

# UNIT - III EXECUTIVE!

## 1. THE PRESIDENT - ELECTION, POWER:

\* Article 52 to 78 in part IV of the Constitution deals with the union executive.

\* The union executive consist of the president, the vice-president, the prime minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India.

## THE PRESIDENT:

\* The president is the head of the Indian States.

\* He is the first citizen of India and acts as the symbol of unity, integrity, Solidarity of the nation.

## ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:

\* The president is elected not directly by the people but by members of electoral college consisting of.

1. The elected members of both the houses of parliament.
2. The elected member of the legislative assemblies of the state.
3. The elected members of the legislative members of union territory.

## Qualification for president:

A person to eligible for election as president should fulfill the following qualification:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 yrs of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.
4. He should be not hold any office of profit under the union government or state government.

## Powers and functions of the president:

The powers enjoyed and functions performed by the president can be studied under the following heads:

1. Executive power
2. Legislative power
3. Financial power
4. Judicial power
5. Diplomatic power
6. Military power
7. Emergency power.

## CABINET:

It is the highest decision making body. It comprises of 15 to 20 members but very powerful. It is the chief co-ordinating body of central government. It is advisory body of the president. It deals with major legislative and financial matters.

## PRIME MINISTER:

\* The prime minister of India is the head of the executive branch of the govt. of India

\* As a parliamentary system of government provided by the constitution, the prime minister is the real executive authority, the prime minister is the head of the government.

## Powers & functions of prime minister:

\* He is the chairman of planning commission, National Development Council, National Integration Council, Inter-state Council and National water resource Council.

\* He plays significant role in Shaping the foreign policy of the country.

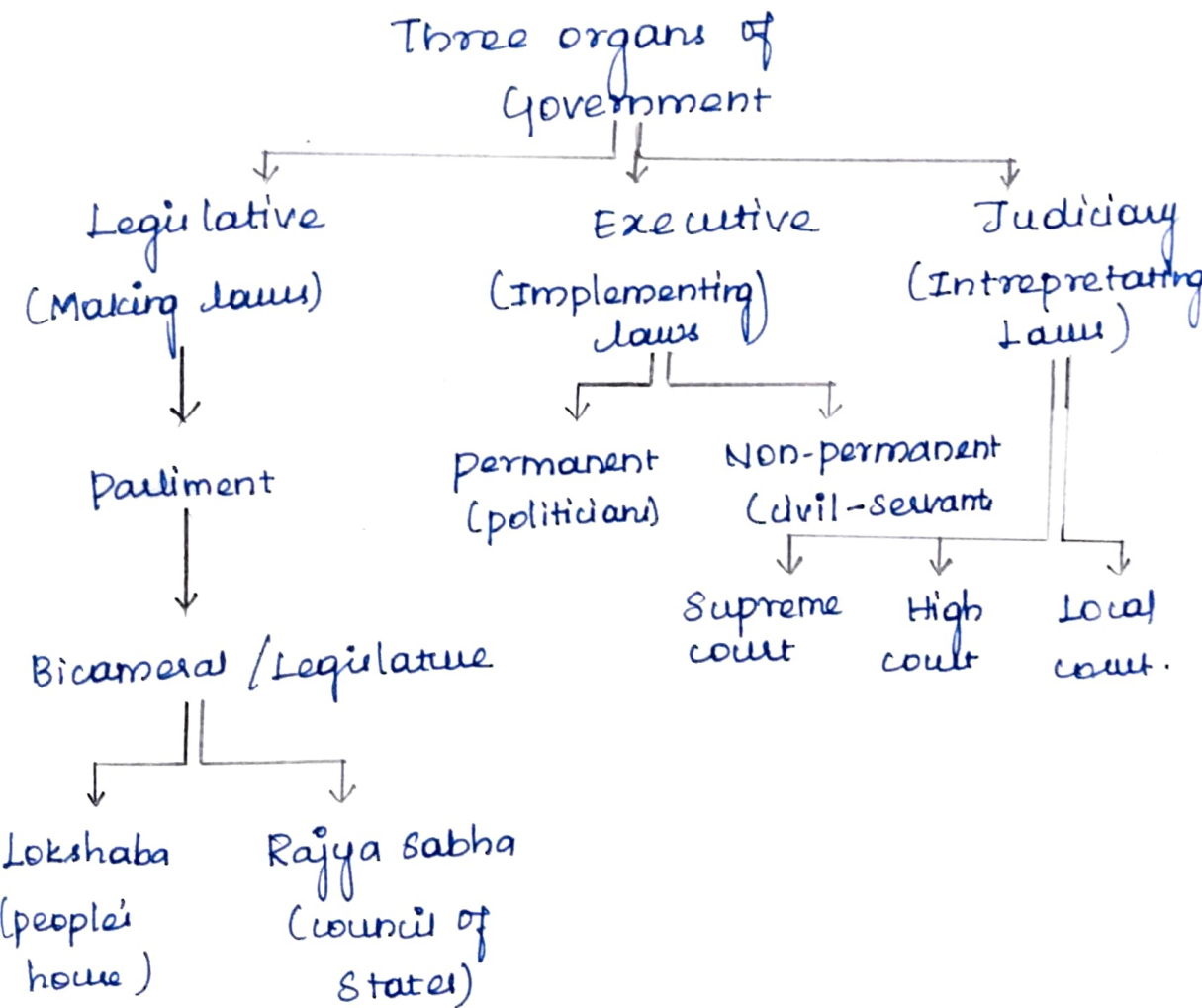
\* He is the chief spokesman of the union government.

\* He is the crisis manager-in-chief at the political level during emergencies.

\* He is the leader of party in power.

\* He is the political head of the services.

## LEGISLATURE





## PARLIMENT:

According to constitution of India, the union legislative body is called parliament. The parliament of India includes the president and the two-houses. Lok sabha and Rajya sabha. This kind of system with two houses is called Bicameral legislature.

## RAJYA SABHA:

\* It is the upper house of the parliament. It consist of 245 members out of which 12 members are nominated by the president of India. The Rajya Sabha is the permanent body.

\* Each members of Rajya Sabha serves for six years. But one-third of its members will dissolve at every 2 years. The vice president of India is the ex-office chairman of the Rajya sabha. This house is deprived of finance power.

## LOK SABHA:

It is the lower house of the parliament. The members are directly elected by the people. The present Lok Sabha consist of 545 members. 228 (state) 20 (union territory) and 2 (Anglo Indians). The minimum age qualification is 25 yrs. The house can be dissolved in the proclamation of emergency. The speaker and the deputy speaker presides the Lok Sabha.

## UNIT: IV - THE JUDICIARY!

### I. SUPREME COURT - JUDGES - QUALIFICATION -

#### IMPEACHMENT:

#### Judiciary:

In India there is single judicial system. It is organised in pyramidal form. There are three stages:

- ↳ Supreme court
- ↳ High court
- ↳ Local court.