

Unit3 state government

Short answer and paragraphs

1. What is the importance of the Governor of a State?

The Governor is the Constitutional head of the state executive and has enormous powers.

He acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.

He directly rules a State when there is the imposition of the President's rule in the country.

The Governor is an integral part of the state legislature.

2. What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor ?

He should be a citizen of India.

He must have completed 35 years of age.

He should not be a member of Parliament or of any State Legislature.

If he is a member of any of Legislature, he automatically vacates his seat on assuming the office.

He should not hold any other profitable occupation .

3. what is original jurisdiction of the high court?

Only in matters of admiralty, probate, matrimonial and contempt of Court, they have original jurisdiction.

The Presidency High Courts have original jurisdiction in which the amount involved is more than `2000 and in criminal cases which are committed to them by the Presidency Magistrates.

4. What do you understand by the "Appellate Jurisdiction" of the High court?

All High Courts entertain appeals in civil and criminal cases from their subordinate Courts as well as on their own.

They have, however, no jurisdiction over tribunals established under the laws relating to the Armed Forces of the Country.

PARAGRAPHS

1. what are the powers and functions of the chief minister?

Introduction

- The Chief Minister is the real executive authority of the state

Powers and functions of the Chief Minister

Relating to the Council of Ministers

- The Chief Minister recommends the persons who can be appointed as ministers by Governor.
- He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.
- He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry.
- He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers and influences its decisions.
- He guides, directs, controls and coordinates the activities of all the ministers .

Relating to the Governor

- He advises the Governor in relation to the appointment of the following officials:
- Advocate General of the State.
- State Election Commissioner.
- Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission.
- Chairman and Members of the State Planning Commission .
- Chairman and Members of the State Finance Commission.

Relating to State Legislature

- The Chief Minister advises the Governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing the sessions of the state legislature.
- He announces the government policies on the floor of the house.
- He can introduce the bills in the Legislative Assembly.
- He can recommend for the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor anytime.

Conclusion

- In other words, the governor is the head of the State while the Chief Minister is the head of the government.

2 . Describe the legislative power of the Governor .

INTRODUCTION

- The Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers.
- The Governor is an integral part of the state legislature. But, he is not a member in the either house of the legislature.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

- He has the right to summon, prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly.
- He can address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
- He can send messages to the houses of the state legislature relating to a bill pending in the legislature.
- He can appoint any member of the Legislative Assembly to preside over its proceedings in the absence of speaker.
- He can nominate one member to the State Legislative Assembly from the Anglo- Indian Community.
- He nominates 1/6 of the members of the State Legislative council.
- Every bill passed by the state legislature will become law only after his signature .
- He can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session.

CONCLUSION

- He has to lay the annual reports of the State Finance Commission, the State Public Service Commission and the Comptroller and Auditor General relating to the accounts of the state, before the state legislature .

3. Critically examine the functions and powers of the council of ministers.

INTRODUCTION

- The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the State Legislature.

The functions and powers of the Council of Ministers

- It formulates and decides the policies of the state and implements them effectively.
- It decides the legislative programmes of the Legislative Assembly and sponsors all important bills.
- It controls the financial policy and decides the tax structure for the public welfare of the state.
- It makes the important appointments of the Heads of Departments.
- It discusses and takes efforts on the dispute with other states
- It frames the proposal for incurring expenditure out of state reserves.
- It decides all the bills whether ordinary bills or money bills to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly.
- Each minister of the Council of Ministers supervises, controls and coordinates the department concerned.
- Annual Financial Statement called as the Budget is finalised by the Council of Ministers.

CONCLUSION

- All the members of the Council of Ministers must be the members of the State Legislature.
- If a no-confidence motion is passed by the Legislative Assembly, the State Ministry shall resign.
