



**SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
(AUTONOMOUS), COIMBATORE - 35



**COURSE NAME : 19HST103 & INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

**I YEAR/ II SEMESTER**

“

**UNIT –III Structure and Functions of State Government**

**Topic: Cabinet**

Ms. D. Kanimozhi  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Computer Science and  
Engineering



## Important Decisions Made by Cabinet Ministers

### Indira Gandhi

Nationalization of Banks (1969)

Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, nationalized 14 major banks in 1969. This decision was aimed at increasing credit availability to farmers and small-scale industries, and reducing the influence of private banks on the Indian economy. The move was widely criticized at the time, but is now seen as a key factor in the growth of the Indian economy.

### P Chidambaram

Goods and Services Tax (GST) (2017)

P Chidambaram, the then Finance Minister of India, introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017. The GST replaced a complex system of indirect taxes and aimed to simplify tax collection and boost economic growth. The implementation of the GST faced several challenges, but is now seen as a major reform in India's tax system.



## SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY (AUTONOMOUS), COIMBATORE - 35



### **Cabinet**

- Cabinet Committees are not mentioned in the Constitution but are still constituted by governments. Recently, the government reconstituted some Cabinet Committees, and hence it is relevant for the IAS Mains.

### **Cabinet Committees**

- Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional in emergence, which means, they are not mentioned in the Indian Constitution. But, the Rules of Business provide for their formation.
- They are established by the PM as per the exigencies of the time and needs of the situation.
- They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former is permanent, while the latter is temporary.
- The ad hoc committees are formed at times to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their job is done.



## **Role of Cabinet Committees**

- They are an organizational device to lessen the enormous workload of the Cabinet. They facilitate an in-depth examination of policy issues and effective coordination. They are based on the principles of division of labor and effective delegation.
- They not only resolve issues and frame proposals for the Cabinet's consideration, but they also take decisions. The Cabinet can, of course, review their decisions.

### **Difference between Cabinet Committees and Council of Ministers**

- The Council of Ministers is a wider body comprising of 60 to 70 ministers including all 3 categories of ministers, namely, cabinet ministers, ministers of state, and deputy ministers.
- COMs are vested with all powers but only in theory. It implements the decisions taken by the cabinet while Cabinet Committees help the cabinet in decision making.