

Exercises**Multiple Choice Questions**

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |

Short-Answer Questions

1. By whom and on whose advice are the Union Ministers appointed?

Ans. By the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

2. Under what provision can a non-member of the legislature be made a Minister?

Ans. Provided he is elected to the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha within a period of 6 months.

3. Mention one important power of the Prime Minister of India.

Ans. All Union Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

4. Mention two important functions of the Union Cabinet.

Ans. (i) The Cabinet is the policy framing organ of the government. It thus, makes or frames all internal and external policies of the government.

(ii) All major appointments at the national level, though made by the President, are actually decided by the Cabinet.

5. Which body formulates the foreign policy of India?

Ans. The Union Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.

6. What is the difference between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers?

Ans. (i) The Cabinet consists of a small group of 15-18 senior most Ministers holding important portfolios such as home, finance, defence, etc.

On the other hand council of Ministers comprises Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

(ii) The Prime Minister always consults the Cabinet while making important policies or taking decisions. He may or may not consult the Ministers below the Cabinet rank.

7. What happens when a motion of No-Confidence against the Council of Ministers is passed in the Lok Sabha?

Ans. In such a case, the Council of Ministers immediately resign including the Prime Minister.

Structured Essay-Type Questions

1. While the President is the Head of the State, the Prime Minister is the Head of the Government. In this connection, explain the following :

- (a) Who becomes the Prime Minister after new elections?
- (b) What are his functions or powers?
- (c) Explain his relation with the Council of Ministers.

Ans. (a) The leader of the majority party or a coalition of parties is appointed Prime Minister.

(b) (i) The Prime Minister is the leader of the Lok Sabha and head of the Union government.

(ii) All Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the President on the recommendation of the PM.

(iii) He allocates portfolios to ministers, assigns their ranks and makes transfers.

(iv) He presides over all the meetings of the Union Cabinet.

(v) He represents the country on all international fora and conferences.

(c) The Prime Minister is the head and chief coordinator of the Union Council of Ministers. All ministers are appointed and dismissed by President on his recommendation.