

EXECUTIVE | WORKSHEET

Class 11 - Political Science

Question No. 1 to 5 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

5.0

The USA has a presidential system and executive powers are in the hands of the president. Canada has 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. In France, both the president and the prime minister are a part of the semi-presidential system. The president appoints the prime minister as well as the ministers but cannot dismiss them as they are responsible to the parliament. Japan has a parliamentary system with the Emperor as the head of the state and the prime minister as the head of government. Italy has a parliamentary system with the president as the formal head of state and the prime minister as the head of government. Russia has a semi-presidential system where the president is the head of state and the prime minister, who is appointed by the president, is the head of government. Germany has a parliamentary system in which the president is the ceremonial head of state.

1. Which of the following country have Semi Presidential System?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| a) Both France and Russia | b) France |
| c) USA | d) Russia |

2. Who is the head of government in most of the Parliamentary System?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Parliament | b) Prime Minister |
| c) President | d) Chancellor |

3. Who is the head of the state in Japan?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a) All of these | b) President |
| c) Prime Minister | d) Emperor |

4. Which country is a constitutional monarchy along with the parliamentary system?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a) Italy | b) Germany |
| c) Canada | d) Japan |

5. Even though there is a parliamentary system in Germany, but Prime Minister is not the head of the government. Who heads the government there?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a) None of these | b) Chancellor |
| c) Monarch | d) President |

6. Who among the following appoints the Governors in the Indian State?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) The Election Commission | b) The Chief Justice of India |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|

[1]

- 2 / 5

18. Which of the following is the formal head of the state of India? [1]

 - The President
 - The Speaker
 - The Prime Minister
 - The Governor

19. The Prime Minister is appointed by the [1]

 - President
 - Supreme Court
 - Cabinet
 - Parliament

20. In which type of executive head of the government is responsible for Legislature? [1]

 - Monarchy
 - Parliamentary
 - Dictatorial
 - Presidential

21. Who acts as a link between the President and the Council of Ministers? [1]

 - Dy. Speaker
 - Speaker
 - Vice President
 - Prime Minister

22. While appointing the Prime Minister, the President selects [1]

 - Leader of the largest party in the alliance which secures a majority in the Lok Sabha.
 - Leader of the alliance or party that has the support of the majority in Lok Sabha.
 - Leader of the largest party in the Lok Sabha.
 - The leader of the largest party in the Rajya Sabha.

23. A few statements related to the Election and Powers of the Vice President of India are given below. Pick out the one that is not **true**. [1]

 - The Vice President acts on behalf of President when the President resigns.
 - The Vice President acts on behalf of President when the President dies in office.
 - The Vice President acts on behalf of the President when the President is indisposed owing to illness or absence or any other reason.
 - The Vice President is elected only by the members of the Rajya Sabha.
 - Only A
 - Only C
 - Only B
 - Only D

24. Narendra Modi was appointed as the Prime Minister of India in the _____ Lok Sabha Elections. [1]

 - 14th
 - 16th
 - 13th
 - 15th

25. Under which Article can **Financial emergency** be declared by the President if the financial stability of a country is threatened? [1]

 - Article 360
 - Article 356
 - Article 353
 - Article 366

26. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow: [5]



Is that all that matters, the portfolio? The house, the car, the servants, travel, the foreign trips, the security, the secretaries, etc., don't they mean anything to you?

1. Why do people want to be ministers?
2. Why is there competition for some portfolios?
27. Correct the following statement and rewrite: [1]
In 1978, the constitution of Sri Lanka was amended and the system of Legislative Presidency was introduced.
28. Correct the following statement and rewrite: [1]
In the USA, both the president and the prime minister are a part of the semi-presidential system.
29. Correct the following statement and rewrite: [1]
When the Constitution of India was written, India already had some experience of running the presidential system under the Acts of 1919 and 1935.
30. Correct the following statement and rewrite: [1]
The Governor has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to Bills (other than Money Bill) passed by the Parliament.
31. Correct the following statement and rewrite: [1]
In France, the prime minister appoints the president as well as the ministers but cannot dismiss them as they are responsible to the parliament.
32. In which country, we find Semi-Presidential Executive? [1]
33. Name the two all India services. [1]
34. What is the maximum strength of the Council of Ministers? [1]
35. Can the tenure of President of India be less than five years? [1]
36. What is Plural Executive? [1]
37. How is the Governor of a state appointed? [2]
38. The Prime Minister is the link between the Council of Ministers and the President. [2]
39. What do you mean by the Council of Ministers? [2]
40. Mention the qualifications for a Governor of a state. [2]
41. Mention the classification of the Council of Ministers. [2]
42. Mention six obligations of the Prime Minister of India towards the President. [3]
43. What are the Emergency powers of the President of India? [3]
44. Distinguish between the Political executive and the Permanent executive. [3]
45. Distinguish between the Cabinet and Council of Ministers. [3]

46. How is the President of India elected? [3]
47. Describe the powers and functions of the President of India. [5]
48. What are the various types of the executive? Describe briefly. [5]
49. The Prime Minister is the Keystone of the Cabinet arch. Explain. [5]
50. **Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

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 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'.

1. What is the 'Veto' power of the President?
2. How a bill can be passed in Parliament and become a law?
3. What do you mean by a 'Pocket Veto'?

51. **Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow : (1x5=5)** [4]

The Constitution of India vests the executive power of the Union formally in the President. In reality, the President exercises these powers through the council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The President is elected for a period of 5 years. But there is no direct election by the people for the office of President. The President is elected indirectly. The President can be removed from office only by Parliament by following the procedure for impeachment. This procedure requires a special majority. The only ground for impeachment is a violation of the constitution.

1. Who has given the real powers to? (1)
2. Who participates in the Presidential election? (2)
3. What is the special majority? (2)

Solution

EXECUTIVE | WORKSHEET

Class 11 - Political Science

1. **(a)** Both France and Russia
Explanation: Both France and Russia
2. **(b)** Prime Minister
Explanation: Prime Minister
3. **(d)** Emperor
Explanation: Emperor
4. **(c)** Canada
Explanation: Canada
5. **(b)** Chancellor
Explanation: In Germany, the chancellor is the head of government.
6. **(d)** The President of India
Explanation: The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. A person to be eligible for appointment as Governor should be a citizen of India and has completed the age of 35 years.
7. **(d)** 15 percent
Explanation: Before the 91st Amendment Act (2003), the size of the Council of Ministers was determined according to exigencies of time and requirements of the situation. However, in the 91st Amendment Act of 2003, it is made compulsory that the size of the council of ministers shall not exceed 15 percent of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha.
8. **(c)** Secretary-General
Explanation: Secretary-General
9. **(d)** 7th Amendment Act, 1956
Explanation: 7th Amendment Act, 1956
10. **(a)** Jawahar Lal Nehru
Explanation: Jawahar Lal Nehru
11. **(b)** 91st Amendment
Explanation: Before the 91st amendment Act (2003), the size of the council of ministers was determined according to exigencies of time and requirements of the situation. Later, an amendment was made that the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 percent of the total number of members of the House of the People (or Assembly, in the case of the States).
12. **(a)** Gyani Zail Singh
Explanation: In 1986, the Parliament passed a bill known as Indian Post office (amendment) bill. This bill was widely criticised by many for it sought to curtail the freedom of the press. The then President, Gyani Zail Singh, did not take any decision on this bill.
13. **(d)** 5 years
Explanation: 5 years
14. **(c)** The USA
Explanation: The United States is the originator and primary example of the presidential system, a model that is followed in only a few other democracies, such as Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and the Philippines.
15. **(d)** 5 years
Explanation: The Vice President holds office for five years. The Vice President can be re-elected any number of times. However, the office may be terminated earlier by death, resignation or removal.
16. **(d)** B.D. Jatti
Explanation: The Vice President acts as the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and takes over the office of the President when there is a vacancy by reasons of death, resignation, removal by impeachment or otherwise. The Vice President acts as the President only until a new President is elected. B. D. Jatti acted as President on the death of Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed until a new President was elected.

17. **(a)** Article 86
Explanation: Article 86
18. **(a)** The President
Explanation: The president of India is the head of the state and supreme commander of the armed forces. The President shall have the responsibility and duty to safeguard the independence, territorial integrity and continuity of the State and the Constitution.
19. **(a)** President
Explanation: President
20. **(b)** Parliamentary
Explanation: In parliamentary executive, the Prime minister is the head of the government. and he is accountable to the legislature.
21. **(d)** Prime Minister
Explanation: Prime Minister acts as a link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
22. **(b)** Leader of the alliance or party that has the support of the majority in Lok Sabha.
Explanation: Leader of the alliance or party that has the support of the majority in Lok Sabha.
23. **(d)** Only D
Explanation: The Vice-President is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
24. **(b)** 16th
Explanation: 16th
25. **(a)** Article 360
Explanation: The Financial Emergency is provided under Article 360. It provides that if the President is satisfied that the financial stability or credit of India or any of its part is threatened; he may declare a state of Financial Emergency.
26.
 1. The people want to be minister for gaining the advantages of perks and status.
 2. There is competition for some portfolios for better status, more power and more extra earning and more importance among people and leaders.
27. In 1978, the constitution of Sri Lanka was amended and the system of Executive Presidency was introduced.
28. In France, both the president and the prime minister are a part of the semi-presidential system.
29. When the Constitution of India was written, India already had some experience of running the parliamentary system under the Acts of 1919 and 1935.
30. The President has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to Bills (other than Money Bill) passed by the Parliament.
31. In France, the president appoints the prime minister as well as the ministers but cannot dismiss them as they are responsible to the parliament.
32. We find Semi-Presidential Executive in Sri-Lanka, France, Russia, etc.
33. These are Indian Administrative Services and Indian Police Services.
34. The total strength of the Council of Ministers is not more than 15% of the total members of the Lok Sabha.
35. Yes, if the President resigns before the completion of the tenure or if the President is impeached in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution of India.
36. In a Plural Executive, the authority to direct is exercised not by a single authority but by a group of persons having co-equal status of authority, e.g. Swiss Federal Council.
37. 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.
38. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to convey the decisions of the Council of Ministers to the President. The President can demand information from the Prime Minister regarding the working of the administration. The Council of Ministers can discuss any issue with the President only through the Prime Minister.
39. The Council of Ministers is a constitutional body.
 - i. According to Article 74(1), there shall be a council of ministers to aid and advise the president,
 - ii. The President shall act on the advice of Prime Minister, the leader of the ruling party.
 - iii. The number of members of the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha determined by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

40. The qualifications for a Governor of a state are:
- 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.
41. The classification of the Council of Ministers are:
- Cabinet Ministers are independent heads of their respective departments.
 - State Ministers assist the Cabinet Ministers and they are sometimes given independent charge of some portfolios.
 - Deputy Ministers do not have any independent department but assist either to Cabinet or State Ministers.
42. i. The Prime Minister forms a link between the President and the Council of Ministers. He communicates to the President all decisions of the Cabinet.
- The Prime Minister is the chief advisor of the President.
 - He recommends all appointments to be made by the President.
 - The Prime Minister is the chief spokesman of the government in the Parliament.
 - The Prime Minister may intervene in the debates of the different subjects in the Parliament.
 - The Prime Minister is the leader of the Council of Ministers and hence coordinates works of different ministers.
43. 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.
44. i. 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 the 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.
45. i. In the Constitution, the words 'Council of Ministers' are used and not the word cabinet.
- The Cabinet is a part of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers consists of about ministers. It includes three types of ministers. But the Cabinet consists of cabinet ministers only. The Cabinet consists of about 20 members.
 - The cabinet is more important than the Council of Ministers. All decisions of the Cabinet are to be carried out by the members of the Council of Ministers.
 - The Cabinet Ministers get a higher salary than other ministers.
46. 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 authorised to be part of Electoral College by 70th Amendment of 1992.
 - The President should fulfil all the qualifications also as assigned by the constitution of India.
47. 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 Defence forces. The President can declare war and make peace.
 - Legislative Powers:**

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.
- e. The President has the power to issue the ordinances during the intervals of the sessions of parliament which have the force of laws.

iii. Financial Powers:

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

iv. Judicial Powers:

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

48. The various types of executive:

- i. **Real and Nominal Executive:** In the case of the real executive, the executive powers are actually controlled and exercised by the real executive, as the President of the U.S.A. or the Cabinet in England. The President of the U.S.A. is the real effective executive head of the State. The British Cabinet enjoys supreme authority in the country and the Queen simply resigns and does not rule. In the case of the nominal executive, the executive powers are vested in the head of the state but in practice, those powers are exercised by the Prime Minister and the cabinet. In India, the President is a nominal executive.
- ii. **Single and Plural Executive:** The executive is single when the final authority is concentrated in the hands of a single person. In the U.S.A. and India, the executive is single because of the U.S.A. President and the Indian Prime Minister have a position of ascendancy among their colleagues. The control in the plural executive is not with one person but with a council of several persons, for example, in Switzerland, the real executive powers are shared equally by all the members of the Federal Council.
- iii. **Parliamentary and Presidential Executive:** In a parliamentary type of executive, the head of the State is a nominal one and the real authority is vested with the Council of Ministers. The members of the real executive are the members of the legislature and for their ill actions and policies, they are responsible to the legislature.
- iv. **Dictatorial and Constitutional Executive:** If the source of the powers of the executive is the Constitution, the executive is called constitutional. In almost all democratic countries, there exists a constitutional executive. If the source of the powers of the executive is the physical force and there is no limit to the authority of the executive, this type of executive is called dictatorial.
- v. **Appointive or Nominative Executive:** There can be an appointive or nominative executive also. The governors in India and the Governors-General in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., are examples of this type of executive.
- vi. **Political and Permanent Executive:** These are two parts of the same executive. The part of the executive which holds office on the basis of its belonging to the majority party in the legislature is called the political executive. The part of the executive which holds office on the basis of its education or qualifications is called the Permanent executive.

49. The Prime Minister is the leader of the Cabinet He is called the 'keystone of the Cabinet arch'. He exercises the following powers regarding the Cabinet:

- i. The Prime Minister is the maker of the Cabinet. He prepares a list of ministers according to his sweet will. Ministers are appointed by the President but on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- ii. The number of Council of Ministers depends on the Prime Minister.
- iii. Prime Minister distributes portfolios among the ministers. He can change the department of the minister.
- iv. He presides over the meetings of the Cabinet. He can call the meetings of the Cabinet whenever he likes. The Prime Minister prepares the agenda of the meeting as well as controls it.

- v. The ministers remain in the office during the pleasure of the Prime Minister. He can remove the minister. He can make changes in the Cabinet whenever he likes. With the resignation of the Prime Minister, the whole Council of Ministers resigns.
50. 1. The 'Veto' Power of the President is a power to withhold or refuse to give his assent to bills (other than money bill) passed by the Parliament.
2. Every bill passed by the Parliament goes to the President for his assent before it becomes a law. Though the President can send the bill back to the Parliament asking it to reconsider the bill.
3. After reconsideration, if the parliament passes the bill again and sends it to the President, then, the President has to give assent to the bill. However, there is no mention in the constitution about the time limit within which the President must send the bill back for reconsideration means 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'.
51. 1. The President has given the real powers to.
2. Elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states.
3. Special majority as per article 368 requires as a majority of 2/3rd members present and voting supported by more than 50% of the total strength of the house.