**Chapter 19**

**The Union Government: The Executive**

1. Collect information and create a chart showing the name of present prime minister and the name of the cabinet minister along with their portfolios.
2. State the name of person who came from non-political background and became the President of India.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. The real executive is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the council of Ministers, whereas the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the nominal executive.
5. The President of India is elected indirectly by an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The President can be removed from office by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of impeachment, which is passed by both the houses of parliament by not less than two-third majority.
7. The President also appoints the members of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Commission and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Commission.
8. On appeal of mercy, the President has power to reduce the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or grant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or amnesty.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ performs the same functions in the Rajya Sabha as the speaker of the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. While appointing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the President has no choice or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The Council of ministers is responsible for the formation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policy of the country.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. Who among the following is the nominal executive?
14. Vice –President b) President c) Prime Minister d) Council of ministers.
15. When can the office of President fall vacant?
16. Resignation b) death c) impeachment d) all the above
17. The council of ministers works collectively as a team , so they have
18. Single responsibility b) Dual responsibility c) collective responsibility d) none of the above
19. Which one is not the function of council of ministers?
20. Form the internal and external policy of the country
21. To run administration of various ministeries
22. To appoint the Prime Minister
23. To perform the certain legislative functions like preparing and approving the annual budget
24. The Vice-President does not participate in the voting of the house because
25. Is the member of Lok Sabha b) Is the member of Rajya Sabha c) is not the member of Rajya Sabha d) none of the above
26. State whether given statements are true/ false
27. President being the head of the Union Executive, all administrative decisions are taken in her/ his name.
28. The President is not the integral part of the Indian Parliament.
29. Money bills require the approval of the President before they are introduced in the Lok Sabha.
30. The emergency powers of the President are absolute.
31. The Prime Ministers presides over the meeting of the cabinet and council of ministers.
32. How many type of executive does parliamentary form of government have?
33. Who is head of India and why?
34. Differentiate between real and nominal executive.
35. What are the qualification required for required for the office of President and what is President’s tenure?
36. The President of India is elected indirectly by an electoral college, explain.
37. Under what conditions can the President be impeached? And how?
38. The office of the President falls vacant due to resignation, death or impeachment, the Vice-President takes over the responsibility to officiate as the President till the new President is elected.
39. Mention the duration during which election must be held to fill the office of the President.
40. When can the Vice President get emoluments of President? Specify the emoluments.
41. What are the different powers the President of India has?
42. The President is an integral part of Indian Parliament, justify.
43. What financial and judicial power does the president have?
44. Outline the three situations for which president have been entrusted with emergency powers.
45. How is the Vice President elected?
46. Why the Vice President cannot participate in the voting of the house?
47. What are functions of council of ministers?
48. How is the council of minister appointed?
49. Why does the council of minister have collective responsibility?
50. While appointing Prime Minister, the president has no choice or discretion, explain
51. List the function of the Prime Minister
52. Name the following
53. Present health minister
54. Present home minister
55. Present defence minister
56. Present foreign minister
57. On the outline political map of India mark the following
58. State to which present Prime Minister belongs
59. State to which first woman President belonged
60. State to which first President belonged.

**Chapter 20**

**The Union Government: The Judiciary**

1. The student should find out where people go if they have dispute about property to get it settled in the city or town he / she stays.
2. Browse internet and write a paragraph on PIL.
3. If there is robbery in a house, where is the robbery registered.
4. Fill in the blanks
5. In a federal government , it is essential to have judiciary, which not only resolves disputes but is the final \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution.
6. Justice is possible only if the judiciary is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and unbiased.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the highest court of the country with its Headquarter at New Delhi.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jurisdiction is exercised in cases which originate in the Supreme Court
9. A High Court is mainly a court of \_\_\_\_\_\_ both in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and criminal cases.
10. The highest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ court in district is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Courts.
11. As an effort to simplify the legal procedures, reduce the cost of litigation and to provide speedy justice,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been set up.
12. The Lok Adalat is normally presided over by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. Multiple choice questions
14. The highest revenue court in a district is
15. Court of Tehsildar b) Court of assistant Teshildar c) Board of Revenue
16. None of the above
17. The judge of the district court is appointed by the
18. President b) Chief justice of Supreme court c) Governor in consultation with high court d) none of the above.
19. The maximum other judges the Supreme Court can have is
20. 21 b) 31 c) 25 d) 26
21. The Chief Justice and all other judges of Supreme Court remain in office till they attain the age of
22. 62 years b) 65 years c)60 years d) 58 years
23. The highest court for criminal cases in a district is
24. Court of magistrate b) Court of Session Judge c) District Court d) Court of Sub-Judge.
25. State whether given statements are true/false
26. The original jurisdiction of High Court is unlimited.
27. Subordinate Courts are the lower courts at the district level and below.
28. Normally the senior most judge of Supreme Court is appointed as Chief Justice.
29. High Court acts as the Protector of Fundamental rights.
30. Both Supreme Court of India and High Court is also Court of Record.
31. Why is it essential to have judiciary in a federal government?
32. A system of courts under an independent judiciary is foundation of our democracy, explain.
33. Differentiate civil cases from criminal cases.
34. The unique feature of our federal democratic set up is a single unified and integrated judicial system, justify.
35. Complete the flow chart of the Indian Judicial System

Supreme Court of India

Munsif/Court of Sub-judge 2nd class

Criminal Court

Subordinate Courts

1. When was Supreme Court established and what kind of cases does it hear?
2. Who appoints the chief justice and the judges of Supreme Court?
3. What kind of jurisdiction is found mainly in the High Court?
4. What qualification is required by a person to be judge of High Court?
5. What is tenure of Judge of Supreme Court? When can the judge be removed and how?
6. List the powers and function of Supreme Court.
7. Why is the Supreme Court known as protector of Fundamental Rights?
8. What do you understand by that Supreme Court has power of Judicial Review?
9. Both Supreme Court and High Court is known as the court of Record, why?
10. What is composition of High Court?
11. The original jurisdiction of High Court is very limited, justify.
12. Name the various subordinate courts in the states.
13. Outline the hierarchy of civil courts in a district.
14. What led to setting up of Lok Adalat?
15. What is PIL? Who devised it?
16. Who advocated the idea of Lok Adalat ? What is it based on?
17. State some salient features of Lok Adalat.
18. List the court present in the district for criminal cases.
19. ‘Justice delayed is justice denied’ How this problem mentioned in the statement has been overcome in our country?
20. On outline political map of India , mark the
21. The place where high court of Maharashtra is located
22. The place where Supreme Court is located
23. The place where first lok Adalat was held
24. Place where high court of 2 northern state is located