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Branch :- Computer Science & Engineering, Semester :- 3<sup>rd</sup>

Subject :- Constitution of India, Date :- 16/11/2021

## CIE-II

Q.1) Justify the role of Rajya Sabha? State its features.

Ans :-

Introduction :- The Council of State or Rajya Sabha consists of 250 members out of which 238 are elected and 12 are nominated by the President of India for their special contribution to art, literature, science and social services. The elected members are chosen by the State Assemblies.

### Features of Rajya Sabha :-

- (a) Method of Election :- The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by the people. The people of each state elect the members of their state legislative assembly who then elect the members of Rajya Sabha by a method of proportional representation.
- (b) Tenure :- The Rajya Sabha is a quasi-permanent house. One third of its members retire every two years and elections are held only for the vacant seats. The tenure of each member of the Rajya Sabha is six years.
- (c) Sessions :- There cannot be a gap of more than six months within the two sessions of the Rajya Sabha.

The President can call a special session of Rajya Sabha for getting approved an emergency declaration at a time when Lok Sabha stands dissolved.

(d) Privileges of members :- Members of Rajya Sabha has unrestricted freedom to express their views in the House. No action can be taken against them for anything said by them in the House. Also, they cannot be arrested for any civil offence during, and forty days before and after the session of Rajya Sabha.

(e) Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha :-

The Vice-President of India is an ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He is not a member of the House, however, he presides over its meetings and conducts its proceedings. During the absence of the Vice-President, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides over the meetings.

Conclusion :-

Although there are several ups and downs of Indian politics, the Rajya Sabha has remained a vanguard for the political and social values. Hence, the Rajya Sabha has a very significant role in Indian democracy.

Q.2) Write the role of Governor. Mention about the powers and functions of Governor.

2) Ans:- The governor is the constitutional head of the state whose powers are enshrined in Part VI of the constitution.

The primary function of the governor is to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law as incorporated in their oath of office under article 159 of the Indian Constitution in the administration of state affairs.

### Powers and Functions of Governor :-

- (i) Executive Power :- The governor appoints the leaders of the legislative assembly as the Chief Minister of the State and other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. He also appoints the Chairman and the Members of the State Public Service Commission. He acts as the agent of the Centre during the President's rule in the State.
- (ii) Legislative Powers :- The governor summons, fixes the time and place of the session of the Legislative Assembly. He addresses the Legislative Assembly at the commencement of the session once in a year. All bills passed by the legislature must receive the Governor's assent to become an Act. He has the power to promulgate ordinances when the Assembly is not in session.
- (iii) Financial Power :- The money bill can be introduced in the Assembly only on the recommendation of the Governor. The Contingency Fund of the State is kept at the disposal of the Governor and he can utilize it to meet any unforeseen

expenditure pending authorization of the State Legislative Assembly.

### Conclusion :-

The role of a Governor is very significant in the proper functioning of Constitutional Democracy. The Governor performs the same duties as of President, but for the state and plays a very important role in Indian Democracy.

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