

B.A-I PAPER-B

P.G DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
PGGCG-11, CHANDIGARH

PRESIDENT-POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

# EXECUTIVE POWERS

## Administrative powers:

All executive actions/decisions of the Union are expressed in his name.

Right to be informed of the affairs of the Union.

## Power of appointment:

Prime Minister, Ministers, Judges of Supreme and High Court, CAGI, Attorney General, State Governors, UPSC, Election Commission, Finance Commission

## Power of Removal:

Ministers, Attorney General, State Governors, UPSC, SPSC, Judges, Election Commission

### Administration of Union Territories:

Administers the UTs through Governors/Chief Commissioners/any other authority appointed by him

### Administration of Tribal Areas:

Administers tribal areas of a state/UT through the State Governor.

### Diplomatic Powers:

Accredits India's ambassadors/envoys to foreign countries.

Receives the foreign ambassadors in India.

All international treaties/agreements are negotiated in his name.

## Military Powers:

Supreme Commander of Indian Defence Forces.

Appoints Chiefs of Army, Navy, Air Force.

Head of the National Defence Committee.

Grants all military honours/titles for acts of bravery.

## Powers in regard to State Governments:

Issue directions to any Governor for proper observance of Union laws and protection of Union property.

Can ask the Governor for any information regarding state administration.

Powers in regard to SCs:

Appoints Commissions to report on the administration of scheduled areas and welfare of SCs, STs, BCs.

Draw up and notify the lists of SCs and STs.

Power to be informed:

Obligatory on the part of the Cabinet/P.M to keep him informed of all the decisions of the Cabinet.

# LEGISLATIVE POWERS

## Convene and prorogue session of Parliament:

Empowered to convene and prorogue the session of Parliament such that the gap between the two consecutive sessions is not more than six months.

Can convene a joint session of both houses of Parliament.

## Inaugurate the Parliament:

Inaugurate first session of the parliament after each general election and at the beginning of the first session each year.

Addresses both the houses on this occasion.

## Address and send messages to the Parliament:

Right to send messages to either house of Parliament from time to time.

Power to nominate members in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha:

Nominates two members of Anglo-India community in Lok Sabha.

Nominates twelve members in Rajya Sabha from the fields of Arts, Science, Literature, Social Work.

Power to dissolve the Lok Sabha:

Can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its term on the recommendation of the Cabinet.

Prior permission to introduce certain bills:

Money Bill, Bills concerning the formation of new states or changing the boundaries/names of the state, Bill imposing restrictions on the freedom of trade, Bill involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, Bill concerning taxation in which states are involved,.

### Assent over Bills:

No Bill can become an Act/Law without the signature of the President.

Suspensive Veto

Pocket Veto

Absolute Veto (only in case of State Bills).

### To issue Ordinances:

Can issue ordinance when the Parliament is not in session.

Ordinance can be in existence for six months.

Parliament has to approve it within six weeks of its session.



### Power over certain Bills passed by State Legislatures:

Bills concerning subjects in the Concurrent List, Bills dealing with acquisition of private property, Bills being derogatory to the power of High Court or seeking imposition of tax on the commodity declared essential by the Parliament.

### Power to lay reports before Parliament:

CAGI, Finance Commission, Commissions on SCs, STs, BCs.

### Power to appoint acting Chairman of Rajya Sabha/Speaker of Lok Sabha:

When the office falls vacant when the Vice-President has to officiate as the President of India or when the office of the Deputy Chairman is also vacant and none of the six members of the panel formed by the presiding officer is available.

Appoints Pro-tem Speaker of Lok Sabha.

# **FINANCIAL POWERS**

---No Money Bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha without the prior consent of President.

---He causes to be laid before the Parliament the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) every year.

---Controls the Contingency Fund of India.

---Appoints Chairman and members of Finance Commission.

---Allocates grants to West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa in lieu of their share in export duty on jute and jute products.

---Gets the report of the CAG laid before the Parliament.

# JUDICIAL POWERS

---Power to grant pardon, reprieve, respite, suspension, commutation or remission in respect of:

(a) Criminals facing death sentence

(b) Offences against law made under the Union and Concurrent List

(c) All cases of punishment by Court Martial

---Appoints judges of Supreme and High Courts.

---Can seek Supreme Court's advice on any legal matter or Bill of public importance.

---Can not be tried in any court of law and can not be arrested.

---Civil suit can be filed against him only after giving a two months' notice.