

STD 10 CIVICS The Central Government (SHORT Answer)

1. How is the President of India elected ? (pg 249)

The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

The Electoral College consists of the elected members of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.

2. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level? (pg252)

The ministers are classified under three ranks

- (i) Cabinet Ministers
- (ii) Ministers of State
- (iii) Deputy Ministers.

3 .What is the qualification of judges of the Supreme court? (pg255)

He must be a citizen of India.

He should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.

He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10years

He is in the opinion of the President, a distinguished Jurist.

4. Write a short note on Money Bill. (pg253)

Rajya Sabha does not have any power to amend or reject the Money bill.

Lok Sabha can only introduce Money bill and once it is approved by the Lok Sabha, it is passed to Rajya Sabha for its approval.

If Rajya Sabha fails to pass it within 14 days then the bill gets passed without the approval of Rajya Sabha.

Lok Sabha does not need to consider the amendments proposed by the Rajya Sabha.

Lok Sabha can reject all the proposals and pass it.

5. List out any two special powers of the Attorney general of India. (Pg254,255)

To give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters which are referred to him by the President.

Attorney General of India has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of

both Houses of the Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote.

PARAGRAPHS

1. Discuss the executive and judicial powers of the president of India. (pg 249,250,)

INTRODUCTION

- The President is the nominal executive authority.
- The chief executive of the Indian union is the President.
- He is designated as the first citizen of India.

EXECUTIVE POWERS

- Article 77 requires that every executive action of the Union shall be taken in the name of the President.
- He appoints the Prime Minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers, distributing portfolios to them on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- He is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments.
- He appoints
 - Governors of States.
 - the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and high Courts,
 - the Attorney General,
 - the Comptroller and Auditor General,
 - the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners
 - the Chairman and other Members of the Union Public Service Commission
 - Ambassadors and High Commissioners to other countries.

Judicial Powers

- Article 72 confers on the President power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment, or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.

CONCLUSION

The President is the constitutional head of the Union Executive.

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2. Explain any three Jurisdiction of the Supreme court of India. (pg255, 256)

INTRODUCTION

- The “Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Constitution”.
- Our judiciary is autonomous of the Legislative and Executive wing of the Union and State Government.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF SUPREME COURT

Original Jurisdiction

- The cases which are brought directly in the first instance to the Supreme Court come under original jurisdiction. These may be
- Dispute between the Government of India and one or more States of
- Dispute between two or more states
- The writs are issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the fundamental rights.

Appellate Jurisdiction

- The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the country.
- As regard the Appellate jurisdiction, the Supreme Court hears appeals against the decisions of High Court in “civil, criminal and Constitutional” cases with a certificate from the High Court that it is fit to appeal in the Supreme Court.
- Such a case can be brought before the Supreme Court only if the High Court certifies that the case invites a substantial of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.

Advisory Jurisdiction

- The Constitution confers on the President the power to refer to the Supreme Court any question of law or fact which in his opinion is of public importance.

CONCLUSION

- The judiciary plays an important role in defensive the rights and freedom of the citizens.

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3. What are the duties and functions of Prime Minister of India (pg 251, 252.)

INTRODUCTION

- The leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha is appointed by the President as the Prime Minister.
- The other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Duties and functions of Prime Minister

- Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister:
- The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments.
- The Prime Minister decides the dates and the agenda of the meeting of the Cabinet which he presides.

- The Prime Minister informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when he does not convene a Cabinet meeting.
- The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers.
- To converse to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers connecting to the government of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.
- The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
- As the leader of the nation, the Prime Minister represents our nation at all international conferences like the commonwealth, summit of the non aligned nations and SAARC nations.

CONCLUSION

- After the elections, the President of India, on the advice of the Prime Minister, appoints the council of ministers.
