

## THE EXECUTIVE

**Multiple Choice / Very short Answer Question:**

- An Ordinance is:**
  - Issued by the prime minister
  - Is similar to a law enacted by Parliament
  - Remains operative for all times
  - Does not go through due process of legislation

**Ans: Option (b)**
- Education Is a subject in the:**
  - State list
  - Union List
  - Concurrent list
  - All the above

**Ans: Option (c)**
- In a unitary system:**
  - All the powers are concentrated in the Central government
  - Powers are divided between the Union and the states.
  - Powers are shared with Local self Government agencies.
  - None of the above.

**Ans: Option (a)**
- The president can be removed from office by:**
  - A No – Confidence motion passed in the Lok Sabha.
  - No – Confidence motion ratified by two third State Assemblies.
  - Impeachment.
  - None of the above.

**Ans: Option (c)**
- Write Yes / No as appropriate against the following statements:**
  - The president is eligible for re – election after a five year term. **Ans: Yes**
  - An Ordinance can be issued by the President when Parliament is not in session. **Ans: Yes**
  - Vice – President is nominated by the President. **Ans: No**
  - The President in India is bound to accept the advice given by the Prime Minister as agreed to by the cabinet. **Ans: Yes**
- Give one word answers to the following:**
  - Can the president dismiss a Prime Minister on his/her own discretion ?  
**Ans:** No the President cannot dismiss a Prime Minister on his/her own discretion.
  - Which ministry at the center looks after Education ?  
**Ans:** Ministry of Human Resources and Development.
  - Who appoints the minister at the center ?  
**Ans:** The president under the advice of Prime Minister.
  - Is everyone in the Council of Ministers also a member of the Cabinet ?  
**Ans:** No everyone in the Council of Ministers is not the member of Cabinet.
- What is the age of consent in respect of marriage for girls in India ?**  
**Ans:** 18 years.

**Short/Long Answer Question:**

- Mention four important powers of the president under the Indian constitution.**  
**Ans:** The four important powers of the President are:
  - The Administrative and Executive powers.
  - The judicial powers.
  - The Legislative powers.
  - The Emergency powers.
- Under what circumstances can Emergency be declared by the President ?**  
**Ans:** Emergency can be declared by the President under certain circumstances such as:
  - Emergency arising out of war or an attack from other country or internal disturbances.
  - Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery and,
  - Financial emergency.
- Briefly describe the functions performed by the Vice – President of India.**  
**Ans:** There is also an office for the Vice –President in India provided by the Constitution. The functions performed by the Vice – President of India are, He presides over the meetings of Rajya Sabha as its Chairman. In the absence of President he performs the duties and functions of a President.

4. Why is the Indian Prime Minister (and not the President) referred to as the real 'Head of Government' ?

**Ans:** The president is the head of the state. He represents the country and all the functions of the central government are carried under his name. A Prime Minister is the leader of the nation. He enjoys vast powers, The ministers are appointed by the president under his advice. All the major decisions are taken by a Prime Ministers. That is why Prime Minister is called the Head of the central government not the President.

5. How is the Prime Minister of India appointed ?

**Ans:** The Prime Minister of India is formally appointed by the president. But the President is not free to appoints any one to this office, The Prime Minister must be a person of majority party, and must be a person who enjoys the support of the majority of the Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister of India despite all the powers vested on him cannot act as an autocrat.

6. How is a Prime Minister appointed when no political party on its commands a majority in the Lok Sabha ?

**Ans:** In a situation where a leader of a largest party is neither a member of Lok Sabha nor Rajya Sabha, he can still be appointed as Prime Minister. In such case the Prime minister would have to get himself elected as the member of Parliament. In case if he cannot get himself elected, he cannot continue as a Prime Minister or even as a minister.

7. Explain what do you understand by 'collective responsibility' ?

**Ans:** Prime Minister and all the cabinet ministers were collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Collective responsibility refers to all the decisions taken by any cabinet ministers including Prime Minister will be responsible for them all. Even if anyone of them has personal disagreement on decisions they can not say no to that decision.

8. Why is it said that in the Indian Constitution more powers are vested in the Union than in the States?

**Ans:** India has a federal Constitution. The central government can legislate on subjects in union and concurrent lists. But the constitution of India also provides that the union government can take away the power of state government in case of emergency. That is why it is said that in Indian Constitution more powers are vested in the union than the states.

9. What was the need for Prohibition of Child Marriage Act ? State its main features.

**Ans:** Child marriage is harmful to the health of young children yet in India it had been common. From time to time social reformers have raised voice against this social evil in order to protect its harmful effects on the health of young children Prohibition of Child Marriage Act. is necessary.

Its main features were:

- i. The Act of 1891 forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12 years.
- ii. The Sharda Act. of 1930 pushed up the marriage age for boys under 21 years and girls for 18 years.
- iii. Act of 2006 has fixed at 21 years for boys and 18 years for the female child.

10. What functions does a Secretary perform in a Ministry ? Mention any three.

**Ans:** The Secretary of a Ministry performs the following functions:

- i. He is the principal advisor to the Minister in matters of policy and administration.
- ii. He is responsible for the efficient working of the Ministry.
- iii. He represents the Ministry before Parliamentary Committees.
- iv. He usually receives weekly reports from his subordinates. (*Any three*)

