

CLASS:-11TH, POLITICAL SCIENCE, CHAPTER:- 4

Question 1.

What are the merits of a good executive?

Answer:

- To maintain law and order in the country not to let fulfill the evil intentions of anybody.
- To protect and preserve the national boundaries to protect the country from external aggression.
- To avoid financial fluctuations in the country to maintain stability in economy.

Question 2

What is the relation between the Council of Ministers and Legislative Assembly?

Answer:

- Chief Minister along with his Council of Ministers is the leader of majority party in the Legislative Assembly.
- All these ministers participate in the meetings of the legislature, discuss the various topics and express their opinion on it.
- The sessions of legislature are called after the will of the Council of Ministers.

Question 3

What is the relation between the Governor and the Legislative Assembly?

Answer:

- The Governor calls the session of the Legislative Assembly as well as he only may suspend it or end the session.
- The Governor can send messages to the Legislative Assembly.
- He signs all the bills passed by the Legislative Assembly. No bill becomes law, till he does not sanction it.

- The Governor can dissolve the Legislative Assembly and call for fresh elections.

Question 4

How is the Governor of a state appointed?

Answer:

The Governor of state is appointed by the President of India on the basis of qualifications mentioned in our constitution. But, Governor is a nominee of the central cabinet because the Prime Minister and the other members of his cabinet like to have a man of confidence on this post.

Question 5

Mention the qualifications for a Governor of a state.

Answer:

- He must be a citizen of India.
- He must be at least 35 years of age.
- He must not be a member of the parliament or of any state legislature and if he is, he must resign.
- He must not be holding any office of profit at any level of Government.
- He must not be a lunatic or insolvent.

Question 6

How can the President of India be removed?

Answer:

The President of India is elected for a tenure of five years. He can be removed from his office by an impeachment only for violation of the constitution. This may be initiated by either house of parliament and if it is passed by 2/3 majority of the total membership of the house, then it is sent to the other house. And if the other house also passes it with the 2/3 majority, only then the President can be removed.

Question 7

What are the Executive powers of the Governor?

Answer:

- The Governor is the head of the state.
- All the laws are executed in his name and he maintains law and order in the state.

- All the important officers of the state are appointed by him.
- He appoints Chief Minister and other ministers also on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- He also has the power to dismiss the Council of Ministers.

Question 8

In the absence of no single majority party, how is the Chief Minister appointed?

Answer:

The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor. If no single party commands majority in the Legislative Assembly, the Governor can use his discretion in appointing the Chief Minister to the person whom he thinks fit to get the support of the majority in the Legislative Assembly.

Example: Appointment of Bhajan Lai, Congress (I) leader, by Governor G.D. Tagore in 1982 in Haryana.

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

What do you understand by the dominance of executive leadership?

Answer:

In the parliamentary system, the legislature is formed mainly by the elected representatives because the political party who gets the majority, the leader of that party is called upon by the President to form the government. The parliament enjoys many powers even to pass no confidence motion against the Prime Minister and his Council as well as to remove them from their office. But in fact, the Prime Minister leads the parliament whenever he wants, can dissolve the Lok Sabha. Hence, it is considered as dominance of executive leadership.

Question 2.

Write a short note on the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister.

Answer:

- According to the constitution, the appointment of the Prime Minister is made by the President who calls upon to the leader of majority party to form the government.

- The President is the constitutional head while the Prime Minister is the real head of the state.
- The Prime Minister serves as a link between the President and the Council of Ministers.

Question 3.

How is the President of India elected?

Answer:

The President of India is elected by the electoral college which consists of:

- Elected members of both the houses of parliament.
- Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states.
- The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Pondicherry have been authorized to be the part of Electoral College by 70th Amendment of 1992.
- The President should fulfill all the qualifications also as assigned by the constitution of India.

Question 4.

Distinguish between the Political executive and the Permanent executive.

Answer:

- Political executives are elected by the people through the process of elections where permanent executives are appointed by the Government of India on the basis of merits.
- The tenure of Political executives depends on the popular election in order to formulate policy and give direction to administration as long as they command the support of the electorates whereas the civil servants continue in service till they reach the age of superannuation.
- Political executives keep on changing after some duration but the permanent executives are there to cooperate with whichever leader comes in power by maintaining political neutrality in the discharge of their official duties.

Question 5.

Mention the situations to when a Governor can use his discretionary powers.

Answer:

- If any party does not get the absolute majority or the winning is unable to choose its leader, the Governor can appoint chief minister of his own choice.
- If constitutional machinery fails in the state, the Governor immediately sends the report to the President and he is not bound to consult with the council of ministers under such circumstances, he can work independently.
- If the President declares emergency in the state, the Governor acts as an agent to the president in place to act in accordance with the advice of council of ministers.
- If the Governor feels some bills to be contradictory to the Central Government, he can reserve this bill for the approval of the President.

Question 6.

In what circumstances, the President's rule is imposed in a state? What role does the Governor play during this?

Answer:

Under the following circumstances. President's rule is imposed in a state:

- If no political party gets the majority and formation of government in the state becomes quiet impossible then on the advice of the Governor, President's rule is imposed.
- If the President gets information of failing of constitutional machinery in the state. Role of Governor: When a President's rule is imposed, the legislative assembly is dissolved and all the powers of government come into the hands of the Governor who works as an agent to the President of India and the legislative powers of the state go into the hands of parliament.

Question 7.

What are the Emergency powers of the President of India?

Answer:

The President of India can declare emergency mainly in the following cases:

- If the President feels the internal disturbances in the country, external aggression due to war, an emergency can be proclaimed by the President when parliament has the authority to form laws and fundamental rights of the citizens are also suspended.

- If a constitutional machinery fails in any of the state and the state legislative assembly is dissolved and all the legislative powers of state go into the hands of the parliament.
- The President can declare a financial emergency also and may decrease the pay and allowances of government employees.

Question 8.

Write a short note on single and plural executive.

Answer:

Single Executive: Refers to a person who does not share powers with others as in USA. In the UK and other parliamentary form of governments, the executive authority is vested in the cabinet, a plural body but in fact constituting a singular executive. The British cabinet acts as a unit and goes out of the office together. It functions under the leadership of Prime Minister.

Plural Executive: Refers to directing authority by one single individual for a term but a group of persons have co-equal authority as the Swiss federal council consisting of seven Councillors and the chairman of the council is selected only for a term of one year and is merely the first among equals.

Question 9.

Do you think that the Presidential form of Government is the most suitable for India? Justify.

Answer:

Sometimes, it is presumed to have presidential form of government to be the most suitable for India for it is considered to be strong and stable to meet emergencies effectively. In my opinion parliamentary form of government is the most suitable for India because the government is responsible to the legislature and the people. Relation between the legislature and the executive makes passing of good laws possible. Moreover, parliamentary form of government has been working in India for past long years, hence it is the most suitable for India.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Describe the powers and functions of the President of India.

Answer:

The powers of the President can be summarised as follows:

Executive Powers:

- The President appoints the Prime Minister who is the leader of the majority party and the other members also on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- The President appoints the high officials in India, i.e. Governors of the state, Lt. Governors of Union Territories, Attorney General, Controller and Auditor General, the Chairman and the members of UPSC, the Ambassadors or High Commissioners in other countries.
- The President of India is the supreme commander of the Defense forces. The President can declare war and make peace.

2. Legislative Powers:

- The President nominates 12 persons to the Rajya Sabha who are distinguished in the fields of art, literature, science and social service, as well as he can nominate two Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha also.
- The President can summon both the houses, if there are some differences on any bill issued by the parliament, the joint session might be summoned.
- The President has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha before completion of its term and can order for fresh elections, but on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.
- The President has the power to give his assent to the bill, because no bill passed by the Parliament can become an Act without the assent of the President. He has no power to reject the Money Bill passed by the Parliament.
- The President has the power to issue the ordinances during the intervals of the sessions of parliament which have the force of laws.

3. Financial Powers:

- The President has the duty to place the budget before the beginning of financial year by the finance minister on behalf of the President.
- Money bills can be introduced only in the Parliament on the recommendation of the President.
- The President has a full control over the contingency fund to spend it according to his will even prior to the consent of the Parliament.

- The President has the power to distribute the share of income-tax among the states.

4. Judicial Powers:

- The President has the power to appoint the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- The President of India has the power to pardon, reprieve or commute the punishment of any criminal for whom he thinks to deserve pardon.

Question 2.

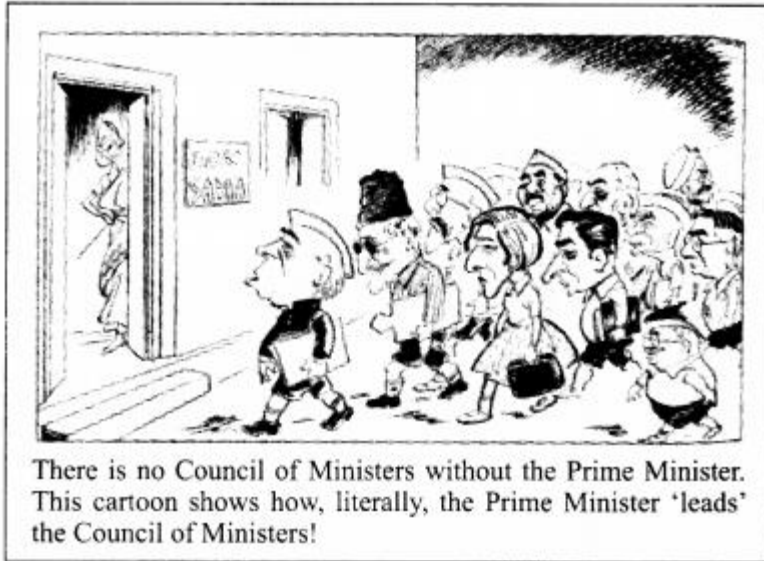
Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.

Answer:

- The Prime Minister forms the Council of Ministers according to the capability of the ministers, he assigns duty to them.
- The Prime Minister allocates the department to the ministers and if he does not find the working satisfactory, can change the departments of the ministers.
- The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of cabinet, he prepares an agenda for meetings and controls it.
- The Prime Minister makes the appointments of state Governors, Ambassadors, members of UPSC by giving the advice to the President to appoint the same.
- The Prime Minister works as a link between the President and the Council of Ministers. No minister can discuss the issues directly with the President without the permission of the Prime Minister.
- The Prime Minister leads the cabinet in the Parliament as he explains the policy and decisions of the cabinet to parliament and if the President requires any information regarding functioning of Parliament, he would demand such information from the Prime Minister only.

Picture-Based Questions

1. Read the cartoon (NCERT Textbook, page 89) given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions:

1. What does the cartoon represent?
2. What message does the cartoon convey?

Answers:

1. The cartoon represents the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister.

2. The cartoon conveys the message that the Prime Minister is the head of the council of ministers which is sometimes bound by the words of the Prime Minister.

2. Read the cartoon (NCERT Textbook, page 90) given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions:

1. Why do people want to be ministers?
2. This cartoon seems to suggest that it is only for perks and status! Then why is there competition for some portfolios?

Answers:

1. The people want to be minister for gaining the advantages of the perks and status.

2. There is competition for some portfolios for better status, more power and for more extra earning and more importance among people and leaders.

3. Read the cartoon (NCERT Textbook, page 93) given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions

1. What does the cartoon represent?
2. The Chief Minister is not happy after winning the confidence motion! Can you imagine why this is so?

Answers

1. The cartoon represents the need of a confidence vote by the members of Legislative Assembly for the Chief Minister at the state level.
2. Because after the Chief Minister gets the confidence vote of the members, he is bound by the limitations set by members in place of independent decision taken by himself or he has to make some compromises also to compensate the confidence vote of members.