

, although minister's resignation or termination rarely happens in our country, for the government of the day feels weakness in such approach (the recent incidents of Suranjit Sen Gupta and Sohel Taj are live examples). The President is the constitutional (and, to a great extent, a ceremonial) head of the State. Constitutionally in our country the President appoints as Prime Minister the Member of Parliament (MP) who appears to him to command the support of the majority of members of parliament (MPs), [Art 56(3)]. The President also appoints such other ministers, state ministers and deputy ministers as may be determined by the Prime Minister on the advice of the Prime Minister, [Art. 56(1) & (2)]. Under Article 56 of the Constitution, no one can be appointed as minister, state minister or deputy minister unless he/she is qualified to be elected as an MP and at least nine-tenths of their number shall have to be appointed from among the MPs. Therefore, Article 56 plainly confirms that nine-tenths of the cabinet would have to be from the MPs and one-tenths of the cabinet may be technocrat ministers. Although the technocrat ministers are not from MPs, they have to be qualified to