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News: Tamilisai defends decision to go slow on pending Bills

- Governor **Tamilisai Soundararajan** has defended her decision to go slow on **eight Bills passed by the Telangana Assembly in September**, saying she had wide ranging powers and that she would work within the Constitutional framework.

Legislative Powers of Governor

- Governor **summons the sessions of both houses** of the state legislature and **prorogues** them.
- The governor can even **dissolve the State Legislative Assembly**.
- These **powers are formal** and the governor's use of these powers must comply **with the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister**.
- He **addresses the first session of the state legislature after the general elections** in the state.

Appointments to the legislature

- He **appoints 1/6th members of the State Legislative Council** in states wherever **there is a bicameral legislature**.

- He **nominates one member in the state legislative assembly from the Anglo-Indian Community** if in view; the community is not well represented. This provision **has been taken away by 104th Constitutional Amendment 2022**.
- Governor is empowered under Article 192 to **disqualify a member of the State legislature when the election commission recommends that the legislator is no longer complying with provisions of Article 191**.

Passing of Bills

- All the bills **passed by the state legislatures are sent to the Governor for assent**.

Once a bill is sent to Governor for assent, he can:

- Give **assent** to the bill.
- **Withhold** the assent.
- **Return the bill to the legislature for reconsideration** if it is not a money bill.
- If the **bill is re-passed by the legislature with or without amendment, the governor has to give assent to the bill. He can reserve the bill for the consideration of President**.
- **Reserve the bill for consideration** of the President.

Bill when sent to the President

This is done under the circumstances when a bill:

- Violates the constitution or against directive principles of state policy (DPSP)
- Conflict with union powers
- Against the larger interest of the country and people
- May endanger the position of the high court in the state.

Ordinance making power

- When the state legislature is not in session and the governor considers it necessary to have a law, then the governor can promulgate ordinances.
- These ordinances are submitted to the state legislature at its next session.
- They remain valid for no more than six weeks from the date the state legislature is reconvened unless approved by it earlier.

Others

- As per Articles 165 and 177, Governor can ask the Advocate General to attend the proceedings of both houses of the state legislature and report to them any unlawful functioning if any.