

Chapter: 5

Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences. (PS)

3

- 1 The appoints the Governor.
a. Chief Minister b. Prime Minister c. President d. Chief Justice

Ans The **President** appoints the Governor.

- 2 The right to summon the state legislature lies with the
a. Chief Minister b. Governor c. President d. Speaker

Ans The right to summon the state legislature lies with the **Governor**.

- 3 The Winter session of Maharashtra Legislature takes place at
a. Mumbai b. Nagpur c. Pune d. Aurangabad

Ans The Winter session of Maharashtra Legislature takes place at **Nagpur**.

Q.2 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.(PS)

4

- 1 Functions of the Chief Minister.

Ans i. Creation of the State Executive : After providing their majority in the House, the Chief Minister forms his / her council of Ministers.
ii. Distribution of Portfolios : After the formation of the council of Ministers the Chief Minister has to distribute portfolios among the Ministers.
iii. Co-ordination between Ministers Departments : The Minister alongwith his council of Minister are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.
iv. Leader of the State : Just as the Prime Minister leads the country the Chief Minister leads the state.

- 2 The Governor

Ans i. The President is a nominal head at the centre while the Governor is the titular / nominal head at the state level.
ii. The Governor is appointed by the President and holds the office during the pleasure of the President.
iii. The Governor also enjoys certain Legislature.
iv. For example the bills passed by the Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad are converted into laws only after receiving the assent of the Governor.
v. The Governor has the right to summon the session of the state legislature.
vi. When the legislature is not in session but the need arises to make a law, then the Governor can issue an ordinance for the same.

Q.3 Do as Directed (PS)

2

1	Houses	Tenure	No. of Members	Types of Elections	Head
i.	Vidhan Sabha	288	Speaker
ii.	Vidhan Parishad	6 years	Assembly Election

Ans	Houses	Tenure	No. of Members	Types of Election	Head
i.	Vidhan Sabha	5 years	288	The Legislative	Speaker
ii.	Vidhan Parishad	6 years	78	Assembly Election	Chairman

Q.4 Answer the following in detail (PS)

6

1 Enumerate the functions of the speaker of the Vidhan Sabha :

- Ans**
- i. The proceedings of the Vidhan Sabha are carried out under the supervision and guidance of the speaker.
 - ii. The elected members of the newly constituted Vidhan Sabha elect the speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha from amongst themselves.
 - iii. The Speaker has many responsibilities which range from the power to prepare the order of business, to carry out the proceedings of the House in a disciplined manner or to suspend members for mis-behaviour or misconduct.
 - iv. In absence of the Speaker the responsibility is taken over by the Deputy Speaker.

2 Why did the constitution adopt a federal system for India ?

- Ans**
- i. India has a large geographic expanse with a multi-culture population.
 - ii. There is diversity in language, religion, ways of life and regional characteristics.
 - iii. Therefore, the constitution has adopted a federal setup for India.

3 What are the considerations of the Chief Minister while allocating portfolios ?

- Ans**
- i. After the formation of the Council of Ministers the Chief Minister has to distribute portfolios among the Ministers.
 - ii. While distributing portfolios, he / she has to consider the political experience, administrative skills, awareness of public opinion leadership qualities etc.

