

# Prime Minister & Parliament



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# Council of Ministers

## Article - 74

- The Union Council of Ministers exercises executive authority in the Republic of India.
- It consists of senior ministers, called 'cabinet ministers', junior ministers, called 'ministers of state' and, rarely, deputy ministers.
- It is led by the Prime Minister. A smaller executive body called the Union Cabinet is the supreme decision-making body in India.
- There shall be a **Council of Minister** with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President.

# Prime Minister

## Article - 75

- Only the prime minister and ministers of the rank of cabinet minister are members of “Union Cabinet” in accordance with Article 75.
- The **Prime Minister** shall be **appointed** by **President** and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- Article 75(3), the Council of Ministers is responsible collectively to the lower house of the Indian parliament, called the Lok Sabha (House of **the People**).



# Council of Ministers

- When a bill introduced by a minister in the Lok Sabha is not approved by it, the entire council of ministers is responsible and not the minister.
- The council of ministers upon losing confidence of Lok Sabha shall resign to facilitate new government formation.
- A minister shall not take any decision without being considered by the council of ministers per Article 78(c).



# Council of Ministers

- There are five categories of the council of ministers as given below, in descending order of rank:
- Prime Minister
- Deputy prime minister (if any); presides as prime minister in his absence or as the senior most cabinet minister.
- Cabinet minister: member of cabinet; leads a ministry.
- Minister of state (independent charge): junior minister not reporting to a cabinet minister.
- Minister of state (MoS): deputy minister reporting to a cabinet minister, usually tasked with a specific responsibility in that ministry.



# Parliament

- According to **Article 79** there shall be a Parliament in India.
- Indian Parliament consist of –
  1. President
  2. Rajya Sabha
  3. Lok Sabha
- The **Sansad Bhavan** (Parliament House) is located in New Delhi. It was designed by **Edwin Lutyens** and **Herbert Baker**.



# Session of Parliament

- The period during which the House meets to conduct its business is called a **session**.
- The Constitution empowers the President to summon each House at such intervals that there **should not be more than a six-month gap** between the two sessions.
- Parliament conducts three sessions each year:
  - **Budget session:** February to May
  - **Monsoon session:** July to September
  - **Winter session:** November to December



# Lawmaking procedures

- Legislative proposals are brought before either house of the Parliament in the form of a bill.
- A bill is the draft of a legislative proposal, which, when passed by both houses of Parliament and assented to by the President, becomes an **Act of Parliament**.
- Money bills must originate in the **Lok Sabha**.
- The Council of States can **only** make recommendations over the bills to the House, within a period of **fourteen days**.







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# Rajya Sabha

## Article - 80

- Rajya Sabha is **Upper House** of Indian Parliament.
- One third of the members retire every second year, and are replaced by newly elected members.
- The upper limit of Rajya Sabha is **250 members**, out of which **12** are **nominated** by the President from following field – **Art, Literature, Science, Social Service**.



# Rajya Sabha

- **U.P** has the highest number of seats in Rajya Sabha – **31**.
- It is a **permanent body**.
- To become a member of Rajya Sabha he or she must be of 30 years.
- The **Vice – President** is an “**ex – officio chairman**” of Rajya Sabha.



# Lok Sabha

- It is the **Lower House** of the Parliament.
- It is a non permanent body.
- It's term is **5 years**, it can be dissolved by the President before 5 years.
- The chairman of Lok Sabha is called Speaker.
- Speaker is elected by the member of Lok Sabha.



# Lok Sabha

- The upper limit of Lok Sabha is **552 members**.
- 543 members are directly elected by citizens of India on the basis of universal adult franchise and 2 members are appointed by the President of India from the Anglo-Indian Community.
- **U.P** has the upper limit in Lok Sabha is **80 members**.
- The members of Lok Sabha he or she must be of **25 years**.



# Lok Sabha

- The speaker is a member of Lok Sabha.
- Normally, he does not vote because his vote is decisive.
- To remove speaker, the resolution is introduced in Lok Sabha.
- He submits his **resignation letter** to **Deputy Speaker**.

