

**CLASS:--11th, POLITICAL SCIENCE, QUESTIONS & ANSWERS, CHAPTER:-4**

**Question 1.**

**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 2.**

**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.

**Question 3**

**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 4**

**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 5**

**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 6**

**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 7**

**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**