

**Chapter: 3**

**Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences. (PS)**

5

- 1 In India the executive power is vested in the .....  
a. President      b. Prime Minister      c. Speaker      d. Chief Minister

**Ans** In India the executive power is vested in the **President**.

- 2 The council of Ministers is led by the .....  
a. Party Chief      b. Prime Minister      c. President      d. Speaker

**Ans** The council of Ministers is led by the **Prime Minister**.

- 3 The tenure of the President is of ..... years.  
a. Three      b. Four      c. Five      d. Six

**Ans** The tenure of the President is of **five** years.

- 4 During the parliamentary session the period around 12 noon is known as .....

**Ans** During the parliamentary session the period around 12 noon is known as **Zero hour**.

- 5 The President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Minister are called the .....

**Ans** The President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Minister are called the **Executive**.

**Q.2 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.(PS)**

6

- 1 Jumbo Ministry

**Ans** i. This refers to huge Council of Ministers.  
ii. There was a trend to keep large Council of Ministers in our country.  
iii. Latur, a constitutional amendment was made to limit the size of the council should not be more than 15% of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha.

- 2 No confidence motion.

**Ans** i. This is one of the most effective ways to keep a check on the Council of Ministers.  
ii. The government stays in power till it enjoys the support of majority in Lok Sabha.  
iii. If the members of Parliament withdraw the support, it may lead to loss of majority and the government cannot stay in power.  
iv. The members of the House can move a No-confidence motion by simply expressing 'We do not have confidence in the government.'  
v. If the motion is passed with majority support then the council of Ministers has to resign.

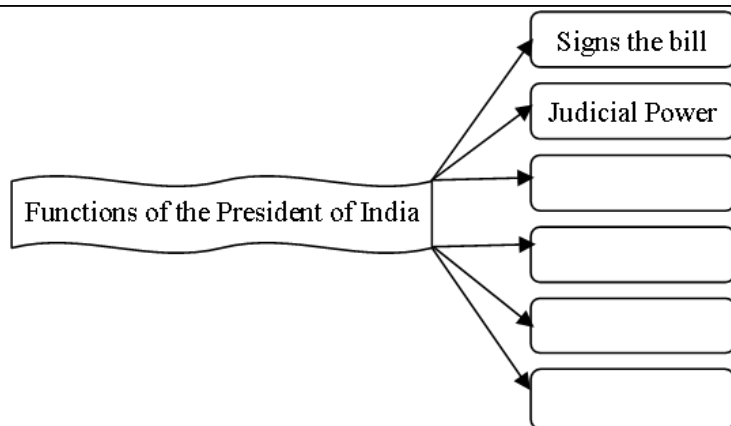
- 3 Impeachment procedure

**Ans** i. The President can be impeached only for violation of the constitution.  
ii. The charge can come from either House and the other House investigates.  
iii. If it is passed by a 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total membership then the President has to be removed from his office.

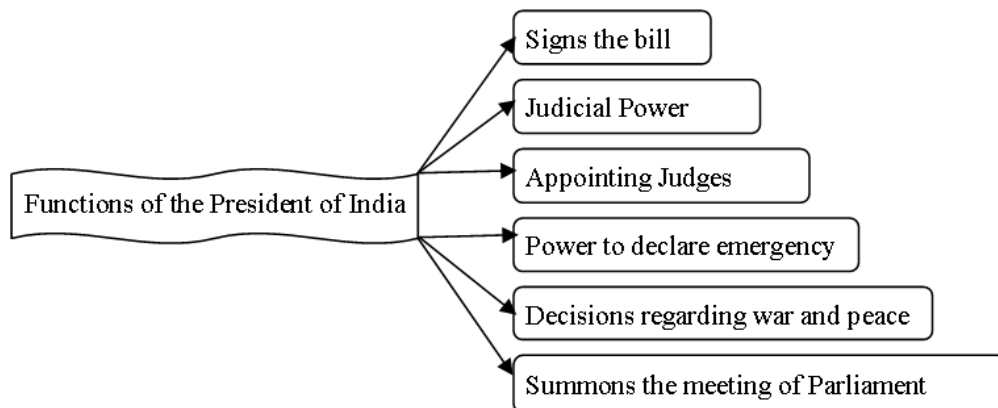
**Q.3 Do as Directed (PS)**

2

1



Ans



**Q.4 Answer the following in detail (PS)**

4

1 How does the Parliament keep a check on the Executive.

- Ans**
- In a Parliament system of to keep control over the Executive.
  - The control is exercised in the law-making or policy making process, implementation of policies, and even after that.
  - A few ways of exercising control
    - Discussions and debates
    - Question
    - Zero hour
    - No confidence Motion

2 Enumerate the functions of the Council of Ministers.

- Ans** Function of the Council of Minister are as follows :
- In a parliamentary form of government the Council of Ministers take the initiative in the process of Law-making.
  - The scheme policy plans etc. are drafted and discussed and then introduced in the House.
  - The Council of Ministers discusses important questions before making a decision.
  - Education, agriculture, industry health, foreign relations among others are subjects upon which the Council of Ministers has to decided specific policies as direction of work.
  - The parliament needs to be taken into confidence about the policy decisions taken by the government.
  - Implementations of policy is the foremost responsibility of the Council of Ministers.
  - Once the parliament approves the laws the Council of Minister implements them.