



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Coimbatore-107



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



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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

6. Explain the role of Chief Ministers.

- The Chief Minister is the head of the state and appointed by the Governor. He acts as link between the Governor and Council of Ministers.
- After State Election, Majority party becomes ruling party and is headed by Chief Minister.
- He is coordinator, controller and guide for all cabinet ministers.

7. What are the responsibilities of Chief Minister?

The responsibilities of Chief Minister are as follows,

- Formation of Cabinet
- Administration of State
- Allotment of PortFolios
- Appointment & Removal of Ministers
- Dealt with Financial matters of the state



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8. What are the three types of Ministers?

The Cabinet is the core group of senior ministers who hold the most important portfolios and are responsible for making key government decisions. The Council of Ministers is the broader body that includes all ministers in various capacities: Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers. The Prime Minister is at the apex of all three categories of council ministers.

9. Explain any two forms of High Court Jurisdiction.

Appellate Jurisdiction includes appeals of cases against judgements of Subordinate or Lower-level courts.

Writ Jurisdiction allows cases with violation of Fundamental Rights of Indian citizen mentioned in Constitution of India.

10. Define the Composition and Eligibility of High Court Judges.

Each High Court consists of Chief Justice and other Judges. Number of Judges is decided based on the size of the State (that may vary from state to state).

He/She must be a citizen of India and should serve as Advocate of High Court for more than 10 years.