

## Answer Key to Exercise

- A. 1. president  
2. Rashtrapati Bhawan  
3. Money, Lok Sabha, president  
4. vice president  
5. UPSC
- B. 1. True                      2. False                      3. True                      4. False                      5. True
- C. 1. The responsibility of the executive branch of the government is carried out by the president, vice president, prime minister, and the council of ministers. They execute the laws framed by legislature.  
2. The electoral college is a body that comprises the elected representatives of both the houses of the parliament and the state legislative assemblies including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and the union territory of Puducherry.  
3. Ordinances are the orders passed by the president when the parliament is not in session. They are equivalent to laws.  
4. The three kinds of emergencies are military, constitutional, and financial emergencies.  
5. The council of ministers is appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister.
- D. 1. The president is the administrative head of the executive. All executive orders are issued under the name of the president. The president is responsible for appointing the prime minister of India. The council of ministers are also appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister. The auditor general, attorney general, comptroller, governors of the states, members of the Union Public Service Commission, chief commissioners of the union territories, and judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts are also appointed by the president. He/she also has the authority to remove them from their position. Ambassadors to other countries are also appointed by the president. The president has the power to directly control the administration of the union territories.  
2. The vice president officiates as the president if the latter fails to perform their functions due to any of the following reasons:  
  - if the president has resigned
  - if the president is ill
  - if the president has gone abroad
  - if the president has passed away
  - if the president has been impeached  
3. The prime minister acts as a link between the president, the parliament, and the people of the country. They advise the president on the appointment and dismissal of the ministers. The council

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of ministers is appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister, while their portfolios are distributed by the prime minister. The judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts are appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister. The prime minister advises the president to summon, prorogue, or dissolve the Lok Sabha. They represent the entire nation on international conferences and platforms, like the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Summits. The prime minister also plays an important role in all the decisions regarding foreign and internal policies. As the chief spokesperson of the country, the view of the prime minister is considered as the view of the entire country and its people. The prime minister has the responsibility to coordinate the activities of the various departments of the government. The prime minister is answerable to the people of the country for the success or the failure of their government.

4. The council of ministers is appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister. The council, which is headed by the prime minister, assists the president in carrying out their duties. To qualify as a member of the council of ministers, a candidate must be a member of either of the two houses of the parliament, or, if they are not a member of the parliament, they must become members of either of the two houses within six months of becoming a member of the council of ministers. The council of ministers includes three categories of ministers.
  - The cabinet ministers are the first category of ministers. They hold the most important portfolios, like defence, finance, and industry.
  - The ministers of state form the second category. They work under the supervision of the cabinet ministers.
  - The deputy ministers form the third category. They assist the cabinet ministers and the ministers of state.
5. The council of ministers can remain in office as long as it enjoys the support and confidence of the Lok Sabha. If a vote of no-confidence is passed against any of the ministers of council, the entire council of ministers has to resign from its position. This is called collective responsibility.