

## Executive Chapter 4

### Questions - Answers

#### **Q1. What are the three organs of the government?**

A1. Executive, legislature and judiciary are the three organs of the government.

#### **Q2. What is an executive?**

A2. The organ of the government that looks after the implementation and administration of the laws made by the legislature.

#### **Q3. What are the different types of executive?**

A3. The three types of executive are -

- a. Parliamentary form of executive
- b. Semi - Presidential form of executive
- c. Presidential form of executive

#### **Q4. Do all the countries have same type of executive?**

A4. No different countries have different type of executive. In India President is a ceremonial head and Prime Minister is the head of government taking major decisions, whereas in USA, President is the head of government and he takes major decisions. He is not a mere ceremonial head.

#### **Q5. Give some features of Presidential and Semi – Presidential system of executive?**

A5. Features of presidential system are:

- a. President is the head of the government and head of state.
- b. His office is powerful in theory as well as in practice.
- c. President is directly elected by the people.
- d. President is not accountable to the legislature.
- e. Example – USA, Colombia and Mexico.

#### **Semi Presidential system of executive**

In this system, President is the head of state and Prime Minister is the head of the government. PM and council of ministers are responsible to the legislature. Example: France. In France, President appoints the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers but cannot dismiss them as they are responsible to the Parliament. Here Prime Minister may possess day to day powers and sometimes, the President and Prime Minister may belong to the same party or they may belong to different parties.

Russia is another example, where semi – presidential form of government is followed.

#### **Q6. Give some features of Parliamentary system of executive.**

A6. Features of parliamentary system of executive are-

- a. Prime Minister is the head of the government.
- b. President or a monarch is the head of the State.
- c. Prime Minister along with his cabinet wields power.
- d. Prime Minister is accountable to the legislature.
- e. Example - India, Canada and Italy.

#### **Q7. Why did India adopt Parliamentary system of executive?**

A7. India adopted parliamentary system because in this system, executive is controlled by the legislature (representatives of people). The constitution makers wanted a system which would be sensitive to the needs of the public and would be accountable and responsible to them.

**Q8. Why did India not adopt Presidential system of executive?**

A8. In presidential system, the President is the head of the State and head of the government. This would have allowed President to become the sole authority. It would have led to a personality cult. Moreover, President is not accountable to legislature, so he/she might not have been responsive to the needs of the people.

**Q9. Who is the executive at the state level?**

A9. At the state level, the executive comprises of Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.

**Q10. Who is the executive at the national level?**

A10. At the national level, executive comprises of the President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

**Q11. With whom the executive power formally vests?**

A11. President.

**Q12. What does article 74(1) says?**

A12. Article 74(1) says that President has to act according to the advice given by council of ministers, and if president sends it for reconsideration, then the President will act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

**PRIME MINISTER AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS****Q13. Why was 91<sup>st</sup> Amendment introduced?**

A13. 91<sup>st</sup> amendment was introduced which said that the council of ministers will not exceed 15% of total number of members of House of People. Before this there was no restriction on the number of council of ministers. When no party had a clear majority, then ministerial positions were given as temptation to win over the support of members of Parliament.

**Q14. What changes have come in the office of PM with coming of coalition politics?**

A14. With the coming of coalition government, office of PM has undergone a drastic change. The government is formed after gaining support from many parties. The changes which have come are:

1. It resulted in increasing discretionary role of President in selection of prime minister
2. Led to more consultation between political parties, leading to erosion of prime ministerial authority
3. Brought restrictions on various prerogatives of PM like choosing the ministers and deciding their ranks and portfolios.
4. Even policies and programmes cannot be decided by PM: political parties come together to form coalition government. So, lot of negotiations take place to form policies. Therefore, PM act as a negotiator than leader of the government.

**PERMANENT EXECUTIVE: BUREAUCRACY****Q15. What is bureaucracy?**

A15. Bureaucracy is a service which has trained and skilled officers who work as permanent employees of government and are assigned the task of assisting ministers in formulating policies and implementing them.

**Q16. How is bureaucracy's political neutrality established?**

A16. They are given permanency in their jobs and are recruited on the basis of merit.

**Q17. Who recruits bureaucracy?**

A17. Union Public Service Commission recruit's bureaucracy and in states there are State Public Service Commissions.

**Q18. What has constitution done to remove inequalities in bureaucracy?**

A18. Constitution has introduced reservation in jobs for dalits, adivasis and other backward classes.

**Classification of civil services**

They are classified as:

All India services which includes Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police service

Central services: which includes Indian Foreign Service and Indian Revenue service

State services: which include sales tax officers

IAS and IPS are the backbone of higher level of bureaucracy in states. A district collector is an IAS officer.

IAS/IPS is given a particular state where he works under the supervision of state government. It is the

central government that take disciplinary action against them. Apart from IAS/IPS states also appoint

officers through state public service commission. Bureaucracy strengthens the control of central

government over administration of states.

**Role of bureaucracy**

It is through Bureaucracy that welfare policies reach public.

**Criticism of bureaucracy**

People are afraid of approaching bureaucracy. There is too much of political interference in bureaucracy.

**Solution suggested for improving bureaucracy.**

Bureaucracy needs to be protected from political interference. Right to information will make bureaucracy more transparent.

Assignment Questions-

Q1. How is the President of India elected? Explain the discretionary powers enjoyed by the President?

Q2. How is the Vice-President of India elected?

Q3. Explain the functions performed by the PM of India.

Q4. Q7 and Q8 of the book.