

Question Bank

Unit IV – 2 Marks Q & A

1. How is the Governor Appointed in India?

- It is the President of India appoints the Governor for each state. The responsibility lies within the Central Government.
- The candidate appointed as the governor of the particular state must not have any relations with the same state.
- The President of the country consults the Chief Minister of the state before appointing the governor.
- No direct or indirect elections are held in the country for appointing the governor.

2.Explain about role of Council of Ministers.

- The State Council of Ministers (CoM) is a central body that forms part of the executive branch of the State Government. They are appointed by the Governor of State on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- They serve as the principal advisory body to the Governor. It also plays a pivotal role in decision-making, as well as in the formulation and implementation of government policies.

3.Compare the responsibilities of Cabinet Ministers and Deputy Ministers.

Cabinet Ministers	Deputy Ministers
They head important departments of the State Government such as Home, Defence, Finance, etc.	They are not given independent charge of the departments.
These ministers are the members of the Cabinet	They are, rather, attached to the Cabinet Ministers and assist them in their duties.
Attend meetings and deciding the policies of the government.	Do not attend the meetings of the Cabinet

4.Define the basic structure of State Legislature Organization.

The state legislature can be,

1. unicameral, with one house called the State Legislative Assembly or Vidhan Sabha

Or

- 2.bicameral, with two houses, the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and the State Legislative Council or Vidhan Parishad.

5. Compare Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad.

Vidhan Sabha	Vidhan Parishad
<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is also known as lower house or popular house exists in every state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is known as the Upper house of the state legislature and does not necessarily exist in every state.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">All States have Vidhan Sabha	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Currently states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Jammu & Kashmir have Vidhan Parishad.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">It shall consist of not more than five hundred, and not less than sixty members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">total membership should be a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present

Question Bank

Unit V – 2 Marks Q & A

1. What are Constitutional Bodies?

- Constitutional bodies are institutions with powers, duties, and structures that are explicitly defined in the Constitution of India. They are designed to protect democracy by ensuring fairness and transparency in the administration and the smooth functioning of the democracy.
- Some are Election Commission of India, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Finance Commission of India (FCI).

2. What is Election Commission of India?

- The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an autonomous and permanent constitutional body for organizing free and fair elections in the Union and States of India.
- The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.
- It is not concerned with the elections to panchayats and municipalities in the states.

3. Explain the primary function of Finance Commission.

- Finance Commission provide recommendations on the distribution of financial resources between the Union Government and the State Governments.

- They govern the grants-in-aid to the States by the Centre, i.e., out of the Consolidated Fund of India. Grants-in-aid – It refers to the additional transfers of financial resources to specific states or sectors

4. Define the Composition of NCSC.

- The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), a constitutional body in India ensures the welfare and empowerment of the Scheduled Castes.
- It consists of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson, and three other members and are appointed by the President.

5.What are non-constitutional bodies?

- Non-constitutional bodies are organizations that are not established by the Constitution of India, but are instead created through legislation or executive resolutions.
- There are nine non-constitutional bodies in India. They are NITI Ayog, Lokpal and Lokayuktas, Central Bureau of Investigation, State Human right commission, National Development Council, Central Vigilance Commission, National Human right commission, Central Information Commission and State Information Commission.

6. Inspect the importance of NITI Aayog.

- To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms.
- To ensure that national security is incorporated in all government strategy and policy.
- To create entrepreneurial support system through a national & international experts and practitioners.

7.What is National Human Rights Commission?

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), a statutory body in India safeguards, protects and promotes human rights across nation, regardless of race, sex, nationality, language and religion. They are guaranteed by the Constitution of India.

It was established under the provisions of the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993. The Headquarters is in New Delhi.

8. Explain briefly about CVC.

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), a statutory body in India, fight against corruption monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government.

If a public servant has committed an offense of corruption, under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, CVC can investigate that matter and give directions to the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) for superintendence.

9. Explain powers and functions of Lokpal and Lokayukta.

- The Lokpal and Lokayuktas have the power to conduct independent investigations into allegations of corruption against public functionaries.
- Lokpals have jurisdiction over the Prime Minister, Union Ministers, MPs, and Group A officers of the Central Government.
- Lokayuktas have jurisdiction over public functionaries at the state level.

10. What are the issues addressed by the NHRC

- Custodial torture and deaths
- Fake Encounters
- Child labour
- Extra-judicial killings
- SCs/STs, disabled people, and other religious minority issues

Big Questions

1. Explain functions and responsibilities of Chief Minister.
2. Elaborate the role and powers of Governor.
3. Interpret the details of High Court and its Jurisdiction.
4. Interpret Election Commission of India exhaustively.
5. Explain the powers and functions of Finance Commission.
6. List out the Functions of National Human Rights Commission.