

Class 11 Political Science

Chapter 4 NCERT Extra Questions Solved

Class 11 Political Science Chapter 4 NCERT Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 11.

Mention two ceremonial executives.

Answer:

- Constitutional Monarchy (England)
- Parliamentary Republic (India)

Question 12.

In which country, we find Semi-Presidential Executive?

Answer:

In Sri-Lanka or France or Russia

Question 13.

Mention the tenure of the President of India.

Answer:

The tenure of the President of India is five years, he can resign if he likes before the completion of his term of office.

or

The President can be removed from his office through an action of impeachment if he does not work according to the constitution.

Question 14.

How is the Vice-President elected in India?

Answer:

The Vice-President is elected by the members of both the Houses of Parliament on the basis of proportional representation.

Question 15.

How can a Vice President be removed?

Answer:

A Vice President may be removed from his office by a resolution of Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. But no resolution will be moved for this purpose without a notice of 14 days.

Question 16.

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

Answer:

- He is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- He shall act as acting President in the event of occurrence of vacancy in the office of president on account of his death, removal or resignation, etc.

Question 17.

What do you mean by 'Council of Ministers'?

Answer:

Council of Ministers is a constitutional body.

- According to Article 74(1), there shall be a council of ministers to aid and advise the president,
- The President shall act on the advice of Prime Minister, the leader of ruling party.
- The number of members of Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total numbers of members of the Lok Sabha determined by 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

Question 18.

What is the tenure of Governor?

Answer:

A Governor is appointed for five years, though he can resign earlier also and the President, too, if he likes, can remove him from his office, as well as he can extend his tenure also. But the state legislature

cannot remove a Governor.

Question 19.

What do you mean by Executive?

Answer:

Executive is an organ of the Government to enforce the will of the legislature and to maintain law and order in the society, and runs the administration of the country.

Question 20.

What is Plural Executive?

Answer:

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.

Question 21.

Who is the real executive in India?

Answer:

The Council of Ministers along with the Prime Minister as a head at the central level and the Chief Minister along with his council of ministers at state level are the real executives in India.

Question 22.

Mention the classification of Civil Services.

Answer:

All India services:

- Indian Administrative Services
- Indian Police Service

Central Services:

- Indian Foreign Services
- Indian Revenue Services

State Services:

- Sales Tax Officer

Question 23.

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

Answer:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- His age should not be less than 35 years.
- He should be qualified for the membership of the Lok Sabha.
- He should not hold the office of profit under the Government.
- He should not be a member of the Parliament or any state legislature and if he is, he must resign.

Question 24.

Mention the classification of the Council of Ministers.

Answer:

- Cabinet Ministers are independent heads of their respective department.
- 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.

Question 25.

What are the merits of a good executive?

Answer:

- To maintain law and order in the country not to let fulfill the evil intentions of anybody.
- To protect and preserve the national boundaries to protect the country from external aggression.
- To avoid financial fluctuations in the country to maintain stability in economy.