LESSON PLAN – 9
TOPIC - EXECUTIVE

Instructional Objectives
After the instructions are over, students will be able to:
1) Explain the composition of executive.
2) Explain the powers of President.
3) Explain the powers of P.M. Council of Ministers.
4) Explain the powers of Governor.
5) Explain the powers of State Council of Ministers.
6) Discriminate among the powers of President and Prime Minister.

Entry Behaviour
It is assumed that students know about meaning of executive organ of govt.

Instructional Aids
i) Transparency Aids showing composition and powers of Executive.
ii) Overhead projector
iii) Blackboard, chalk, duster and pointer etc.

Content Sequence
1) Composition of Executive: Executive has two parts.
   i) Union Executive
   ii) State Executive
2) Powers of President and Union Council of Minister
   He appoints Prime Minister. He signs all bills. He is supreme commander of the Reference forces of India.
3) Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
   All bills are prepared by Union Council of Ministers.
4) Powers of Governor and State Council of Minister.
   He appoints Chief Minister and passes bills. Chief Minister appoints minister of Council of prepares bills.

Graphic Organizer

Instructional Program
Control Sequence (Oj)
Teachers tells students
“Today, we will learn about executive.
Teacher asks students
“Who was the first President of India?”
“What is the second organ of Govt.?”
“What is the composition of executive?”

Students respond
Teacher explain
Executive branch implements and administers the laws passed by the legislature.
Executive has two types.
   i) Union Executive
Union Executive

Union executive has the President and the Union Council of Ministers.

1. **The President**

   President is also known as ‘Rashtrapati’. He is the head of the Indian Union. The post of President is not hereditary. He is elected on the combined strength of the members of the Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas of the States. The time term of President is 5 years and he must be at least 35 years of age.

2. **Union Council of Ministers**

   The part with a majority of seats or coalition of political parties with required majority elects its leader. This leader is invited by the President to be appointed as the Prime Minister. There are three categories of Minister namely Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

**State Executive**

State Executive has Governor and State Council of Ministers.

**Governor**

Governor is also known as “Rajyapal”. The position of governor is similar in many respects to that of the President at the centre. The Governor is elected for five years. He must not less than 35 years of age.

**State Council of Ministers**

In every state of India, there is a Council of Ministers. This Council is headed by the Chief Minister.

Besides the Chief Minister there are three categories of Ministers, namely the Cabinet Minister, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

**Teacher Asks Students**

“What is union executive?”

“How many categories of Ministers are there in Union Council of Ministers?”

“What is other name of Governor?”

Comparative/corrective feedback is provided as and when required.

**Content Sequence (Ou)**

Teacher tells students:

Next, we will learn about powers of president and Union council of Ministers.

Teacher asks students

“Who is the present President of India?”

“Who is the Prime Minister of India?”

“What are the Powers of President?”

Students respond

Teachers explains:

**Powers of the President:**

The powers of the president are following:

1. President has supreme executive power of the Union of India.
EXECUTIVE

UNION EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT
- Supreme executive power of the union of India
- Appoints the P.M.
- Appoints Judges of the S.C. and H.C.’s.
- Can pardon a criminal or remit or suspend

UNION COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
- Bills are prepared by C.O.M.
- The yearly budget is prepared by the Finance Minister.
- Runs the administration of the country.
- Formation of policies.

STATE EXECUTIVE

GOVERNOR
- Appoints the C.M.
- Nominate members of legislative council
- Budget is approved by Governor
- Power to grant pardon and reduce the sentences.
- Gives the report of the failure of constitutional machinery in the State.

STATE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
- Bills prepared by C.O.M.
- Control and supervise the various depts. of Govt.
- Formulation of policies
- Takes final decision About C.O.M.
- Coordinates and supervises the work of the C.O.M.
2. He appoints Prime Minister, Governors of States, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
3. He signs all bills.
4. He is the Supreme commander of the Defence forces of India.
5. He grants pardon a Criminal or suspend of punishment.

**Powers of Union Council of Ministers**
1. All bills are prepared by Union Council of Ministers.
2. The yearly bill is prepared by the finance minister.
3. The Union COM controls and supervises the various departments of Govt.
4. The union COM supervises economic policies.

Teacher ask students
- “What powers are provided to President by constitution.”
- “Who prepared all bills?”
- “Tell the powers of Union Council of Ministers.”

Students respond
- Confirmation/corrective feedback is provided as and when required.

**Content Sequence (O_m)**
Teacher tells students “Next, we will learn the powers of Governor and State Council of Ministers.
Teacher asks
- “Who is the chief Minister of Punjab?”
- “Who is President Governor of Punjab?”
- “Which powers are provided to Governor by Constitution of India.

Students respond
Teacher explain

**Powers of the Governor**
1. He appoints the Chief Minister, members of the State Public Service Commission and other high ups of the state.
2. Bills become laws after his signature.
3. The budget is approved by the Governor.
4. Power to grant pardon and reduce the sentence.

**Powers of the State Council of Ministers**
1. He appoints Ministers of Council
2. All bills are prepared by State Council of Minister.
3. State COM control and Supervise the various departments of government.
4. Chief Ministers final decision about State COM.
5. Chief Minister coordinates and supervises the work of State COM.

Teacher asks the students
- “What are the powers of Governor?”
- “Who appoints Chief Minister of a State?”
- “What are the powers of Chief Minister?”

Students respond
- Confirmative and corrective feedback is provided as and when required.