Chapter- 4

The Union Executive

WORKSHEET

SUB-TOPIC: 1. President, qualifications, How is the president elected?, Term of Office

Q1. Define the term Executive? (1)

Q2. Mention the constituents of the union Executive? (1)

Q3. Who is the head of the State? (1)

Q4. Who is the head of the Government? (1)

Q5. What is the term office of the president? (1)

Q6. What is the term used to remove the president from the office? (1)

Q7 Why is the president's position calling a figurehead? (2)

Q8. How is the president of India elected? (3)

SUB-TOPIC-2: Executive powers, Legislative Powers

Q9 Whom the president invites to form the government after the General election? (1)

Q10. Who is the supreme commander of the armed force? (1)

Q11. Who appoints the chiefs of army, air force and navy? (1)

Q12. Who has the power to declare war or sue for peace? (1)

Q13 Who summons and prorogues all the sessions of the parliament? (1)

Q14. Who promulgates ordinances when the parliament is not in session? (1)

Q15. Who calls for a joint session, when there is a deadlock in the parliament over a particular bill? (1)

Q16. Who has the right to dissolve the parliament? (1)

Q17. What are the important executive powers of the president? (5)

Q18. What are the important legislative powers of the president? (5)

SUB-TOPIC-3: Judiciary powers, Emergency Powers, Vice President

Q19.Mention the important Judicial power of the president? (2)

Q20.Who is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha? (1)

Q21.In the absence of the president of India who officiates as the president? (1)

Q22.Who is the present vice president of India? (1)

Q23.Who elects the vice president of India? (1)

Q24.What is the term of office of the vice president? (1)

Q25.Under what circumstances an emergency can be declared by the president?(5)

SUB-TOPIC-4.: Powers of the prime minister, The council of ministers, Collective Responsibility, Civil Services.

Q26.Who is the most powerful person of the government? (1)

Q27.Who is the link between the parliament and the president? (1)

Q28.Who advises the president when to summon, dissolve and prorogue the parliament? (1)

Q29. Name the three tiers of the Union Council of Ministers? (1)

Q30. Who forms the cabinet? (1)

Q31.Who hold the most important portfolio like defence, finance and home affairs? (1)

Q32.Define the term portfolio? (1)

Q34.Who are civil servants? (1)

Q35.What are the important powers of the council of ministers? (3)

Q36.What is meant by collective responsibility? (3)

Q37.What is the RTI Act? (2)

Q38. What are the important powers of the prime minister? (5)

1. On what basis is the industrial sector classified into public and private sectors? (1)

    (a) Employment conditions

    (b) The nature of economic activity

    (c) Ownership of enterprises

    (d) Number of workers employed in the enterprise

2. Which of the following industries is not a heavy industry? (1)

    (a) Cotton textile

    (b) Cement

    (c) Iron and Steel

    (d) Ship building

3. Name the classification of industries on the basis of bulk and weight. (2)

4. What are joint sector industries? Give an example. (2)

5. Distinguish between large scale and small scale industry. (3)

6. What are the demerits of small-scale industries? (3)

7. How can we classify industries on the basis of capital investment? Explain with example. (5)

SUB-TOPIC-4: Agro Based Industry: Textile Industry: Cotton Textile (MAP), Jute Textile, Sugar Industry

1. Give an example of industrial sector run as co-operatives? (1)

2. The first textile mill was established in (1)

    (a) Kolkata

    (b) Chennai

    (c) Mumbai

    (d) Coimbatore

3. The first Jute mill was set up in................ (1)

(a) Kolkata

(b) Bengaluru

(c) Hyderabad

(d) Mumbai

4. To which one of the following countries does India export jute goods? (1)

(a) Japan

(b) China

(c) USA

(d) France

5. Name the two industries based on sugarcane. (2)

6. What were the major objectives of National Jute Policy 2005? (2)

7. Why did Mahatma Gandhi lay emphasis on spinning yarn and weaving khadi? (3)

8. Why are agro-based industries more important in India? (3)

9. State three conditions that resulted in expansion of sugar industry in the Southern States. (3)

10. Suggest five ways by which agriculture in India has been modernized with the development and expansion of industry. (5)

SUB-TOPIC-5: Mineral Based Industry: Iron and Steel Industry (MAP) Aluminium Smelting, Chemical Industry, Fertilizer and Cement Industry

1. Which industry uses limestone as raw material? (1)

2. Name the different varieties of fertilizers produced in India. (1)

3. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants? (1)

    (a) HAIL

    (b) SAIL

    (c) TATA steel

    (d) MNCC

4. The first cement plant was set up at (1)

    (a) Mumbai

    (b) Delhi

    (c) Chennai

    (d) Kolkata

5. Which country is the largest producer of Iron and Steel in the world? (1)

    (a) India

    (b) China

    (c) USA

    (d) UK

6. Iron and Steel industry requires Iron ore, coking coal and limestone in which of the following proportions? (1)

    (a) 2 : 3 : 1

    (b) 4 : 2 : 1

    (c) 1 : 2 : 3

    (d) 2 : 3 : 4

7. The per capita consumption of steel in India is (1)

    (a) 50 kg /Annum

    (b) 40 kg / Annum

    (c) 32 kg/Annum

    (d) 20 kg/Annum

8. State any two reasons for the low productivity of iron and steel in India. (2)

9. How is steel marketed in India? (2)

10. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than powerloom and handloom? (2)

11. Why is the per capita consumption of steel so low in India? (3)

12. Sugar industry is seasonal in nature so; it is ideally suited in the cooperative sector. Can you explain why this is so? (3)

13. Name the industry which is known as the heavy industry as well as the basic or key industry. Name one such plant or industry which is established in private sector. Write two challenge faced by this industry. (3)

14. Why is the iron-steel industry mainly located in the north eastern parts of Indian peninsula? Explain any five reasons. (5)

15. Explain briefly about chemical and fertilizer industry. (5)

SUB-TOPIC-6: Automobile Industry, Information Technology and Electronic Industry (MAP)

1. Which one of the following cities has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India? (1)

    (a) Delhi

(b) Kolkata

(c) Bengaluru

(d) Hyderabad

2. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.? (1)

(a) Steel

(b) Aluminium

(c) Electronic

(d) Information Technology

3. Which one of the following is not a center of Automobile industry? (1)

(a) Chennai

(b) Bengaluru

(c) Jamshedpur

(d) Coimbatore

4. Give two reasons why automobile industry is blooming in India. (2)

5. What is the impact of electronic and IT industry? (2)

6. How electronic and IT industry has changed the employment scenario in India? (3)

7. How has electronic and IT industry revolutionized the life of the masses and changed the economy of the country along with the improvement in the quality of life? Give a concise account. (5)

SUB-TOPIC-7: Industrial Pollution and Environment Degradation, Control of Environment Degradation and NTPC

1. What is the full form of NTPC? (1)

2. What is Industrial pollution? (1)

3. Which industries are main culprits of water pollution? (1)

4. Name health issues caused by noise pollution. (1)

5. Write about organic and inorganic wastes that causes water pollution. (2)

6. What are various reasons of noise pollution? (2)

7. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? (3)

8. Write three phases of treating industrial effluents? (3)

9. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industry? (5)

10. How NTPC has showed the way to public regarding a pro-active approach for preserving the natural environment? (5)