CHAPTER-I

RESEARCH DESIGN

Introduction:

The Prime Minister of India is the most important personality in the country. He is the real head of the state and keystone of the cabinet arch. He is the real authority in the country. His position is so supreme that he has no other parallel in the country. His dominant role is very much crystal in the ministry, the cabinet and the party. Due to growing powers and functions of the Prime Minister both in the national and at international spheres and due to the concentration of all powers of the cabinet and parliament into the hands of the Prime Minister, parliamentary form of Government has been aptly described as “Prime Ministerial Government”. So parliamentary system of Government is identified only by the predominant position and role of the Prime Minister.

Article-75 of the Constitution provides that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other minister shall be appointed by the president on the advice of the Prime Minister. However the President cannot appoint anybody he pleases as the Prime Minister. He has to summon the leader of the majority party to form the ministry and will find himself in a difficult position if he does otherwise. The reason is that the president must appoint only that person as Prime Minister who commands a majority in the house of people. However, there are many parties in the house of the people and none of them commands an absolute majority, the president can summon the leader of any party who in his opinion can form the ministry, but he has to subsequently secure a vote of confidence in the Lok-Sabha. As head of the council of Ministers, the Prime Minister oversees the work of all ministers. He presides over cabinet meetings, which are normally held in the cabinet room of Prime Minister’s office. The union cabinet functions on the
principles of “collective responsibility”. The present study constraintate Dr. Manmohan Singh, as a Prime Minister of India Form 2004 to 2014.

Dr. Manmohan Singh is the 14th Prime Minister of the Republic of India. He was born to Gurmukh Singh and Amrit Kaur on 26 September 1932, in Gah, Punjab, British India, into a Sikh family. He lost his mother when he was very young and was raised by his paternal grandmother, to whom he was very close.

After the Partition of India, his family migrated to Amritsar, India, where he studied at Hindu College. He attended Punjab University, Chandigarh, then in Hoshiarpur, Punjab, studying Economics and got his bachelor's and master's degrees in 1952 and 1954, respectively, standing first throughout his academic career. He went on to read Economics Tripos at Cambridge as a member of St John's College. He won the Wright's Prize for distinguished performance in 1955 and 1957. He was also one of the few recipients of the Wrenbury scholarship. In 1962, Dr. Manmohan Singh completed his studies from the University of Oxford where he was a member of Nuffield College. His doctoral thesis "India’s Export Performance, 1951–1960, Export Prospects and Policy Implications" was later the base for his book "India’s Export Trends and Prospects for Self-Sustained Growth".

After completing his Ph.D Dr. Manmohan Singh worked for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) from 1966–1969. During the 1970s, he taught at the University of Delhi and worked for the Ministry of Foreign Trade with the former Cabinet Minister for Foreign Trade, Lalit Narayan Mishra. As the Minister of Foreign Trade, Lalit Narayan Mishra was one of the first to recognize Dr. Manmohan Singh's talent as an economist and appointed him his advisor at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Dr. Manmohan Singh and Lalit Narayan Mishra first met,
coincidentally, on a flight from India to Chile. Lalit narayan Mishra was on his way to Santiago, Chile to attend an UNCTAD meeting.\(^4\)

In 1982, he was appointed the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and held the post until 1985. He went on to become the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of India from 1985 to 1987. Following his tenure at the Planning Commission, he was Secretary General of the South Commission, an Independent Economic Policy Think Tank Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland from 1987 to 1990.

In 1991, P. V. Narasimha Rao, the than Prime Minister of India chosed Dr. Manmohan Singh to be his Finance Minister. At that time, India's fiscal deficit was close to 8.5 per cent of the gross domestic product, the balance of payments deficit was huge and the current account deficit was close to 3.5 percent of India's GDP. India's foreign reserves barely amounted to US$1 billion, enough to pay for a few weeks of imports, in comparison to US$283 billion today.

Evidently, India was facing an economic crisis. At this point, the government of India sought relief from the supranational International Monetary Fund (IMF), which, while assisting India financially, imposed several conditions regarding India's economic policy. In effect, IMF-dictated policy meant that the ubiquitous Licence Raj had to be dismantled, and India's attempt at a state-controlled economy had to end. Accordingly, Dr. Manmohan Singh, who had thus far been one of the most influential architects of India's socialist economy, slowly opened the Indian economy to foreign investment and business competition.

P. V. Narasimha Rao and Dr. Manmohan Singh thus implemented policies to open up the economy and change India's socialist economy to a more capitalistic one, in the process dismantling the License Raj, a system
that inhibited the prosperity of private businesses. They removed many obstacles standing in the way of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and initiated the process of the privatization of public sector companies. However, in spite of these reforms, P. V. Narasimrao Rao's government was voted out in 1996 due to non-performance of government in other areas. In praise of Dr. Manmohan Singh's work that pushed India towards a market economy, long-time Cabinet Minister P. Chidambaram had referred to Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Deng Xiaoping of India.\footnote{5}

In 1993, Dr. Manmohan Singh offered his resignation from the post of Finance Minister after a parliamentary investigation report criticized his ministry for not being able to anticipate a US$1.8 billion securities scandal. Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao refused Dr. Manmohan Singh's resignation, instead promising to punish the individuals directly accused in the report.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

**The Prime Minister:** The Constitution of India recognizes the pre-eminence of the Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers. He heads the Council of Ministers and guides all the activities of the Council in all spheres. His leadership is an accepted fact, as on his advice the other Ministers are appointed by the President. This also gives the Prime Minister the right of selecting anybody as his Cabinet colleague or dropping any Minister from the Cabinet, if he so decides. Thus the position of the Indian Prime Minister is more or less similar to that of the British Prime Minister and he may also be called the "keystone of the Cabinet arch". He is the keyman of the cabinet because he is central to its life and central to its death. He can shuffle and re-shuffle his pack of cards as he likes. He can compel any Minister to resign and take a new Minister in his place. Even though every Minister is responsible for a particular department, the overall
responsibility is that of the Prime Minister and the portfolio of a particular Minister can be changed and he may be allocated a different portfolio. However, in selecting his Cabinet colleagues or in allocating the portfolio, the Prime Minister is not absolutely free and several factors have to be taken into consideration by him. In India, due representation is to be given to the North and South in the Council of Ministers and Muslims, Sikhs and members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must also be represented. In spite of the Prime Minister's difference of opinion with some members, they have to be accommodated in the Council of Ministers for maintaining the solidarity of the party and for getting the support of the entire rank and file of the party organisation.

Individual members of the Cabinet may come and go, but the Cabinet is not affected by that. On the other hand, the resignation of the Prime Minister will be tantamount to the dissolution of the whole Cabinet. Therefore, the remark that the Prime Minister is central to the life and death of the Cabinet is justified.

The Prime Minister summons, prorogues and presides over the Cabinet meetings. He shapes the general policy of administration and it is carried out by his colleagues. His job is to lay down the broad outlines of policy, leaving the details to be worked by the other Ministers and field officers. He also exercises a general supervision over the work of his colleagues. He coordinates their work by evolving a common policy. It is noteworthy that the Prime Minister does not work only as a Chairman to cast his deciding vote in the case of a tie. He has a very important role to play in the Cabinet. He should bring about a compromise between the quarreling Ministers and work as an umpire. He should see that a concerted policy is followed by the Cabinet either by persuading his dissenting colleagues or by compelling them to resign. The supremacy of the Prime Minister is bound to
be accepted under a system of joint responsibility. In the opinion of Dr. Ambedkar, the system of collective responsibility can work only when the Prime Minister is accepted as the head of the Council of Ministers. Therefore, "no person shall be nominated to the Cabinet except on the advice of the Prime Minister and further, "no person shall be retained as a member of the Cabinet if the Prime Minister says that he shall be dismissed"

Dr. Manmohan Singh was first elected to the upper house of Parliament, the Rajya Sabha, in 1991 by the legislature of the state of Assam, and was re-elected in 1995, 2001 and 2007. From 1998 to 2004, while the Bharatiya Janata Party was in power, Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha. In 1999, he contested for the Lok Sabha from South Delhi but was unable to win the seat.

After the 2004 general elections, the Indian National Congress ended the incumbent National Democratic Alliance (NDA) tenure by becoming the political party with the single largest number of seats in the Lok Sabha. It formed United Progressive Alliance (UPA) with allies and staked claim to form the government. In a surprise move, the Chairperson of Congress Mrs. Sonia Gandhi declared Dr. Manmohan Singh, a technocrat, as the UPA candidate for the Prime Ministership. Despite the fact that Dr. Manmohan Singh had never won a Lok Sabha seat, he "has enjoyed massive popular support, not least because he was seen by many as a clean politician untouched by the taint of corruption that has run through many Indian administrations." He took the oath as the Prime Minister of India on 22 May 2004.

Following the advice of International Monetary Fund in 1991, Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Finance Minister, freed India from the Licence Raj, source of slow economic growth and corruption in the Indian economy for
decades. He liberalised the Indian economy, allowing it to speed up development dramatically. During his term as Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh continued to encourage growth in the Indian market, enjoying widespread success in these matters. Dr. Manmohan Singh, along with the former Finance Minister, P. Chidambaram, has presided over a period where the Indian economy has grown with an 8–9% economic growth rate. In 2007, India achieved its highest GDP growth rate of 9% and became the second fastest growing major economy in the world.

Dr. Manmohan Singh is now a strong supporter of globalization, seeing India's immense labour capacity as a path to delivering Indian goods in a worldwide market and eventually relieving large-scale poverty.6

Dr. Manmohan Singh's government has continued the Golden Quadrilateral and the highway modernization program that was initiated by the Vajpayee government. Dr. Manmohan Singh has also worked on reforming the banking and financial sectors, as well as public sector companies. The Finance Ministry had been worked towards relieving farmers of their debt and has been working towards pro-industry policies. In 2005, Dr. Manmohan Singh's government introduced the value added tax, replacing sales tax. In 2007 and early 2008, the global problem of inflation impacted India.

In 2005, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and his government's health ministry started the National Rural Health Mission, which has mobilized half a million community health workers. This rural health initiative was praised by the American economist Jeffrey Sachs. In 2006, his Government implemented the proposal to reserve 27% of seats in All India Institute of Medical Studies (AIIMS), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and other central institutions of
higher education for Other Backward Classes which led to 2006 Indian anti-reservation protests.

Dr. Manmohan Singh had announced that eight more Indian Institutes of Technology will be opened in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. The Dr. Manmohan Singh government had continued the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme, begun by his predecessor, Mr. Vajpayee. The programme has included the introduction and improvement of mid-day meals and the opening of schools all over India, especially in rural areas, to fight illiteracy.

His government has been instrumental in strengthening anti-terror laws with amendments to Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), where most of provisions of POTA were reincorporated; critics however cite that the amendments made the act equally draconian. National Investigation Agency (India) (NIA) was also created soon after the Nov 2008 Mumbai terror attacks as need for a central agency to combat terrorism was realized. Also Unique Identification Authority of India was established in February 2009, an agency responsible for implementing the envisioned Multipurpose National Identity Card with the objective of increasing national security and facilitating e-governance. His government has been criticized by some human rights organizations, that these measures could help establish a police state.7

His government has also been criticized for not being able to reduce the Naxal terrorism that is menacing rural areas in Eastern and Central India. Dr. Manmohan Singh's government has, however, extended the ban on the radical Islamic terror group Student's Islamic Movement of India (SIMI).
Dr. Manmohan Singh's administration initiated a massive reconstruction effort in Kashmir to stabilize the region but after some period of success, insurgent infiltration and terrorism in Kashmir has increased since 2009. However, the Dr. Manmohan Singh administration has been successful in reducing terrorism in Northeast India.

The important National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and the Right to Information Act were passed by the Parliament in 2005 during his tenure. While the effectiveness of the NREGA has been successful at various degrees, in various regions, the RTI act has proved crucial in India's fight against corruption.

Dr. Manmohan Singh has continued the pragmatic foreign policy that was started by P.V. Narasimha Rao and continued by Bharatiya Janata Party's Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Dr. Manmohan Singh has continued the peace process with Pakistan initiated by his predecessor, Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Exchange of high-level visits by top leaders from both countries have highlighted his tenure. Efforts have been made during Dr. Manmohan Singh's tenure to end the border dispute with People's Republic of China. In November 2006, Chinese President Hu Jintao visited India which was followed by Singh's visit to Beijing in January 2008. A major development in Sino-Indian relations was the reopening of the Nathula Pass in 2006 after being closed for more than four decades. As of 2010, the People's Republic of China is the second biggest trade partner of India.

Relations with Afghanistan have also improved considerably, with India now becoming the largest regional donor to Afghanistan. During Afghan President Hamid Karzai's visit to New Delhi in August 2008, Dr. Manmohan Singh increased the aid package to Afghanistan for the development of more schools, health clinics, infrastructure, and
defense. Under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, India has emerged as one of the single largest aid donors to Afghanistan.\(^8\)

Dr. Manmohan Singh's government has worked towards stronger ties with the United States. He visited the United States in July 2005 initiating negotiations over the Indo-US civilian nuclear agreement. This was followed by George W. Bush's successful visit to India in March 2006, during which the declaration over the nuclear agreement was made, giving India access to American nuclear fuel and technology while India will have to allow IAEA inspection of its civil nuclear reactors. After more than two years for more negotiations, followed by approval from the IAEA, Nuclear Suppliers Group and the US Congress, India and the U.S. signed the agreement on 10 October 2008 with Pranab Mukherjee representing India.

Dr. Manmohan Singh had the first official state visit to the White House during the administration of U.S. President Barack Obama. The visit took place in November 2009, and several discussions took place, including on trade and nuclear power.\(^9\)

Relations have improved with Japan and European Union countries, like the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Relations with Iran have continued and negotiations over the Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline have taken place. New Delhi hosted an India–Africa Summit in April 2006 which was attended by the leaders of 15 African states. Relations have improved with other developing countries, particularly Brazil and South Africa. Dr. Manmohan Singh carried forward the momentum which was established after the "Brasilia Declaration" in 2003 and the IBSA Dialogue Forum was formed.

Dr. Manmohan Singh's government has also been especially keen on expanding ties with Israel. Since 2003, the two countries have made
significant investments in each other and Israel now rivals Russia to become India's defence partner. Though there have been a few diplomatic glitches between India and Russia, especially over the delay and price hike of several Russian weapons to be delivered to India, relations between the two remain strong with India and Russia signing various agreements to increase defense, nuclear energy and space cooperation.¹⁰

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The following objectives are involved in the present study i.e.,

a) To study the constitutional provisions on office of the Prime Minister of India.

b) To study the life and works of Dr. Manmohan Singh.

c) To study the economic policy of Dr. Manmohan Singh.

d) To study the role of the Dr. Manmohan Singh in nuclear agreement with USA.

e) To evaluate the role of Dr. Manmohan Singh as a Prime Minister under UPA Coalition Government.

**HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:**

The following hypothesis are formulated for the study.

1. Prime Minister is the real executive head of the nation.

2. Dr. Manmohan Singh is the greatest economist of India and formulated new economic policy.

3. Dr. Manmohan Singh has played a major role for Indo-US Nuclear Agreement.

4. Dr. Manmohan Singh executed many innovative policies, Right to Information Act, Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Rural Health Mission and other projects.
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study is descriptive, analytical one. Both primary and secondary data are used for the present study, the primary source related to the speech and writing of the Dr. Manmohan Singh and secondary data books and articles on Dr. Manmohan Singh written by the various authors used here.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

The Prime Minister: The Constitution of India recognises the pre-eminence of the Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers. He heads the Council of Ministers and guides all the activities of the Council in all spheres. His leadership is an accepted fact, as on his advice the other Ministers are appointed by the President. This also gives the Prime Minister the right of selecting anybody as his Cabinet colleague or dropping any Minister from the Cabinet, if he so decides. Thus the position of the Indian Prime Minister is more or less similar to that of the British Prime Minister and he may also be called the “Keystone of the Cabinet arch”. He is the keyman of the cabinet because he is central to its life and central to its death. He can shuffle and re-shuffle his pack of cards as he likes. He can compel any Minister to resign and take a new Minister in his place. Even though every Minister is responsible for a particular department, the overall responsibility is that of the Prime Minister and the portfolio of a particular Minister can be changed and he may be allocated a different portfolio. However, in selecting his Cabinet colleagues or in allocating the portfolio, the Prime Minister is not absolutely free and several factors have to be taken into consideration by him. In India, due representation is to be given to the North and South in the Council of Ministers and Muslims, Sikhs and members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must also be represented. In spite of the Prime Minister's difference of opinion with some members, they have to be accommodated in the Council of Ministers for
maintaining the solidarity of the party and for getting the support of the entire rank and file of the party organisation.

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The Prime Minister plays an important role in the Parliament and is regarded as the chief spokesman of the Government on matters of general
policy. He makes all important announcements in the Parliament. He answers the different questions asked by the members of the Parliament and explains the stand of the Government on any problem confronting the nation. He comes to the rescue of other Ministers and replies on their behalf in the Parliament. He is the dominant personality in the Parliament and plays a decisive role in shaping the domestic and foreign policies of the country.

The parliamentary principle of accountability and responsibility of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet to the Lok Sabha has been followed in our country. The Prime Minister is bound to respect the wishes of the Parliament in general and the Lok Sabha in particular. He cannot ride roughshod over the wishes of the Parliament even though he is supported by a majority. Therefore, he has to keep his fingers constantly on the pulse of the Parliament and his followers. The party system has not yet crystallized into a definite shape in India and the Congress Party which continued to be a dominant party till the Fourth General Elections in the Parliament and the State Legislatures, with the only exception of Kerala, had been crippled in its strength. Even within the Congress, there have always been opposing forces of the Right and the Left, and it has remained as a constant problem for all the Prime Ministers to bring reconciliation between the two hostile sections of the members of the party. This has in a way impeded the development of "Cabinet dictatorship" in India. Some how or the other, an impression has been accepted in the minds of some people that Pandit Nehru acted like a dictator because of the overwhelming majority of the Congress party in the Parliament. Under his leadership, the Union Cabinet was able to get from the Parliament whatever it wanted, and the latter willy-nilly followed his lead. Pandit Nehru could command great power and respect not due to the support of party majority in the Parliament but due to the fact that he was a national leader of great eminence and had made tremendous sacrifice for the independence of the country. There were clear indications that, after the
elimination of the national leaders from the political scene of India, there will be development of collective leadership in place of individual leadership.

According to the strict legal theory, it is the Lok Sabha which is the master of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet and can turn it out whenever it pleases. It is free to criticise and comment upon the acts of omission and commission of the Ministers. But it should perform this role within certain limitations and its criticisms must be constructive rather than destructive. The Prime Minister can advise the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha and order fresh elections if it becomes too refractory and destructive in its criticism. According to well-established parliamentary practice, the President must accept the advice of the Prime Minister. Thys the threat of Lok Sabha to turn out the Cabinet can be counter balanced by the Prime Minister's power to get the House dissolved. This awareness of equal power of offensive on both sides breeds mutual respect and tolerance.

While making an assessment of the powers and the position of the Prime Minister, his relationship with the President must find a place in the right context. The Prime Minister is a link between the President and the Council of Ministers and it is his duty to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers. The advice given by the Prime Minister to the President cannot be enquired into by any court. In matters of some of the highest appointments, the President accepts the advice of the Prime Ministers. While advising the President, the Prime Minister may consult his Cabinet colleagues if he likes or he may advice independently. The other Ministers, however, cannot question such personal powers of the Prime Minister. The relationship between the President and his Council of Ministers is provided by Articles 74 and 75 of the Indian Constitution. But the wording of the Constitution is so vague that it has given rise to certain pertinent doubts regarding the sphere of activity of the President and the
Council of Ministers. Thus several pertinent questions are generally asked regarding the proper relationship between the President and the Prime Minister. The vague wordings of the Constitution make such doubts all the more natural. The main questions are:

1. Whether the President is free to select and appoint anybody as the Prime Minister in his own discretion.
2. Whether he can dismiss the Prime Minister and the other Ministers according to his sweet will.
3. Whether he is "bound to accept the advice of the Prime Minister and the other Ministers or can also act independently in certain circumstances.

The Constitution has no clear and categorical answers to these questions. Therefore, there are contradictory views on these matters. However, under normal circumstances, according to the well-established principles of parliamentary government, the President's power of discretion is very much limited. As has been discussed earlier, when a single party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the President must invite the leader of that party to form the Government. Normally, the President has no right to dismiss or remove a Council of Ministers if it enjoys the support of the majority. But as the President is the guardian of the Constitution and he is bound by his oath to defend the Constitution and Laws, he is within his rights if he decides to dismiss a Prime Minister who is determined to act unconstitutionally. Such a case may arise only in abnormal political situations. Regarding the question whether the President is bound to accept the advice of the Prime Minister or not, it has been aptly said: "A certain residue of discretionary power is inherent in the executive head of every state and so also in our President, but the exigencies of parliamentary type of government do not permit the head of such a state to exercise this power normally. The Indian President, therefore, is bound to act upon the advice of
the Council of Ministers in all matters except in very abnormal circumstances which constitute the vanishing points of the Constitution."

Article 78 makes it obligatory on the Prime Minister to inform the President about matters of administration and the proposals for legislation. It is his duty to provide such information on those matters which the President may call for and if the President so requires, to submit any matter for the consideration of the Cabinet on which a decision has been taken by a Minister.

In conclusion, it may be said that as far as the powers and position of the Prime Minister are concerned, this office is still in the process of evolution. The Constitution, no doubt, gives the Prime Minister a position of political superiority over his colleagues but it is curiously silent about his functions. According to Dr. Sreeram Chandra Dash, "The Indian Prime Minister is very much comparable to the German Chancellor in respect of his superiority over all other Ministers". But, at the same time, we should keep in mind that the Prime Minister is the leader of a political party and in a parliamentary system of government, the stability of the government depends upon the support of the party behind the Prime Minister. Therefore, he cannot ride roughshod over his Cabinet colleagues because that might endanger not only his position as the leader of the party, but also the existence of the government due to an open split and revolt in the party organisation. Hence, the apprehension of Professor K.T. Shah that "the power which this Constitution seeks to confer upon the Prime Minister makes it inevitable that a degree of power will concentrate in his hands which may very likely militate against the working of a real responsible and democratic government", does not carry much weight. The powers and the position of the Prime Minister will depend very much on the personal factor. In the words of Dr. S.C. Dash, "Institutions at times glorify the personalities
in charge of operating them but sometimes personalities transform the character of an institution also".

The significance of the study of Dr. Manmohan Singh office of Prime Minister lies in analysis of his economic reforms on various developments planning which are initiated during his regime. Dr. Manmohan Singh was the first non Hindu Prime Minister assumed the office of Prime Minister which is the most powerful position in Indian political system Dr. Manmohan Singh was the most qualified person who assumed that office never before Dr. Manmohan Singh this type of personality assume the office of the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is the only person after the Nehuru to remain in office for ten years continuously.

As a non political person his most focus was on development of Indian Economy and progress in poor life style for which he initiates numerous programme. The scheme Rural health Mission, Right to education. Food Security Bill, Rural electrification programme. His business foreign policy enhanced the GDP rate of India up to 9.2. As a sensitive politician he maintained the calibre and decorum of parliament. Dr. Manmohan Singh Administration always goes towards social oriented and problem solution oriented. As a Prime Minister of coalition politics he played very important role in providing stable government to citizen of India for ten years. As a finance minister of P.V.Narasimh Rao government he first initiated the greater liberal market system which made free supply of technology, labour and capital in India which helped to escape from economic crisis of 1991 after cold war.

The study of Dr. Manmohan Singh reveals his capacity to deal economic crisis, attitude towards poor, love for education, economic doctrines, international brotherhood and cooperation. his concern over
foreign policy with economic cooperation at international level. The study of Dr. Manmohan Singh helps us to develop knowledge of economic development and inspiration for youths.

**REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE:**

There are number of books and articles published on the Prime Minister of India and constitutional provisions of Prime Minister of India and limited sources on Dr. Manmohan Singh are available for the present study.

- Durga Das Basu: Introduction to the Constitution of India, Wardha & Company Nagpur, 1999. This book covers, the historical background of Indian Constitution making of constitution special referee to nature of Govt, the philosophy of the constitution, features of constitution, citizenship fundamental rights and duties, directive principles of the state policy, procedure of amendments, govt of the union, own legislative and is up other part state govt, administration of union territories, local self govt, judiciary the federal system and miscellaneous.

- Bakshi K.M., The Constitution of India, the Universal Publication New Delhi – 2005. This books covers introduction, historical background of Indian Constitution making of Indian Constitution, preamble of the constitution, tenates of the constitution, fundamental rights and duties, directive principles of state policy the union and state govt, federal system, local self govt.

- Gupta D.C. Indian Govt and Polities, Vikas Publishing Home Pvt Ltd, New Delhi – 2005, this book contained, historical background of the constitution, making of Indian constitution preamble and its importance, features of the constitution, fundamental rights and duties, directive principles of the state policy, union govt union executive, in
this chapter, the author narrated the powers and functions of the president, vice president and particularly the powers and functions of the prime minister of Indian, and state and local self govt.

- M.V. Pylee: Constitution of India, S. Chandra & Co., New Delhi, 1994. Indian democratic government and politics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1991. This book contained, historical background of the constitution, making of Indian constitution preamble and its importance, features of the constitution, fundamental rights and duties, directive principles of the state policy, union Govt. union executive, in this chapter, the author narrated the powers and functions of the president, vice president and particularly the powers and functions of the prime minister of Indian, and state and local self govt.

- V.D. Mahajan: Constitution of India, Sebond and Co; New Delhi, 1996. This book highlights introduction, constitution meaning salient features of Indian constitution, preamble of the constitution, citizenship, fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy, union and state govt, political parties, local self govt.

- Kavante S.H: Indian Constitution, Bhavikatti Prakashan, Gulbarga 2012 it cover’s meaning and terms of constitution, evolution of constitution, salient features of the constitution fundamental rights and duties directive principles of state policy, union govt and state govt, federal features of the constitution political defections, special provisions to SC ST people, amendment of the constitution.

- Palekar S.A. Indian Constitution Government and Politics, ABD Publisher Jaipur 2003. This book covers, historical background of the constitution, making of the constitution, philosophy of the
constitution, salient features, fundamental rights and duties, directive principles of state policy, the union govt and state govt.

- I.S. Vidyasagar: Constitution of India, ABC Publisher Jaipur India, 2006, it covers historical background, training of the constitution, preamble, features, amending procedure, fundamental rights directive principles of state policy, union executive, parliament judiciary, state govt, union and state relation election constitution, special provision to SC/ST, OBC, political policy, pressure groups, panchayat raj system, coalition govt in India.

- K. Bhushan and G. Katyal – Manmohan Singh – Visionary to certainly APH Publishing Corporation New Delhi 2004 – this book covered the articles on Resume of Dr. Manmohan Singh – Prime Minister of India – Manmohan Singh First non Hindu PM of India as Finance Minister, Manmohan Singh the first Indian reformers and so on.

- M.R. Venkatesh, Dr. Manmohan Singh: A Decade of Decay: Rave Publication’s Chennai, composition of select articles which informed to the reader, his writings offer a ring side view of the debilitating state of affairs in India under the leadership of Dr. Singh. With a persuasive, passionate and power style of writing the author demystifies the challenges confronting India and Indian economy in a manner that is comprehensible even to the layman.

- Making a strong case for a small yet effective government, Venkatesh canvasses for sweeping economic, administrative and judicial reforms while simultaneously pointing out to the gargantuan failures of Dr. Manmohan Singh’s administration. Written between 2011 and 2013 these articles capture India’s precipitous decline in various
spheres caused by a singular lack of willingness and capacity to govern. In a refreshing departure from the known suspects who end up merely being critical of the Government, he also offers various alternatives to the challenges confronting the country. Needless to emphasize, while his suggestions are eminently debatable, the fact remains that these proposals are sure to secure necessary traction in days to follow. The Toynbee like sweep of the subjects dealt by Venkatesh in a precise, succinct and incisive manner makes this book of compelling read. The forward of this book has been authored by Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

- Alka Acharya: India China relations towards a share vision. Economic and political weakly Vol.43, No.4, Jan 26, Feb. 1, 2008, pp.10-13. This article highlights the visit of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to China covered an entire gamut of issues. Interestingly, economic ties were the centerpiece of the visit, whole the contentions issues were deliberately kept aside. The two countries uphold joint efforts in bringing about a new international political economic and energy order.

- Sukha Beer Singh Kapoor: My hero Dr. Manmohan Singh, World Sikh University, London Publication, 3.6.2016. This article highlights Dr. Manmohan Singh govt passed some of most important laws to help the economy of the country and mentioned some following acts
  - Indo-USA nuclear deal.
  - Rights to Information Act 2005.
  - Reforms Foreign Direct Investment Act (FDI)
  - Rural Health Mission and so many.
India from Curzon to Nehru and after:

Published by Roopap Publication in 2004 by Durgadas. This book is a fascinating and wholly absorbing contribution to the history of the twentieth century. This fast-moving, lively and independent account of the politics and international affairs is enriched by intimate, perceptive and far from uncritical sketches of great leaders such as Gandhi Jinnah, Nehru, Desai and Patel.

Indian democracy at the crossroads Sah Haqqi Mital Publications Delhi, 1986 it consist of 20 articles among 20 article the article entitled “Prime Minister in India: The role of personality and social forces written by R.H. Sharan which explains personally factor of Prime Minister in decision making process.

The office of the Prime Minister in India Dr. R.N. Pal 2008 Gnanshyam Publishers, New Delhi, p.278.

➢ Waston Paul – The Seattle Times – Retrieve 11 Dec 2008, the Economist chosen to become next Prime Minister of India.
➢ Rediff.com 26 Sept 2005, Retrieved 3rd Jan 2010 “Manmohan Singh Father of Indian Reform”.
➢ From the critical analysis of all the above mentioned studies it can be inferred that there not many good quality research studies conducted on the subject matter of ‘office of prime-minister of India with special reference to Dr. Manmohan Singh’. Hence in order to bridge the gap in the available literature and through some more light on the subject matter the present study has been undertaken.
Chapter Scheme:

The present thesis entitled “The Office of the Prime Minister of India, with special reference to Dr. Manmohan Singh is divided into six chapters, the summary of the topics are,

1. Chapter-I: Introduction covers introduction, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, hypothesis of the study, research methodology, review of related literature and research design.

2. Chapter-II: Constitutional provisions of Prime Minister of India explains the appointment provision of Prime Minister and powers and functions of the prime minister, i.e. formation of ministry, distribution of portfolios, power of shuffle and reshuffle of the country ministers, chairman of cabinet, leader of Lok Sabha, leader of party, chief co-coordinator of policies, channel of communication to the president chief administrator of the nation, leader of nation and so on.

3. Chapter-III: Brief life sketch of Dr. Manmohan Singh contained early life Dr. Manmohan Singh was born on September 26th 1932 in Gah (Punjab), which is the present day Pakistani province. He was born into a Sikh family to Gurmukh Singh and Amrit Kaur. Since he lost his mother at a very early age, Dr. Manmohan singh was brought up by his paternal grandmother. From his childhood days, he was interested in academics and frequently topped his class too. After partition of India, his family migrated to Amritsar, where he joined Hindu College. Dr. Manmohan Singh continued his graduation in Economics from the Punjab University in Chandigarh. Later, he went to Cambridge and Oxford University for higher education. After completing his studies, he returned to India and joined as a lecturer at the Punjab University and the Delhi School of Economics. It was in
1958 that he married Gurusharan Kaur who gave him three daughters, Upinder, Daman and Amrit. In 1971, he joined the Indian Civil Service and worked as an economic advisor in the Commerce Ministry. Later, he served as a top grade officer in various departments of the Indian Government. Political Career Started In 1991, when P.V. Narasimha Rao became the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh was elected as the Finance Minister. At this time, India was facing a serious economic crisis. Dr. Manmohan Singh brought out economic reforms that aimed at enhancing the productivity and liberalization of the economy. One of the first measures that he took was to cancel the 'License Raj', a plan that forced businesses to get Governmental approval for any changes. Hence, more power was given to private organizations that led to the privatization of public companies too. At the end of this tenure, Dr. Manmohan Singh was re-elected to the Rajya Sabha in 2001 and 2007. When India was ruled by the BJP government, from 1998 to 2004, he was the opposition leader in the Rajya Sabha. As Prime Minister During the 2004 general elections, the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) chairperson, Sonia Gandhi, declared Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Prime Minister of India.


5. Chapter-V: Dr. Manmohan Singh Prime Minister office from 2004 to 2012. It covers Dr. Manmohan Singh served India as Prime Minister of India from 2004 to 2012. Dr. Manmohan Singh was probably the most qualified politician and leader in the world. His government was able to enact and pass some of most important laws to help of economy to the country. A mention must be made of the following:
a) Indo-US nuclear deal.
c) Right to Information Act 2005.
e) Reforms Foreign Direct Investment.
f) Rural Health Mission and National Rural Health Mission.
g) Unique Identification Authority and his foreign and economic policy also covers.

6) Chapter-VI: summary and conclusion.
NOTES AND REFERENCES:


10. *P.M Manmohan singh is the best example of integrity*: Khushwant Singh, 17th August 2010 Times of India.