



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

EXECUTIVE

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. A parliamentary executive means:

A. Executive where there is a Parliament

B. Executive elected by the Parliament

C. Where the parliament functions as the
Executive

D. Executive that is dependent on support
of the majority in the Parliament

Answer: d



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2. Read this dialogue. Which argument do you agree with? Why?

Amit: Looking at the constitutional provisions, it seems that the President is only a rubber stamp.

Shama: The President appoints the Prime Minister. So, he must have the powers to remove the Prime Minister as well. Rajesh: We don't need a President. After the election, the Parliament can meet and elect a leader to be the Prime Minister



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3. Identify the ministry which may have released the following news items. Would this be a ministry of the central government or the State government? Why?

(a) An official release said that in 2004–05, the Tamil Nadu Textbooks Corporation would release new versions for standards VII, X and XI.

(b) A new railway loop line bypassing the crowded Tiruvallur-Chennai section to help iron-ore exporters. The new line, likely to be

about 80 km long, will branch off at Puttur and then reach Athipattu near the port.

(c) The three-member sub-divisional committee formed to verify suicide by farmers in Ramayampet mandal has found that the two farmers who committed suicide this month have had economic problems due to the failure of crops.



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4. While appointing the Prime Minister, the President selects

A. Leader of the largest party in the Lok Sabha.

B. Leader of the largest party in the alliance which secures a majority in the Lok Sabha.

C. The leader of the largest party in the Rajya Sabha.

D. Leader of the alliance or party that has the support of the majority in Lok Sabha.

Answer: a



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5. Read this discussion and say which of these statements applies most to India. Alok: Prime Minister is like a king, he decides everything in our country. Shekhar: Prime Minister is only the 'first among equals', he does not have any

special powers. All ministers and the PM have similar powers. Bobby: Prime Minister has to consider the expectations of the party members and other supporters of the government. But after all, the Prime Minister has a greater say in policy making and in choosing the ministers.



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6. Why do you think is the advice of the Council of Ministers binding on the President?

Give your answer in not more than 100 words.



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7. The parliamentary system of executive vests many powers in the legislature for controlling the executive. Why, do you think, is it so necessary to control the executive?



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8. It is said that there is too much political interference in the working of the administrative machinery. It is suggested that there should be more and more autonomous agencies which do not have to answer to the ministers. (a) Do you think this will make administration more people-friendly?

(b) Do you think this will make administration more efficient?

(c) Does democracy mean full control of elected representatives over the administration?



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9. Write an essay of two hundred words on the proposal to have an elected administration instead of an appointed administration.



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[Additional Questions With Answers Very Short Questions With Answers](#)

1. The organ of government that primarily looks after the function of implementation and administration is called the



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2. Executive is the branch of government responsible for the implementation of laws and policies adopted by the



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3. The heads of government and their ministers, saddled with the overall responsibility of government policy, are together known as the



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4. Identify the country. A country having presidential system and executive powers are in the hands of the President.



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5. Identify the country.

A parliamentary democracy with a Constitutional monarchy where Queen Elizabeth II is the formal chief of state and the Prime Minister is the head of government.



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6. Identify the country.

A country having parliamentary system with

the Emperor as the head of the state and the Prime Minister as the head of government.



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7. Select the correct option. Head of the government is usually known as Prime minister in (SQP 16)

- A. parliamentary system
- B. semi-presidential system
- C. presidential system

D. dictatorship

Answer: (a) parliamentary system



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8. Select the correct option.

There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.

A. Article 24

B. Article 31

C. Article 64

D. Article 74

Answer: (d) Article 74



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9. Select the correct option.

Which of the following categories of civil services is under the central services?

A. Indian Polic service

B. Indian Foreign Service

C. Indian Administration services

D. Sale tax Officers

Answer: b



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10. Correct and rewrite the statement.

Veto' power is unlimited because, if the Parliament passes the same bill again and

sends it back to the President, then, the President has to give assent to that bill.



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11. Correct and rewrite the statement. Persons selected by the BPSC for Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service constitute the backbone of the higher level bureaucracy in the States.



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12. Correct and rewrite the statement. An IAS or IPS officer is assigned to a particular state, where he or she works under the supervision of the Central government.



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13. Identify the country. A country having a semi-presidential system where the President is the head of state and Prime Minister, who is appointed by the President, is the head of government.



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14. Identify the country.

A country having a parliamentary system in which the President is the ceremonial head of state and the chancellor is the head of government.



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15. Mention two ceremonial executives,



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16. In which country, we find Semi Presidential Executive?



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17. Mention the tenure of the President of India



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18. How is the Vice President elected in India?



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19. How can a Vice President be removed?



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20. Write down any two powers of the Vice President of India.



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21. What do you mean by Council of Ministers?



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22. What is the tenure of Governor?



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23. What do you mean by Executive?



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24. What is Plural Executive?



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25. Who is the real executive in India?



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26. Mention the classification of Civil Services.



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Questions With Answers

1. Mention the qualifications for a person to become the President of India.



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2. Mention the classification of the Council of Ministers



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3. What are the merits of a good executive?



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



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



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6. How is the Governor of a state appointed?



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7. Mention the qualifications for a Governor of a state.



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8. How can the President of India be removed?



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9. What are the Executive powers of the Governor?



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



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Additional Questions With Answers iii Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you understand by the dominance of executive leadership?



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



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3. How is the President of India elected?



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4. Distinguish between the Political executive and the Permanent executive.



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



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



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7. What are the Emergency powers of the President of India?



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8. Write a short note on single and plural executive.



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



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10. You are a bureaucrat. The government appoints you to control the riot at a particular place. Suggest any four steps you would take to control the riot. Support your answer with appropriate arguments



Additional Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions Passage Based Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

The Indian bureaucracy today is an enormously complex system. It consists of the All-India services, State services, employees of the local governments, and technical and managerial staff running public sector

undertakings. Makers of our Constitution were aware of the importance of the non-partisan and professional bureaucracy. They also wanted the members of the civil services or bureaucracy to be impartially selected on the basis of merit. So, the Union Public Service Commission has been entrusted with the task of conducting the process of recruitment of the civil servants for the government of India. Similar public service commissions are provided for the States also. Members of the Public Service Commissions are appointed for a fixed term. Their removal or suspension is

subject to a thorough enquiry made by a judge of the Supreme Court.

(a) What do you mean by bureaucracy?



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2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

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a fixed term. Their removal or suspension is subject to a thorough enquiry made by a judge of the Supreme Court.

(b) What does the Indian bureaucracy consist of?



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3. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

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provided for the States also. Members of the Public Service Commissions are appointed for a fixed term. Their removal or suspension is subject to a thorough enquiry made by a judge of the Supreme Court.

(c) How are the public servants appointed?



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4. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

The Indian bureaucracy today is an

enormously complex system. It consists of the All-India services, State services, employees of the local governments, and technical and managerial staff running public sector undertakings. Makers of our Constitution were aware of the importance of the non-partisan and professional bureaucracy. They also wanted the members of the civil services or bureaucracy to be impartially selected on the basis of merit. So, the Union Public Service Commission has been entrusted with the task of conducting the process of recruitment of the civil servants for the government of India.

Similar public service commissions are provided for the States also. Members of the Public Service Commissions are appointed for a fixed term. Their removal or suspension is subject to a thorough enquiry made by a judge of the Supreme Court.

(d) How can the public servants be removed?



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5. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

The President also has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to Bills (other than Money Bill) passed by the Parliament. Every bill passed by the Parliament goes to the President for his assent before it becomes a law. The President can send the bill back to the Parliament asking it to reconsider the bill. This 'veto' power is limited because, if the Parliament passes the same bill again and sends it back to the President, then, the President has to give assent to that bill. However, there is no mention in the Constitution about the time limit within which

the President must send the bill back for reconsideration. This means that the President can just keep the bill pending with him without any time limit. This gives the President an informal power to use the veto in a very effective manner. This is sometimes referred to as 'pocket veto'

(a) What is the Veto' power of the President?



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6. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

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Public Service Commissions are appointed for a fixed term. Their removal or suspension is subject to a thorough enquiry made by a judge of the Supreme Court.

(b) How a bill can be passed in the Parliament and become a law?



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7. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

The President also has veto power by which he

can withhold or refuse to give assent to Bills (other than Money Bill) passed by the Parliament. Every bill passed by the Parliament goes to the President for his assent before it becomes a law. The President can the task of conducting the process of recruitment of the civil servants for the government of India. Similar public service commissions are provided for the States also. Members of the Public Service Commissions are appointed for a fixed term. Their removal or suspension is subject to a thorough enquiry made by a

judge of the Supreme Court.

(c) What do you mean by a 'Pocket Veto'?



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8. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

"Persons selected by the UPSC for Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service constitute the backbone of the higher level bureaucracy in the States. You may know that the collector of a district is the most

important officer of the government at the district level. Do you know that the collector is normally an IAS officer and that the officer is governed by the service conditions laid down by the central government? An IAS or IPS officer is assigned to a particular State, where he or she works under the supervision of the State government."

(a) Who appoints the IAS and IPS? Where are they assigned to work?



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9. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

"Persons selected by the UPSC for Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service constitute the backbone of the higher level bureaucracy in the States. You may know that the collector of a district is the most important officer of the government at the district level. Do you know that the collector is normally an IAS officer and that the officer is governed by the service conditions laid down by the central government? An IAS or IPS officer is assigned to a particular State, where

he or she works under the supervision of the State government."

(b) "People are afraid of approaching the bureaucrats"? Comment. (SQP 29)



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Additional Questions With Answers V Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the powers and functions of the President of India.





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



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Additional Questions With Answers Vi Picture Based Questions

1. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



(i) What does the cartoon represent?

(ii) What message does the cartoon convey?



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2. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



(i) Why do people want to be ministers?

(ii) This cartoon seems to suggest that it is

only for perks and status! Then why is there competition for some portfolios?



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3. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



(i) What does the cartoon represent? (ii) The Chief Minister is not happy after winning the confidence motion! Can you imagine why this is so?



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