

Vidya Bhawan Balika Vidyapeeth, LKR.

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Power & Function of Governor

1.Executive Powers:-The leader of majority party in the state legislative Assembly is appointed by the Governor as chief minister of the state. He appoints other ministers on advice of Chief Minister.

Advocate general & chairman & members of the state Public Service Commission are also appointed by him.

2.Legislative Powers:- A bill becomes an Act only after the approval of the Governor. The Governor summons the session of state legislature. He can even dissolve the state Legislative assembly. 1/6th of the members of the legislative Council are appointed by the Governor. He can also promulgate ordinances.

3.Judicial Power:- The President appoints judges of the state Highcourt in consultation with the Governor. The Governor grants pardons or reduce or suspend the sentence of any person.

4.Discretionary Power:- If Governor is satisfied that the administration of the state is not being carried in accordance with the constitutional provisions, in that case president's rule can be imposed in the state. When no party has an absolute majority in the Vidhansabha sabha, then Governor has the discretion to appoint the CM of majority party whom, he thinks can prove his majority in the Assembly.

Power & Function of CM

The CM assigns/allocates the portfolios to the ministers. He can ask any minister to resign at any time. He presides over the meetings of cabinet. He acts as a link between the Governor & the Council of Ministers. All the decisions of the council of Ministers are communicated to the Governor by the chief Minister.

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