

CLASS 8

HISTORY QUESTION BANK

CHAPTER 4 – INDIA IN THE EIGHTEENTH

A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The founder of Hyderabad state was:

- a) Murshid Quli Khan b) Saadat Khan
- c) Asaf Jah d) Alivardi Khan

Ans: c) Asaf Jah

2. Who introduced the Mansabdari System?

- a) Jahangir b) Akbar
- c) Shah Jahan d) Aurangzeb

Ans: b) Akbar

3. Who invaded Delhi in 1739?

- a) Ahmad Shah Abdali b) Nadir Shah
- c) Timur d) Babur

Ans: b) Nadir Shah

4. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between:

- a) Mughals and British b) Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali
- c) Sikhs and Mughals d) British and French

Ans: b) Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali

5. The capital of Awadh was:

- a) Hyderabad b) Murshidabad
- c) Lucknow d) Delhi

Ans: c) Lucknow

6. **Statement 1:** Aurangzeb was the last powerful Mughal emperor.

Statement 2: After him, the Mughal Empire became very strong.

- A) Both statements are true
- B) Both statements are false
- C) Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false
- D) Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true

Ans: C

7. **Statement 1:** Asaf Jah founded the state of Hyderabad.

Statement 2: He took the title of 'Nizam-ul-Mulk'.

- A) Both statements are true
- B) Both statements are false
- C) Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false
- D) Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true

Ans: A

8. **Statement 1:** Murshid Quli Khan was the Nawab of Awadh.

Statement 2: Saadat Khan was the founder of Bengal state.

- A) Both statements are true
- B) Both statements are false
- C) Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false
- D) Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true

Ans: B _Both false. It is vice versa_

9. **Statement 1:** Nadir Shah invaded India in 1739 and took the Peacock Throne.

Statement 2: Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat.

- A) Both statements are true
- B) Both statements are false
- C) Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false

D) Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true

Ans: A

10. **Statement 1:** The Sikhs established their kingdom in Punjab under Guru Nanak.

Statement 2: Maharaja Ranjit Singh unified the Sikh misls.

- A) Both statements are true
- B) Both statements are false
- C) Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false
- D) Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true

Ans: D

11. **Statement 1:** The 18th century saw the rise of many independent regional states.

Statement 2: This happened because the central Mughal authority became weak.

- A) Both statements are true
- B) Both statements are false
- C) Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false
- D) Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true

Ans: A

12. Assertion (A): The Mughal Empire declined rapidly after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.

Reason (R): The later Mughal rulers were weak and inefficient.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C) A is true but R is false
- D) A is false but R is true

Ans: A

13. **Assertion (A):** The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761.

Reason (R): The British defeated the Marathas in this battle.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

- B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C) A is true but R is false
- D) A is false but R is true

Ans: C _R is false. Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas_

14. Assertion (A): The Sikhs established their kingdom in Punjab under Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Reason (R): The invasions of Ahmad Shah Abdali weakened the Mughals in Punjab.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C) A is true but R is false
- D) A is false but R is true

Ans: A

15. Assertion (A): Regional cultures flourished in the 18th century.

Reason (R): New regional states like Hyderabad, Awadh and Bengal promoted local art, language and architecture.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C) A is true but R is false
- D) A is false but R is true

Ans: A

B: VERY SHORT ANSWER [2 Marks each]

1. Name two factors responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire.

Ans. I) Weak and incompetent later Mughal ruler after Aurangzeb – Constant wars of succession weakened central authority.

II) Rise of regional powers and foreign invasions like Marathas, Sikhs, and invasions by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali drained the empire.

2. Who were the Peshwas?

Ans - The Peshwas were the Prime Ministers of the Maratha Empire. Under Shivaji and later rulers, they became the real power. Peshwa Baji Rao I made the position hereditary, and from 1748 the Peshwas controlled the Maratha state from Pune.

3. Name two new regional states that emerged in the 18th century.

Ans- Hyderabad - founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah

Awadh - founded by Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk

Other examples: Bengal, Mysore, Rohilkhand

4. Who founded the Sikh kingdom in Punjab?

Ans - Maharaja Ranjit Singh founded the Sikh kingdom in Punjab in 1799. He unified various Sikh misls and made Lahore his capital.

C. Structured based questions

With reference to “India in the Eighteenth Century” answer the following questions.

1. State three causes that led to the decline of the Mughal empire. [3]

Ans -

1. Weak later Mughal rulers: After Aurangzeb, rulers like Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah were weak and indulged in luxury. Wars of succession further weakened the throne.

2. Economic and administrative breakdown: The Jagirdari Crisis, corruption, and empty treasury made it difficult to pay the army and officials.

3. Rise of regional powers and foreign invasions: The Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, and others asserted independence. Invasions by Nadir Shah in 1739 and Ahmad Shah Abdali further crippled the empire.[3]

2. Write a short note on the Marathas under the Peshwas. [3]

The Marathas rose to great power under the Peshwas in the 18th century.

Initially, the Peshwas were Prime Ministers, but under Peshwa Baji Rao I the post became hereditary. The Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao shifted the capital to Pune and expanded Maratha power across most of India.

By the mid-18th century, the Marathas became the strongest Indian power, but were defeated at the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.

3. What was the impact of the invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali on India? [4]

The invasions had a serious impact on 18th century India:

1. **Political impact:** The invasions exposed the weakness of the Mughal Empire. The Mughals lost control over Punjab and the North-West frontier to Ahmad Shah Abdali.
2. **Economic impact:** Nadir Shah's invasion of Delhi in 1739 led to massive plunder. He took away the Peacock Throne and Koh-i-Noor diamond, and drained India's wealth.
3. **Administrative breakdown:** The central authority collapsed further. It encouraged regional governors to become independent and invited more foreign attacks.
4. **Social impact:** There was widespread destruction, massacre, and instability. It created an atmosphere of fear and accelerated the decline of Mughal prestige.

CHAPTER 5 – TRADERS TO RULERS

A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which European company was the first to come to India for trade?

- a) Dutch East India Company
- b) British East India Company
- c) Portuguese
- d) French East India Company

Ans: c) Portuguese

2. In which year was the British East India Company established?

- a) 1498

- b) 1600
- c) 1757
- d) 1857

Ans: b) 1600

3. The Battle of Plassey was fought in:

- a) 1757
- b) 1764
- c) 1765
- d) 1857

Ans: a) 1757

4. Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey?

- a) Mir Jafar
- b) Siraj-ud-Daulah
- c) Mir Qasim
- d) Alivardi Khan

Ans: b) Siraj-ud-Daulah

5. The right to collect revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was called:

- a) Subsidiary Alliance
- b) Doctrine of Lapse
- c) Diwani
- d) Mahalwari

Ans: c) Diwani

6. The Battle of Buxar was fought between the British and:

- a) Marathas
- b) Tipu Sultan
- c) Combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II
- d) Nizam of Hyderabad

Ans: c) Combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II

7. Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system?

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Wellesley
- c) Lord Dalhousie
- d) Warren Hastings

Ans: b) Lord Wellesley

8. Under Subsidiary Alliance, Indian rulers had to:

- a) Pay tax to British
- b) Accept British troops and a British resident
- c) Give up their army
- d) Both b and c

Ans: d) Both b and c

9. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by:

- a) Lord Wellesley
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Lord Dalhousie
- d) Lord Hastings

Ans: c) Lord Dalhousie

10. Which of these states was annexed under Doctrine of Lapse?

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Jhansi
- c) Mysore
- d) Awadh

Ans: b) Jhansi

11. The capital of the Marathas under the Peshwas was:

- a) Delhi
- b) Pune
- c) Satara
- d) Nagpur

Ans: b) Pune

12. Who was the last Mughal Emperor?

- a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- b) Akbar II
- c) Shah Alam II
- d) Aurangzeb

Ans: a) Bahadur Shah Zafar

13. The policy of "Drain of Wealth" means:

- a) British invested money in India
- b) Wealth from India was sent to Britain
- c) Farmers paid less tax
- d) Trade increased

Ans: b) Wealth from India was sent to Britain

14. Tipu Sultan was the ruler of:

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Mysore
- c) Bengal
- d) Awadh

Ans: b) Mysore

15. The first Governor-General of Bengal was:

- a) Robert Clive
- b) Warren Hastings
- c) Lord Cornwallis
- d) Lord Wellesley

Ans: b) Warren Hastings

B. Answer the following questions. [2 marks]

1. Name two factors that helped the British East India Company become a territorial power.

Ans:

- 1. Weakness of the Mughal Empire after Aurangzeb.**
- 2. Superior military technology and discipline of the British army.**

2. What was the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

Ans: It was a policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie. If an Indian ruler died without a natural heir, his state would "lapse" and be annexed to British territory.

3. What were the 'subsidiary alliances'?

Ans: It was a system where Indian rulers had to accept British troops and a British resident, and pay for their maintenance.

4. Name two Indian states annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Ans: Satara and Jhansi.

C. Answer the following questions. [3 Mark Questions]

1. State three reasons for the success of the British in India.

Ans:

- 1. Political disunity:** India was divided into many small states who fought each other.
- 2. Superior military power:** The Company had a well-trained army with modern weapons.
- 3. Economic resources:** Control over Bengal's revenue gave them money to fund wars.

2. Write a short note on Robert Clive.

Ans: Robert Clive was a key figure in establishing British rule in India. He was the commander in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 where he defeated Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah. He became the first Governor of Bengal and laid the foundation of British territorial power in India.

3. What was the role of 'traders' in becoming 'rulers'?

Ans: The East India Company came as traders. After getting Diwani rights in 1765, they started collecting revenue. Using their army and money from trade, they defeated Indian rulers in battles like Plassey and Buxar. Gradually they used policies like Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse to become rulers.

D. Answer the following questions. [4 Mark Structured Questions]

1. Explain how the East India Company went from being 'Traders to Rulers'.

Ans: The East India Company came to India in 1600 as a trading company.

1. Trading phase: They set up factories and traded in spices, cotton and silk. They got trading rights from Mughal emperors.

2. Political involvement: Due to weak Mughals, they interfered in local politics of Bengal. After Battle of Plassey 1757 and Buxar 1764, they became the real power in Bengal.

3. Revenue rights: In 1765, they got Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa. Now they collected revenue directly.

4. Expansion: Through wars and policies like Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse, they annexed Mysore, Maratha, Punjab and other states.

Thus by mid-19th century, traders had become rulers of most of India.

2. What were the effects of British rule on Indian economy?

Ans:

1. Drain of wealth: India's raw materials went to Britain and finished goods came back, destroying Indian industries.

2. Decline of handicrafts: Machine-made British goods were cheaper, so Indian weavers and artisans lost jobs.

3. New land revenue systems: Zamindari and Ryotwari systems increased tax burden on farmers.

4. Commercialization of agriculture: Farmers were forced to grow cash crops like indigo and cotton instead of food grains.

CHAPTER 6 – BRITISH POLICIES & IMPACTS

A. Choose the correct options.

1. Who introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793?

- a) Lord Wellesley b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Lord Dalhousie d) Warren Hastings

Ans: b) Lord Cornwallis

2. The Ryotwari System was mainly prevalent in:

- a) Bengal b) Punjab c) Madras and Bombay d) UP

Ans: c) Madras and Bombay

3. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by:

- a) Lord Canning b) Lord Wellesley
- c) Lord Dalhousie d) Lord Hastings

Ans: c) Lord Dalhousie

4. Who propounded the 'Drain of Wealth' theory?

- a) R.C. Dutt
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d) Surendranath Banerjee

Ans: b) Dadabhai Naoroji

5. The Government of India Act 1858 transferred power from Company to:

- a) Mughal Emperor b) British Crown
- c) Indian Rulers d) Parliament

Ans: b) British Crown

6. What was the main feature of Subsidiary Alliance?

- a) British gave money to Indian rulers
- b) Indian rulers had to keep British troops and accept a British resident
- c) Indian rulers became independent
- d) Trade was free for all

Ans: b) Indian rulers had to keep British troops and accept a British resident

7. Why did farmers suffer under Permanent Settlement?

- a) Revenue was collected every year
- b) Revenue was fixed very high and Zamindars could evict them
- c) British gave them loans
- d) Land was given free

Ans: b) Revenue was fixed very high and Zamindars could evict them

8. 'Commercialization of Agriculture' means:

- a) Farmers grew only food grains
- b) Farmers were forced to grow cash crops for market
- c) Agriculture was stopped
- d) Land was given to British

Ans: b) Farmers were forced to grow cash crops for market

9. The main reason for decline of Indian handicrafts was:

- a) Lack of raw materials
- b) Competition from cheap British machine-made goods
- c) Farmers did not buy them
- d) Government banned them

Ans: b) Competition from cheap British machine-made goods

10. In Mahalwari System, who was responsible for paying revenue?

- a) Individual farmer b) Zamindar
- c) Whole village jointly d) Moneylender

Ans: c) Whole village jointly

11. Ramu is a farmer in Madras in 1830. After a famine he cannot pay land tax. Under Ryotwari, what will happen?

- a) Government will waive tax
- b) He will have to take loan and may lose his land
- c) Zamindar will help him
- d) Nothing will happen

Ans: b) He will have to take loan and may lose his land

12. A king dies without a son in 1854. He has adopted a son. Under Doctrine of Lapse, what will British do?

- a) Accept adopted son
- b) Annex the state to British territory
- c) Give state to nearest relative
- d) Make it independent

Ans: b) Annex the state to British territory

13. If an Indian ruler signs Subsidiary Alliance, he cannot:

- a) Collect taxes
- b) Have his own foreign policy and army
- c) Build schools
- d) Trade with other states

Ans: b) Have his own foreign policy and army

14. A weaver in Bengal in 1800 finds no buyers for his cloth. The most likely reason is:

- a) People stopped wearing clothes
- b) Import of cheap British mill-made cloth

- c) Raw cotton became expensive
- d) Weavers went on strike

Ans: b) Import of cheap British mill-made cloth

15. British built railways mainly to:

- a) Help Indian pilgrims
- b) Transport raw materials to ports and move troops quickly
- c) Reduce road accidents
- d) Spread education

Ans: b) Transport raw materials to ports and move troops quickly

16. Assertion: British introduced different land revenue systems in different parts of India.

Reason: To maximize revenue and suit local conditions.

- a) Both A and R true and R explains A
- b) Both are true but R doesn't explain A
- c) A true, R false
- d) A false, R true

Ans: a) Both A and R true and R explains A

17. Which was the most damaging long-term impact of British economic policies?

- a) Building of railways
- b) De-industrialization and poverty
- c) Introduction of English
- d) Postal system

Ans: b) De-industrialization and poverty

18. Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse both led to:

- a) Growth of Indian industries
- b) Expansion of British territory
- c) Spread of education
- d) Improvement in agriculture

Ans: b) Expansion of British territory

19. Why did the 'Drain of Wealth' make India poor?

- a) British invested all profit back in India
- b) Indian wealth went to Britain without return
- c) Indians stopped working
- d) Population increased

Ans: b) Indian wealth went to Britain without return

20. The Permanent Settlement benefited Zamindars but harmed farmers because:

- a) Zamindars had to pay less tax
- b) Zamindars became landowners and could exploit farmers
- c) British gave land to Zamindars free
- d) Farmers got more land

Ans: b) Zamindars became landowners and could exploit farmers

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the Permanent Settlement introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793?

Ans: It was a land revenue system where Zamindars were made owners of land and had to pay a fixed revenue to the Company.

2. Name the Governor-General who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance.

Ans: Lord Wellesley

3. What was the 'Ryotwari System'?

Ans: A land revenue system where the revenue was collected directly from the cultivator or 'ryot'.

4. What was the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

Ans: A policy where if an Indian ruler died without a natural heir, his state would be annexed by the British.

5. Which Act in 1858 ended Company rule in India?

Ans: The Government of India Act, 1858

B. Answer the following questions. [2 marks]

1. Name two features of the Permanent Settlement.

Ans:

1. Zamindars were recognized as owners of land.
2. The revenue amount was fixed permanently.

2. What were two impacts of the Subsidiary Alliance?

Ans:

1. Indian rulers lost control over their foreign policy.
2. They had to maintain British troops at their own expense.

3. Name two states annexed under Doctrine of Lapse.

Ans: Satara and Jhansi

4. What was the 'Drain of Wealth'?

Ans: It refers to the transfer of Indian wealth and resources to Britain without any economic return to India.

C. Answer the following questions. [3 Marks]

1. State three features of the Ryotwari System.

Ans:

1. Revenue was collected directly from the ryot/cultivator.
2. The cultivator was recognized as the owner of land.
3. Revenue rates were high and revised every 20-30 years.

2. Write a short note on the Mahalwari System.

Ans: Introduced in North-Western provinces by Holt Mackenzie. The village or 'mahal' was the unit of revenue collection. Revenue was collected from the village headman on behalf of the whole village. The responsibility was shared jointly by villagers.

3. What were the economic impacts of British policies?

Ans:

1. **Decline of handicrafts:** British machine-made goods destroyed Indian cottage industries.
2. **Commercialization of agriculture:** Farmers were forced to grow cash crops like indigo and cotton.
3. **Drain of wealth:** India's raw materials went to Britain and poverty increased in India.

D. Answer the following questions. [4 Mark]

1. Explain the main land revenue systems introduced by the British in India.

Ans: The British introduced 3 main land revenue systems:

1. **Permanent Settlement, 1793:** In Bengal, Bihar, Orissa. Zamindars became owners. Fixed revenue. Benefited Zamindars but farmers suffered.
 2. **Ryotwari System:** In Madras and Bombay. Direct settlement with cultivators. High revenue led to farmer indebtedness.
 3. **Mahalwari System:** In Punjab, UP. Village was the unit. Joint responsibility of village.
- All three systems increased British revenue but led to exploitation of farmers.

2. What were the impacts of British administrative and military policies?

Ans:

1. **Administrative:** Introduction of English as official language. New legal system and police. Centralized administration but Indians had no power.
2. **Military:** Indian soldiers were paid less than British. Discriminated in promotions. Used Indian army to fight wars in other countries.
3. **Political:** Policies like Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse ended many Indian kingdoms.
4. **Social:** Western education was introduced but traditional institutions were neglected.

3. How did British policies lead to economic decline of India?

Ans:

1. **De-industrialization:** Indian textiles and handicrafts collapsed due to competition from British goods.
2. **Ruralisation:** People dependent on agriculture increased as industries declined.
3. **Commercialization of agriculture:** Food crops were replaced by cash crops causing famines.
4. **Drain of wealth:** Salary of British officials, profits of companies and military expenses were sent to Britain.

CHAPTER 2 – THE UNION EXECUTIVE (CIVICS)

A. Choose the correct option.

1. Who is the constitutional head of the Union Executive?

- a) Prime Minister b) President
c) Speaker d) Chief Justice

Ans: b) President

2. The term of office of the President of India is:

- a) 4 years b) 5 years
- c) 6 years d) Lifetime

Ans: b) 5 years

3. Who appoints the Prime Minister?

- a) Lok Sabha b) Vice President
- c) President d) Supreme Court

Ans: c) President

4. Minimum age to become President is:

- a) 25 years b) 30 years
- c) 35 years d) 40 years

Ans: c) 35 years

5. Who is accountable for the Council of Ministers?

- a) President b) Vice President c) Prime Minister d) Home Minister

Ans: c) Prime Minister

6. The real executive power lies with:

- a) President
- b) Parliament
- c) Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister
- d) Governors

Ans: c) Council of Ministers headed by PM

7. 'Collective Responsibility' means:

- a) Each minister is responsible for his department
- b) All ministers are responsible to the Prime Minister

- c) Council of Ministers is responsible to Lok Sabha
- d) President is responsible to Parliament

Ans: c) Council of Ministers is responsible to Lok Sabha

8. An Ordinance is issued by:

- a) Parliament b) Prime Minister
- c) President d) Supreme Court

Ans: c) President

9. Money Bill can be introduced only with the recommendation of:

- a) Finance Minister b) Speaker
- c) President d) Prime Minister

Ans: c) President

10. The President can grant pardon under his:

- a) Executive power b) Legislative power c) Judicial power d) Financial power

Ans: c) Judicial power

11. If Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion, what must happen?

- a) Only Prime Minister resigns
- b) Only that minister resigns
- c) Whole Council of Ministers must resign d) President resigns

Ans: c) Whole Council of Ministers must resign

12. An outsider can become a Minister :

- a) Not allowed at all
- b) Allowed, but he must become a member of either House within 6 months

- c) Allowed for lifetime
- d) Only President can decide

Ans: b) Allowed, but he must become a member of either House within 6 months

13. Assertion: President is called nominal head.

Reason: He acts on the advice of Council of Ministers.

- a) Both A and R true and R explains A
- b) Both true but R doesn't explain A
- c) A true, R false
- d) A false, R true

Ans: a) Both A and R true and R explains A

14. Which of the following shows that Prime Minister is more powerful than President?

- a) President signs bills
- b) Prime Minister advises President on appointment of judges and governors
- c) President addresses Parliament
- d) President gives awards

Ans: b) Prime Minister advises President on appointment of judges and governors

15. Who presides over meetings of Council of Ministers?

- a) President
- b) Vice President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Cabinet Secretary

Ans: c) Prime Minister

16. The Council of Ministers includes:

- a) Only Cabinet Ministers
- b) Cabinet , Ministers of State , Deputy Ministers

- c) All MPs
- d) All MLAs

Ans: b) Cabinet ,Ministers of State , Deputy Ministers

17. Which is NOT a legislative power of President?

- a) Summon Parliament
- b) Issue Ordinance
- c) Give assent to bills
- d) Make laws for whole country alone

Ans: d) Make laws for whole country alone

18. The PM must be a member of:

- a) Lok Sabha only b) Rajya Sabha only
- c) Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha d) Neither

Ans: c) Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha

19. Vice President is ex-officio Chairman of:

- a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha
- c) Planning Commission d) NITI Aayog

Ans: b) Rajya Sabha

20. President's impeachment can be done by:

- a) Prime Minister b) Supreme Court
- c) Parliament d) People

Ans: c) Parliament

21. Who advises President on legal matters?

- a) Home Minister b) Attorney General
- c) Chief Justice d) Speaker

Ans: b) Attorney General

22. The Union Executive consists of:

- a) President, Vice president, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- b) President and Prime Minister only
- c) Prime Minister and Cabinet only
- d) President, Vice President and Prime Minister

Ans: a) President, Vice President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

B. Answer the following questions

1. What is meant by 'Council of Ministers'?

Ans: It is a body of ministers headed by the Prime Minister who aid and advise the President in the administration of the country.

2. Name the 3 categories of ministers in the Union Council of Ministers.

Ans: Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers

3. What is the difference between 'nominal' and 'real' executive?

Ans: Nominal executive has namesake powers – President. Real executive actually runs the government – Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

4. What is the principle of 'Collective Responsibility'?

Ans: All ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. If Lok Sabha passes no-confidence motion, the whole Council must resign.

C. APPLICATION – Situation Based

5. Imagine there is war with another country. Who will declare war and who will actually run the war operations?

Ans: The President will declare war as nominal head. But the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers will actually decide and run war operations.

6. A Prime Minister loses majority in Lok Sabha. What should he do?

Ans: Due to collective responsibility, he and his Council of Ministers must resign.

D. Answer the following questions

1. Explain the powers of the President of India.

Ans:

- 1. Executive:** Appoints Prime Minister, Governors, judges, ambassadors
- 2. Legislative:** Summons Parliament, gives assent to bills, issues ordinances
- 3. Financial:** Money bill introduced only with his recommendation
- 4. Judicial:** Can grant pardon, reprieve
- 5. Emergency:** Can declare National, State and Financial Emergency

2. Why is the Prime Minister called the 'real ruler' of India?

Ans:

- 1. He is head of Council of Ministers and leader of Lok Sabha**
- 2. He allocates portfolios and can remove ministers**
- 3. All major decisions are taken by him**
- 4. He is the link between President and Council**
- 5. President acts on his advice in most matters**

3. Analyse the relationship between President and Prime Minister.

Ans: 1. The President is the constitutional head while Prime Minister is the real head.

2. President appoints Prime Minister but usually appoints leader of majority party.
3. President acts on advice of Prime Minister. Prime Minister keeps President informed.
4. In emergency or when no party has majority, President has some discretion

4. What are the qualifications for becoming President?

Ans:

1. Citizen of India
2. Age 35 years or more
3. Qualified to be member of Lok Sabha
4. Should not hold any office of profit

5. If President and Prime Minister disagree on a policy, whose decision will finally prevail? Why?

Ans: Prime Minister's decision will prevail because President acts on advice of Council of Ministers as per Article 74.

6. Why do we need both President and Prime Minister? Can't we have only one?

Ans: We follow Parliamentary system. President gives continuity and represents nation. Prime Minister and Council are accountable to people through Parliament. This separates ceremonial and real power.

