



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Coimbatore-107



Unit III– 2 Marks Q & A

1. What are the pardoning powers of the president?

- **Commutation:** Nature of the punishment of the convict can be changed
- **Remission:** Reduces the term (duration) of the imprisonment
- **Respite:** awards lesser punishment than original punishment by looking at the special condition of a convict
- **Reprieve:** stays the execution of the awarded sentence for a temporary period

2. Define Veto Power of the President.

- When a bill is introduced in the Parliament, Parliament can pass the bill by the approval of the President. President can either reject the bill, return the bill or withhold his assent to the bill. The choice of the President over the bill is called his veto power.

3. Explain powers and functions of the Prime Minister.

- **Advises the President:** The prime minister advises the President for the appointment or resignation of the council of ministers and other significant officials such as CAG, Chairman of UPSC, Election Commissioners etc.
- **Allocate Portfolios:** The prime minister is responsible for the location and reshuffling of portfolios of the Council of Ministers. In politics, a portfolio is a minister's responsibility for a particular area of a government's activities.
- **Act as a communication channel** between the Council of Ministers and the President: He communicates information related to administrative affairs to the president.
- **Act as Chairman:** The prime minister acts as a chairman of various councils such as Niti Aayog, National Development Council, National Integration Council.

4. Write about Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers is a body consisting of the Prime Minister and other ministers appointed by the President. The Council of Ministers plays a vital role in the decision-making process of the government. They formulate policies, implement programs, and manage various ministries and departments.

Classification of Council of Ministers



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Council of Ministers includes-

- Cabinet ministers.
- Minister of State.
- Deputy ministers.

5. Inspect Cabinet Secretariat briefly.

- The Cabinet Secretariat is the highest administrative body of the Government of India. It provides secretarial assistance to the prime minister and the council of ministers.
- It was established in 1947 originally called the Prime Minister's Secretariat. The name was changed to the Cabinet Secretariat in 1950.

6. Interpret Writ Jurisdiction briefly.

If the fundamental right of any person has been violated, he/she can directly move the Supreme Court for remedy. The Supreme Court gives special orders called writs. The High Courts also issue writs. The Court orders the executives to act or not to act in a particular way through writs.

7. Inspect Supreme Court briefly.

The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial body in the country. It serves as the final authority for interpreting and upholding the Constitution of India.

- The court is composed of judges appointed by the President of India and led by the Chief Justice of India.
- It has the power to hear and decide on appeals from lower courts and to provide legal remedies for citizens.
- The Supreme Court plays a crucial role in safeguarding the rights and justice system of the Indian people.

8. Explain the term Judicial review.

Judicial review acts as a safeguard for protecting fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. It ensures that they are not violated by the government or any other authority. It serves system of checks and balances among the three branches of government.

A court with judicial review jurisdiction can reject laws and judgments that are incompatible with the higher authority; For example, an executive decision can be invalidated for being unlawful.



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9. What is Advisory Jurisdiction?

The President of India can seek opinion with any issues (that involve interpretation of the public of the Constitution) to the Supreme Court for advice. It is not mandatory for the Supreme Court to give advice on such matters and the President is also not bound to accept such advice.

- Suitable changes can be made in its action or legislation as per advice.

10. Define the term Biennial/By-election.

By-elections are held to fill vacancies created by events that occur except for the retirement of a member at the end of his term in office.

- A member chosen in a bye-election continues to serve for the duration of the term of the member who had resigned, passed away or ineligible to serve.