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Ch:WORKING INSTITUTION (NOTES)

Read the following passage throughly and try to understand.

Powers of the Prime Minister

As head of the government, the Prime Minister has wide-ranging powers, which are mentioned below:

1. The Prime Minister chairs Cabinet meetings. He is the head of the government.
2. He coordinates the work of different Departments.
3. His decisions are final in case disagreements arise between Departments.
4. He exercises general supervision of different ministries.
5. All ministers work under his leadership.
6. The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the ministers.
7. He has the power to dismiss ministers.
8. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.

The President

The President is the head of the State. The President supervises the overall functioning of all the political institutions in India, so that they operate in harmony to achieve the objectives of the State.

Election of President

The President is not elected directly by the people. A candidate standing for the President's post has to get a majority of votes from Members of Parliament (MPs) and the Members of the Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) to win the election.

Powers of President

1. All governmental activities take place in the name of the President.
2. All laws and major policy decisions of the government are issued in the name of the President.
3. All major appointments are made in the name of the President, which include the appointment of the Chief Justice of India, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of the states, the Governors

of the states, the Election Commissioners, Ambassadors to other countries, etc.

4. All international treaties and agreements are made in the name of the President.
5. The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India.

The President exercises all these powers only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The President can only appoint the Prime Minister by his/her own will.

The Judiciary

All the courts at different levels in a country put together are called the **judiciary**. The Indian judiciary consists of:

- A Supreme Court for the entire nation
- High Courts in the states
- District Courts
- The courts at the local level

India has an integrated judiciary which means the Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country. Its decisions are binding on all other courts of the country. It can take up any dispute

- Between citizens of the country
- Between citizens and government
- Between two or more state governments
- Between governments at the union and state level

Independence of the judiciary means that it is not under the control of the legislature or the executive. The judges do not act on the direction of the government or according to the wishes of the party in power.

The judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Once a person is appointed as judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court it is nearly impossible to remove him or her from that position. A judge can be removed only by an impeachment motion passed separately by two-thirds members of the two Houses of the Parliament.



Powers of Judiciary

The judiciary in India is one of the most powerful in the world.

- The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution of the country.
- They can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country when it is challenged before them. This is known as the **judicial review**.
- The Supreme Court of India has also ruled that the core or basic principles of the Constitution cannot be changed by the Parliament.

The powers and the independence of the Indian judiciary allow it to act as the guardian of the Fundamental Rights. Anyone can approach the courts if public interest is hurt by the actions of the government. This is called **public interest litigation**.

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