richest provinces of the subcontinent! Why?
  2. Who became the new nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey and he was replaced by whom?
  3. What was the concept of dual government?
  4. Why was Siraj-uddaulah defeated in the battle of Plassey?
  5. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?
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Level-3

3 Marks Questions

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Analytical

1. What was the result of the Third-Anglo Maratha War?
  2. When was the battle of Buxar? And who all formed an alliance to fight against British in Buxar?
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Level-4

5 Marks Questions

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HOTS Questions

1. Name the battle which paved the way for British rule in India? Briefly explain its causes and result?
2. What led to the battle of Buxar and what was the result?



**Sub-Topic Name:** The Conquest of Mysore, Strategies used by the British.

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

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Easy-Very Short Answers

1. The Treaty of Seringapattam was signed by British East India Company and\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Tipu Sultan
  - b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
  - c) Nizam
2. At\_\_\_\_\_war the British defeated Tipu Sultan?
  - a) First Anglo- Mysore War
  - b) Third Anglo- Mysore War
  - c) Fourth Anglo- Mysore War
3. \_\_\_\_\_War paved the way for the total control of India by the British?
  - a) Anglo- Mysore war
  - b) Anglo- Maratha war
  - c) Anglo- Sikh war
4. \_\_\_\_\_was the first ruler to sign the subsidiary alliance.
  - a) The Nizam of Hyderabad
  - b) Tipu Sultan
  - c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
5. Jhansi was acquired by the Company under the policy of\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Doctrine of Lapse
  - b) Subsidiary Alliance
  - c) Annexation
6. Who introduced Subsidiary alliance?
7. Who introduced Doctrine of Lapse?

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

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Medium

1. Who was the ruler of Mysore in 1761 and who transformed Mysore into a powerful kingdom?
2. Name the joint forces which defeated Tipu Sultan in the Third Anglo- Mysore War?
3. Name the rulers who joined the Subsidiary Alliance and what was its result?

Analytical

1. Name the policy introduced by the British to annex Jhansi and explain it?
2. What do you mean by Annexation and name the provinces which annexed through it?

## HOTS Questions

1. The Subsidiary Alliance was advantageous to the British but disadvantageous for the Indian Nawabs. Explain?
2. Briefly explain how the Anglo- Mysore War paved the way for the total control of India by the British?

**Sub-Topic Name:** The Anglo- Sikh Wars, the Annexation of Awadh, Reasons for the Success of the British

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. In 1856 \_\_\_\_\_annexed Awadh after deposing its ruler Wajid Ali Shah.
  - a) Lord Dalhousie
  - b) Peshwa Baji Rao 11
  - c) Lord Wellesley)
2. \_\_\_\_\_unified Punjab into a kingdom.
  - a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
  - b) Tipu Sultan
  - c) Nizam
3. Who is regarded as the last of independent Indian ruler?
  - a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
  - b) Tipu Sultan
  - c) Nizam

4. After which war the land between the rivers Beas and Sutlej was annexed by British?
5. Name the war in which the Sikhs were comprehensively defeated by British?
6. Who was the governor general of British during the Second Anglo- Sikh war?

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

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Medium

1. Name the governor general who annexed Awadh in 1856? What was the significance of this act?
2. Absence of a strong central leadership was a reason for the success of the British! What does it mean?

Level-3

3 Marks Questions

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Analytical

1. The weakness of the Indian rulers was the reason for the success of the British! Analyze the statement?
2. Lack of unity among the Indian rulers was the reason for the success of the British! Analyze the statement?

Level-4

5 Marks Questions

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HOTS Questions

1. Within a span of just around 100 years, the British in India transformed themselves from traders to rulers of India! Justify the statement.