

## **B.A.LL.B. VI SEMESTER**

### **SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA-II**

**CODE: BL-6003**

#### **TOPIC: POWER OF PRESIDENT**

##### **President of India**

The president of India is the Ceremonial head of state of India And Commander-in-chief of the INDIAN ARMED FORCES

##### **Powers Of President**

The President of India ,the citizen of India has the following Powers .

##### **1.Executive Powers**

As Per the article 53 of the constitution of India the President have the following Powers:

- A) A Rights to be informed of all of the nation's affairs.
- B) Powers to appoint and remove high constitutional authorities including the PM & the council of ministers.

##### **2.Legislative Powers**

- A) The president is always the first to address the parliament during the budget session
- B) Money bills introduced in lok sabha require the President's consent

##### **3.Military Powers**

- A) An officer's appointments are made by him/her including that of the chiefs.
- B) The country declares war in the name of the president
- C) The country also concludes peace in the name of the president's

##### **4. Judicial Powers**

- A) He rectifies judicial errors
- B) Has the power to grant pardons and reprieves from punishment
- C) The president can also seek the opinion of the Supreme court on the legal & constitutional matters and an matters of National & People's interest.

##### **5 .Financial Roles**

- A) The contingency fund of India is at the disposal of the president of India
- B) He causes the presentation of audit reports before parliament

**6. Emergency Powers** :- The constitution of India envisages three kinds of emergency Powers on the

president

- A) During any national emergency which puts the country security at Peril, either from external aggression or armed rebellion within the president rule is then established in the state
- B) The President can declare a state emergency based on political emergency due to constitutional allow & order breakdown The governor's rule is then established in the state.
- C) The President has the power to intervene when the financial stability of the country or any state is seriously affected, The President has the power to direct to state government to observe prudence in public expenditure

**SOME INTERESTING FACTS :-**

- The President can only recommend to the council of minister in matters such as invoking the article 356 if the bill is sent back the President has to accept it.
- The financial emergency powers of the president have never been put to test ever in the last six decades  
"The first national emergency was declared in 1962" By President SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN

For further queries you may reach us via..  
E-mail –vikasrathimrt@gmail.com  
Mob - 9058459666  
DR. VIKAS Kumar  
Assistant professor of Law  
ILS, CCSU Campus, Meerut