



### *Power and Function of Prime Minister*

Prime Minister of India serves the country by following various functions. He performs his functions taking responsibilities as:

- **The leader of Country:** The Prime Minister of India is the Head of the Government of India.
- **Portfolio allocation:** The Prime Minister has the authority to assign portfolios to the Ministers.
- **Chairman of the Cabinet:** The Prime Minister is the chairman of the cabinet and presides the meetings of the Cabinet. He can impose his decision if there is a crucial opinion difference among the members.
- **Official Representative of the country:** Prime minister represents the country for high-level international meetings
- **The link between the President and the Cabinet:** The Prime Minister acts as the link between President and cabinet. He communicates all decisions of the Cabinet to the President which is related to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.
- **Head:** The Prime Minister is the head of Nuclear Command Authority, NITI Aayog, Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space and Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
- **Chief Advisor:** He acts as the chief advisor to the President

Like Prime Minister is the head of Union Parliament, the Chief Minister is the head of state parliament. Read more about the [Chief Minister & Council of Ministers](#) in the linked article

Who is eligible to be a Prime Minister?

To become an Indian prime minister one has to be

- A citizen of India.
- A member of either Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha
- He should have completed his 30 years if he is a member of the Rajya Sabha or can be 25 years of age if he is a member of the Lok Sabha

Position of the Prime Minister



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Right from the days of the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister is treated at a much higher pedestal. His preeminence rests on his commanding position in the Cabinet, coupled with fact that he is the leader of the majority party.

All these positions of power when combined in one person make him rank much above an ordinary Minister. The death or resignation of the Prime Minister automatically brings about the dissolution of the Council of Ministers. It generates a vacuum. The demise, resignation or dismissal of a Minister creates only a vacancy which the Prime Minister may or may not like to fill. The Government cannot function without a Prime Minister but the absence of a Minister can be easily compensated.

Relationship between the Prime Minister and the President of India

There are a few articles in the Indian Constitution that deal with the relationship both Prime Minister and the President share with each other. The articles are:

- Article 74
- Article 75
- Article 78

Articles	Relationship between Prime Minister and the President
74	Mentions how the Prime Minister and President are both connected with the council of ministers. The Council with PM as head advise President on various issues.
75	Mentions three things: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• President appoints PM and other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the PM.</li><li>• Ministers hold their office during the pleasure of the President.</li><li>• Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.</li></ul>
78	PM communicates all decisions made by the council of members to the President. President can also refer issues for the consideration of the council of members.

To read more on the [important articles of the Indian Constitution](#), aspirants may check the linked article.



### *Cabinet Committees*

The Cabinet currently conducts its business through committees. An unwieldy Council of Ministers could not deal with the detailed company. As a result, committees were created to expedite the completion of work. The Committees of Great Importance are the Appointments Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Joint Planning Committee, the Defence Committee, the Economic Affairs Committee, and the Legislative Committee.

They are made up of Cabinet members who are highly significant. As a result, the Cabinet has been relegated to the role of a ratifying body. “The Cabinet has become a mere recording and registration office of the decisions already arrived at by committees,” Dr. Ambedkar said. They do their business behind an iron curtain.”

### *The Cabinet as a Coordinator*

There are many executive powers exercised by the Cabinet, and one of them is the coordination between the people and the Prime Minister. The Cabinet’s primary job is to coordinate and steer the work of the various Ministries and Departments of Government. The Cabinet’s emergence and the heightened challenge of coordination in the framework of the Welfare State and the implementation of the Five Year Plan. The Cabinet Secretariat’s job has been significantly expanded due to plans.

### *The Power of Making Appointments*

The President appoints a considerable number of people. The majority of these appointments are appointed at the suggestion of the Cabinet. Thus, key officials such as ambassadors and high commissioners, governors of states, Supreme Court and High Court judges, and members of the Union Public Service Commission are chosen by the Cabinet and appointed by the President on the Cabinet’s recommendation.

### *Legislative Authority*

- Bill Introduction:

In legislation, the Cabinet and administrative departments take the lead in formulating, defending, and presenting bills. The Cabinet steers over 95 percent of the measures introduced in the House. It also guides the bill through the different legislative procedures, from introduction to ultimate passage.

- Information Obtained from:



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The ministries communicate with the public through their spokespeople. They do so by responding to queries posed to them by Lok Sabha members and the secretaries of the relevant departments.

- Amendment to the Constitution:

The Cabinet is responsible for developing and implementing the Amendment to the Constitution.

- Summoning the Houses of Parliament:

Despite the President calling the Houses, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs takes the lead in summoning them.

- President's Special Address:

The Cabinet prepares the President's Special Address to Parliament. Following each General Election and the start of the first session of Parliament, these legislative programmes are submitted before the first session of the Lok Sabha.

### *Financial Powers*

- Budget:

It is the job of the Finance Minister to create the annual budget, which includes forecasts of income and spending for the upcoming fiscal year. Even though Parliament approves the budget, no amendments may be made against the views of the Cabinet. The Cabinet has control over national finance.

- Government Finances:

The Cabinet must oversee the government's expenditure, submit the need for grants, and collect sufficient revenue in different ways, including taxation.

- Introduction of money bills:

Only the Lok Sabha can pass a money bill.



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*Administrative Power*

There are many Administrative executive powers exercised by the Cabinet are following:

- Policy-Making:

The Cabinet is regarded as the government's policy-making organ. It develops the governme