



Ratna Sagar

RATNA SAGAR

PRIMUS

BYWORD

E-LIVE

Education, Our Mission



Based on the latest syllabus prescribed by the
Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations

ICSE
**History
& Civics**

10

Sudeshna Sengupta



Ratna Sagar



A TEXTBOOK OF CIVICS AND HISTORY CLASS 10

Chapter 3

The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers

**As per the Reduced Syllabus for the
Academic Year 2020–21**



Cabinet System

The essence of the Cabinet system lies in the fact that the President is the nominal head of the executive, while the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister exercises real power.

The Council of Ministers is divided into three tiers, namely, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State with Independent Charge and Ministers of State.

According to the Constitution, 'The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President'. The other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Cabinet is the inner body within the Council of Ministers, which shapes the policy of the government. It is primarily responsible for the smooth functioning of the democratic institutions in our country.



Council of Ministers

- 1. Appointment of the Prime Minister.**
- 2. Appointment of the Ministers.**
- 3. Formation of the Council of Ministers.**
- 4. Tenure.**
- 5. Collective and Individual responsibility.**



The Prime Minister

- 1. Appointment of the Prime Minister**
- 2. Powers and Position of the Prime Minister.**



Powers of the Prime Minister

- 1. The Prime Minister and the President.**
- 2. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet.**
- 3. The Prime Minister and the Lok Sabha.**
- 4. The Prime Minister as the leader of the Nation.**



DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND THE CABINET

Council of Ministers	The Cabinet
1. It comprises all three ranks of ministers.	Being the core of the Council of Ministers, it comprises senior ministers holding important portfolios. All members of the Cabinet are members of the Council but not vice versa.
2. The Council of Ministers meets rarely.	The Cabinet being the policy-framing organ meets frequently to determine the administrative policies of the government.
3. Though the Constitution says that 'there shall be a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President', the Council is too large a group to render the advice required.	The work of aiding and advising the President is the responsibility of the Cabinet as a smaller group of seasoned politicians can do the work efficiently.
4. The Prime Minister may or may not consult the Council of Ministers for important decisions.	The Prime Minister consults the Cabinet for all decisions to be taken. The decision by the Cabinet is binding upon the entire Council of Ministers.



To Remember

- 1. Appointment and formation of Council of Ministers.**
- 2. Tenure of the Council of Ministers.**
- 3. Position and powers of the Prime Minister.**
- 4. Collective and individual responsibility of the members of the Cabinet.**
- 5. Distinction between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet.**



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**THANK
YOU**