

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11

Executive

Political Science · Chapter 4 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS 15	DURATION 20 min	MARKING +1 / 0	TARGET ≥ 12/15
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OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Executive via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

Q1. The organ of government responsible for implementing laws and day-to-day administration is the:

- (A) Legislature (B) Executive
(C) Judiciary (D) Election Commission

PYQ 2020 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q2. India follows which system of government?

- (A) Presidential (B) Parliamentary
(C) Military (D) Monarchical

PYQ 2021 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q3. In India, the real head of the executive is the:

- (A) President (B) Prime Minister
(C) Chief Justice (D) Vice-President

PYQ 2019 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q4. The President of India is elected by:

- (A) All adult citizens directly (B) The Lok Sabha alone
(C) An electoral college of elected MPs and MLAs (D) The Council of Ministers

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

Q5. The Constitution requires the President to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers under:

- (A) Article 72 (B) Article 74
(C) Article 356 (D) Article 14

PYQ 2020 · School Annual · 1m · 45s

Q6. The power of the President to grant pardons is a:

- (A) Legislative power (B) Judicial power
(C) Emergency power (D) Financial power

PYQ 2019 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q7. The Prime Minister of India is:

- (A) Directly elected by the people (B) Appointed by the President as leader of the majority in the Lok Sabha
(C) Nominated by the Supreme Court (D) Elected by the Rajya Sabha only

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q8. The principle of collective responsibility means the Council of Ministers is answerable to the:

- (A) President (B) Lok Sabha
(C) Supreme Court (D) Governor

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q9. If the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the government,

- (A) Only the concerned minister resigns (B) The entire Council of Ministers must resign
(C) The President must resign (D) Nothing happens

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 45s

Q10. Which of the following is a discretionary situation for the President?

- (A) Signing the budget routinely
(B) Appointing a PM when no party has a clear majority
(C) Reading the Republic Day speech
(D) Inaugurating a building

PYQ 2020 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

Q11. Having a President does NOT make India a presidential system because the Indian President is only the:

- (A) Head of government
(B) Head of state
(C) Head of the Lok Sabha
(D) Head of the judiciary

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 45s

Q12. The permanent executive in India refers to the:

- (A) Council of Ministers
(B) Members of Parliament
(C) Civil services / bureaucracy
(D) Judges of the Supreme Court

PYQ 2021 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q13. Recruitment to the All-India and higher Central Services is conducted by the:

- (A) Election Commission
(B) Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
(C) Parliament
(D) Prime Minister's Office

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q14. The term of office of the President of India is:

- (A) 4 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 6 years
(D) For life

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q15. In the parliamentary system, the executive remains in office as long as it enjoys the:

- (A) Approval of the President
(B) Confidence of the Lok Sabha
(C) Support of the Supreme Court
(D) Backing of the civil services

PYQ 2024 · School Annual · 1m · 45s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

The executive implements the laws made by the legislature and runs the administration.

Q2. Answer: B

India follows the parliamentary system at both the Union and State levels; the executive is drawn from and answerable to the legislature.

Q3. Answer: B

The Prime Minister and Council of Ministers form the real executive; the President is the nominal head.

Q4. Answer: C

The President is elected indirectly by an electoral college of elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.

Q5. Answer: B

Article 74 binds the President to normally act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the PM.

Q6. Answer: B

Granting pardons, reprieves and remissions (Article 72) is the President's judicial power.

Q7. Answer: B

The President appoints as PM the leader of the party or coalition commanding a majority in the Lok Sabha.

Q8. Answer: B

Under collective responsibility the whole Council of Ministers is jointly answerable to the Lok Sabha.

Q9. Answer: B

By collective responsibility, the whole Council of Ministers including the PM must resign — they sink or swim together.

Q10. Answer: B

In a hung Parliament the President uses discretion in deciding whom to appoint as Prime Minister.

Q11. Answer: B

In a presidential system the President is both head of state and head of government; India's President is only the head of state.

Q12. Answer: C

The permanent executive is the professional, politically neutral civil services that advise ministers and implement policy.

Q13. Answer: B

The independent UPSC conducts merit-based recruitment, keeping the civil services neutral.

Q14. Answer: B

The President holds office for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election.

Q15. Answer: B

A parliamentary government survives only while it commands the confidence of the lower house (Lok Sabha).