

The Prime Minister of India is the head of government and the real executive authority in the country. They play a crucial role in shaping India's governance, policy-making, and international relations

Key Powers of the Prime Minister:

- **Executive Powers:** The Prime Minister serves as the head of the Union Council of Ministers, presiding over cabinet meetings, and coordinating activities of various ministries and departments.
- **Legislative Powers:** They advise the President on summoning and proroguing Parliament sessions, recommend dissolution of the Lok Sabha, and introduce bills and policies in Parliament.
- **Diplomatic Powers:** The Prime Minister represents India internationally, conducts negotiations, and receives foreign dignitaries.
- **Emergency Powers:** They advise the President on necessary actions during national emergencies.
- **Appointment Powers:** The Prime Minister recommends appointments for key officials, including ministers, governors, and constitutional authorities

Checks and Balances:

- The Prime Minister must maintain the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
- The President can exercise discretion in certain situations, like appointing a Prime Minister in a hung Parliament.

- The judiciary ensures the legality of executive actions.
- The opposition in Parliament holds the Prime Minister accountable

The Prime Minister's powers are vast, but they're balanced by constitutional checks to ensure accountability and prevent abuse of power