

NON MAJOR ELECTIVE PAPER I

INDIAN POLITICS FOR CIVIL SERVICES EXAM

Paper Name: Indian Politics For Civil Services Exam

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UNIT 2

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF INDIAN PRESIDENT

President and Vice President election, the process of election, their qualifications, roles and functions of the President and Vice-President, Election and removal, Powers enjoyed and functions performed by the President can be studied under the following heads,

1. Executive powers
2. Legislative powers
3. Financial powers

4. Judicial powers

5. Diplomatic powers

6. Military powers

7. Emergency powers
Emergency Powers National emergency (Article 352) Presidential rule (Article 356) Financial emergency (Article 360)

Powers and Functions of Prime Minister and his council
Constitutional Powers Powers and Functions Relation to council ministers
In relation to the President In relation to the Parliament Legislative and Executive Powers

Supreme Court

Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial body of India and the highest court of India under the constitution . it is the most senior constitutional court , had has the power of judicial review. The chief justice of India is the head and the chief judge of the supreme court and the court consists of a maximum of 34 judges and its has extensive powers in the form of original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions ii is regarded as the most powerful public institution in india.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

Judicial review is a process under which executive or legislative actions are subject to review by the judiciary. A court

with authority for judicial review may invalidate laws, acts and governmental actions that are incompatible with a higher authority: an executive decision may be invalidated for being

unlawful or a statute may be invalidated for violating the terms of a constitution. Judicial review is one of the checks and balances in the separation of powers: the power of the judiciary to supervise the legislative and executive branches when the latter exceed their authority. The doctrine varies between jurisdictions, so the procedure and scope of judicial review may differ between and within countries

HIGH COURT

The high courts of India are the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction in each state and union territory. However, a high court exercises its original civil and criminal jurisdiction only if the subordinate courts are not authorized by law to try such matters for lack of pecuniary, territorial jurisdiction. High courts may also enjoy original jurisdiction in certain matters, if so designated specifically in a state or federal law. Basically, the work of most high courts primarily consists of appeals from lower courts and writ petitions in terms of Articles 226 and 227 of the constitution. Writ jurisdiction is also an original jurisdiction of a high court.