

## HomeWork

### Executive Powers of the President:-

⇒ The president invites the leader of the majority party to form the government and also appoints the Council of Ministers on the advice of the prime minister.

⇒ He or she appoints the governors of the states, the attorney-general, the auditor-general, the chief election commissioner, ambassadors of India to other countries, judges and chief justices of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

⇒ The president is the supreme commander of the armed forces and appoints the three chiefs of the army, air force and navy.

⇒ The president, as head of state, can declare war or sue for peace and conclude treaties with other countries.

⇒ But all these powers are exercised at the discretion of the prime minister and Council of Ministers.

### Legislative Powers of the President:-

⇒ The president summons and prorogues all the sessions of the Parliament and addresses the first session of the Parliament every year.

⇒ No bill can become a law without the president's approval and signature.

⇒ The president promulgates ordinances when the Parliament is not in session.

⇒ When there is a dead lock in the Parliament over a particular bill, the president calls for a joint session.

⇒ The president can dissolve the Parliament on the advice of the Council of Ministers.