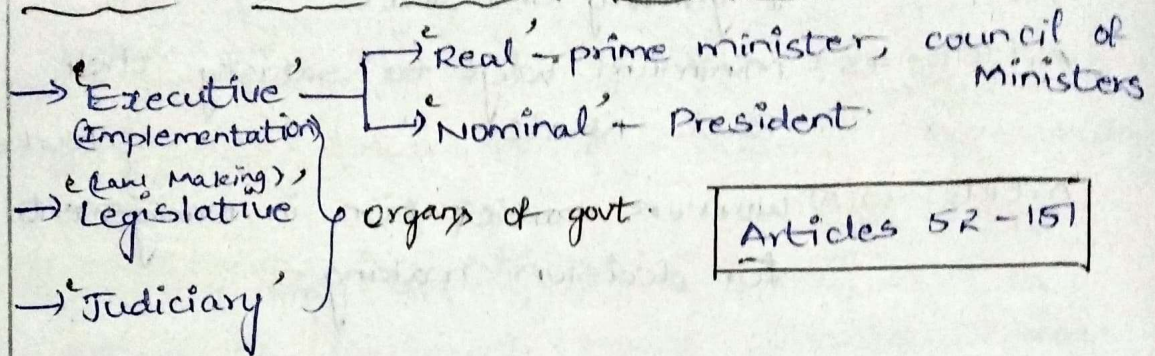


## UNIT - II

### UNION GOVERNMENT

#### \* Part - V : Union Govt & its Administration.



#### \* Executive Body :-

- 'The President' - Article 52
- 'The vice President' - Article 63
- 'The Prime Minister' - Article 75
- 'Union council of Ministers' - Article 74
- 'Attorney General' of India
- 'Comptroller & Auditor General' of India

#### 1] The President :- [Article 52]

- 'Article 52' - There shall be a president of India.
- 'First citizen' of India.
- 'Supreme commander' for Defence
- He is 'Head of the state'

#### Qualification :-

- 'citizen of India'
- Age '35 years' completed
- Not hold any office of profits.



→ First president - Dr. Rajendra prasad

First woman president - Prathiba Patel

Oath of Affirmation :- <sup>Chief Justice</sup> Vice president of India.

Election procedure for president :-

→ elected by Electoral college.   
 { L.S members of parliament  
Leg Assembly members (MLA's)  
Elected members of Leg Assembly  
U.T - Delhi & Puducherry

Term of office :- Tenure [6 years]

Impeachment :- Misconduct → violation of I.C.

Powers :-

→ Executive powers :- Nominal

→ Legislative powers :-

→ Introducing a bill

→ Approval of that bill

→ summon → He can call for a session

→ prorogues → postpone a session.

→ Dissolve → Dissolving L.S [Removing members].

→ Financial powers :-

→ No money bill can be approved without prior intimation to the president.

→ Contingency funds

Ex- Emergency medicine funds - Covid.

→ Military powers :-

→ Recruitment of persons

→ starting & stopping of wars

→ Appointment powers :-

→ He can appoint Vice president, P.M, Union Council Attorney General, comptroller & Auditor General & High court Judges & UPSC commissioners.

→ Pardon powers :- Giving ~~punishment~~ punishment relaxation.

sessions

① Budget (Feb to May)

② Monsoon (June to Sep)

③ Winter (Nov to Dec)

Acts as a head of these sessions.



## 2] The vice president of India [Article-63].

→ He is 'second citizen' of India.

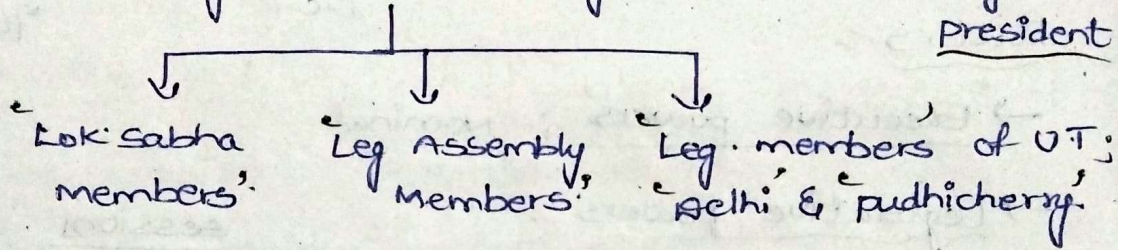
Qualification :- ① should be 'Indian'

② Age - '35 years'

③ should not hold any 'office of profit'

Election procedure :-

→ Elected by Electoral college & appointed by the President



Oath of Affirmation :- 'President of India'

Term of office :- '5 years'

Impeachment :- Misconduct [parliament assent].

Powers :-

→ 'chairman' of 'Rajya Sabha'

→ He is 'substituent' of President i.e.,  
In the absence of president, vice president takes lead.

→ 'council of ministers' functions are monitored by vice president.

→ All the 'data' should be reported to the president by the 'vice president'.



3] The Prime Minister:- [Article-75].

→ He is known as <sup>3</sup> Head of the government.<sup>2</sup>

→ He may or may not be M.P.  
Electing Parliament

## Election Procedure

→ The leader of a Leading / Majority party in a parliament (Lok Sabha) - 'P.M.'

→ No Majority - The 'president' of India

↑  
same for  
C.M also →

↓  
appoints any person as P.M  
↓  
'6 months' - prove this majority  
at any constituency.

Qualifications :-

- ① should be an 'Indian'.
- ② May or maynot be a m.p of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.
- ③ If Not - 6 months - to prove majority.
- ④ Age → Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha  
         ↓                 ↓  
        25 years      30 years
- ⑤ should not hold any office of profit.

Term of office : '5 years'.

## Powers :-

→ Powers in relation with 'president' of India.

① council of ministers

P.M → make the list of ministers.

President approved by President of India.

P.M  $\rightarrow$  decides department for each minister

President → approval by signature.

P.M → To charge department which assigned to the ministers.



P.M. → can ask any minister to give the resignations

(ii) In the case of parliament.

→ With the advices of P.M., 'president' can 'prorogue a session', 'summon a session' and 'Resolve a session'.

Appointment powers:

- 'council of ministers'
- 'Attorney General of India'
- 'Solicitor General of India'
- 'Controller & Auditor General of India'
- 'U.P.S.C commissioners', 'chairmans', 'members'
- 'Election commissioners'

In accordance of advice of 'P.M.' only, 'president' appoints the above members.

Other powers & duties of P.M. :-

- 'Head of Lok Sabha'
- 'Head of cabinet'
- 'Policy maker' - Parliament [Foreign & domestic]
- He can make any 'emergency decisions' regarding 'foreign policies'
- He will decide about the 'Budget allocation' for each ministry.
- He acts as a Ex-officio chairman for NITI Aayog
- He acts as a 'chairman of U.P.S.C' & 'National committees'



#### 4) Council of Ministers :- [Article - 74]

→ Three categories :-

(i) cabinet Ministers.

:- Holds main stream.  
e.g. Health, Agriculture etc.

(ii) Deputy Ministers.

:- Assist cabinet Ministers.

(iii) Ministers of state.

:- Equal powers as cabinet  
[Independent charge holding] Ministers.