

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON VETO POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

¹AHANA JENCY. A, ²Mrs.S.P VIDYASSRI

ABSTRACT --Article 52 states approximately the strength of the president. Well who is a president and What is the position of a president? A president is the one who governs the full Country. He's the only who has absolutely the and real power to make and government Decisions. The president has many powers wherein he can appearance after the states, The USA Legislature, the parliament which includes events. That is Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Lok sabha is considered to be the human beings's house As it includes 545 individuals and Rajya Sabha consists of 238 individuals. The President has a right away access to both houses of the parliament. The president Indeed has a totally huge task to cope with. In which he has to manipulate the usa's Affairs where he has to look after the authorities of India's governance. In Which he has a splendid responsibility to perform, administer the numerous sources led with the aid of the Parliament. And appearance after the bills or ordinances handed wherein he need to Have a detailed communication with the vice president, council of ministers, in which In he must have a should decision and make up and end his challenge and give his Best to the fullest. Age, education qualification, : veto strength, 1555, Random Sampling Method

Keywords--president, order, selections, subjects, decision, governance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Article 52 states that the president has the overall strength to rule the country. His Powers are totally exclusive from the others. The Constitution explicitly assigns The president the electricity to signal or veto Legislation, command the militia, ask for the written opinion in their cabinet, convene or adjourn Congress, furnish reprieves and pardons, and obtain ambassadors. The President is the Ceremonial head of the kingdom of India and the Article 143 gave electricity to the president To consult the superb court about the constitutional validity. Acts of Congress, implied powers, and additionally a superb deal of Soft energy that is connected to the presidency. The President plays a very crucial role in the Indian Armed Forces too. In different phrases the (splendid commander) in different words. Article 52 vests government power of the union inside the president. When the governor sends such bill to president, President has the following Options : 1) supply his assent to the invoice 2) withhold his assent to the invoice. In case of a normal invoice or an invoice turned into brought through a personal member and Passed with

¹DEPARTMENT: BBA, LLB(HONS), YEAR: 1 YEAR, SAVEETHA SCHOOL OF LAW, SAVEETHA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES (SIMATS) SAVEETHA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI-77, ajallenahana@gmail.com CONTACT NO: 8939298941

²HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT, (Business Law), Assistant Professor of Law, SAVEETHA SCHOOL OF LAW, SAVEETHA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES (SIMATS), SAVEETHA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI-77, advocatespvidyassri@gmail.com, CONTACT NO: 9940621389

the aid of both houses, the president can just preserve the bill in his pocket and forget about it. When President neither gives assent nor returns the invoice, it is also referred to as "pocket veto". Pocket veto is applicable to simplest ordinary payments. This is likewise referred to as Absolute Veto. Further, Article 74(2) says that what recommendation changed into tendered through ministering to the president shall not be inquired into any court. Thus, Relation among President and council of ministers are personal and cannot be questioned in a court. those are

- 1) To supply such Information because the president may also name for.
- 2) For the Consideration of the Council of Ministers as preferred by means of the President.

AIM :TO STUDY ABOUT THE PRESIDENTIAL POWERS OF THE COUNTRY.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

- 1) The Objective is to emphasise that the President has the overall exercising power to act as a symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation.
- 2) The President appoints PM and other ministers and they hold office during his pleasure.
- 3) It showcases that the executive power of the union shall be vested in the hands of president and the other ministers.
- 4) The president has the power to appoint and remove high constitutional authorities.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Gallagher and Blackstone 2015) This article assesses the cutting-edge paradigm of the presidential research literature that holds that presidents have confined capability to behave unilaterally or make policy decisions on their own. I discover how presidents have used govt orders as a manner of implementing enormous guidelines unilaterally.

(Kerwin2017) The govt order procedure may be a protracted and complicated one, as directives can also wind their manner via diverse corporations earlier than finding their manner onto the president's table. Even after these orders were issued.

(Epstein and O'Halloran 2000) The first sentence of Article II, which offers the president "the executive strength" that phrase, they claim, turned into at the start understood as an established connection with monarchical authority.

(Bjorgan2018) For the primary century and a 1/2 of our constitutional records, the Supreme Court did not suggest impartial or distinct presidential strength in external affairs. On a normal basis it regarded that Congress possesses specific and implied authority in matters of conflict and overseas trade.

Crash and Tover(2018)over govt authority normally take place at the margins of the president's powers. Our collective expertise of the limits of executive energy flows from an iterative system.

(Shiki 2016) Presidents use legislative powers in many methods to influence powers in lots of methods to influence in environmental policy. The courting between partnership and using these powers is an open query.

(Kermode 2002) India has a Parliamentary shape of Government. The constitutional head of kingdom is the president. The actual govt strength lies in the palms of council of ministers.

(Abebe and Bulmer 2019) The role of the president is presumed to vary among presidential semi presidential and parliamentary structures. However, there are a variety of subtypes inside semi - presidential structures.

(Zaznaev2014) The article provides an essential overview of the current techniques of measuring presidential electricity in political technological know-how. The writer analyzes those techniques describing each and demonstrating their blessings and downsides.

(Wani2014) First, the Presidential Order changed into issued. The President Order makes use of Article 370 (1)(d) to use all provisions of the Indian Constitution (other than Articles 1 and 370 - that are already relevant) to jammu and Kashmir

(Grubb 2006) electors are honestly voters, and their votes count in a totally big manner. The electoral college have become part of the Constitution on the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787.

(Sueur et al. 2016) A Bill is a draft which turns into regulation after it's far handed by means of each the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President. All legislative proposals are introduced earlier than Parliament in the form of bills.

(Tarunabh2016) Underarticle Constitution of India, there shall usually be a president of India (see article fifty two of the Constitution) he holds the best optionally available workplace of the u . S ..

(Mintrop2001) By **David S. Ferriero**. It isn't always virtually a university, and the electors aren't Tenured by way. Of machine carried out to the president. The election is Done in a scientific and bilateral way.

(Landess2018) **Richard Albert** has begun that as long held that the separation of strength Is specific to presidential structures and incompatible with parliamentary Ones. This conventional information has hardened through the years with the Proliferation

(Abshire 2019) **George C. Edwards III**. Campaign Contributions and Donors Policy Agreement with Presidential Candidates. Constitutionalized Prerogative And the Pardon Power.

IV. MATERIALS AND METHOD

The study is conducted to emphasize and showcase the veto power of the President. It is on primary data and secondary data. The main response collected for the study was collected from sample respondents, selected In a random manner. The secondary information for the study was secondary Information for the study was collected from journals, newspapers articles And laws related to indebtedness. The study used a survey questionnaire to Collect the data and we used percentage analysis for a meaningful analysis.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE: age, education qualification.

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: veto power.

SAMPLE SIZE : 1555

SAMPLING METHOD : Random sampling Method.

V. HYPOTHESIS

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS

1. There is a significance association between the respondents opinion on the Veto power of the president
2. There is a significant based on the topic veto power of the president.

NULL HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significance association respondents opinion of The veto power of the president.
2. There is no significant based on the topic veto power of the president.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1:Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Below 18	429	25.9	27.6	27.6	
	Above 18	1126	68.0	72.4	100.0	
	Total	1555	94.0	100.0		
Missing	System	100	6.0			
Total		1655	100.0			

Table 2:Educational Qualification

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Arts and Science	723	43.7	46.5	46.5
	Professional Courses				100.0
		832	50.3	53.5	

Total	1555	94.0	100.0
Missing System	100	6.0	
Total	1655	100.0	

1) Age * 9) Do you think it is right to let the president alone exercise the veto power ?

Table 3 :Crosstab

Count

		9) Do you think it is right to let the president alone exercise the veto power ?		Total
		Yes	NO	
1) Age	Below 18	225	204	429
	Above 18	678	448	1126
Total		903	652	1555

Table 4 :Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.694 ^a	1	.006	.006	.003
Continuity Correction	7.378	1	.007		
Likelihood Ratio	7.648	1	.006		
Fisher's Exact Test					
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.689	1	.006		
N of Valid Cases	1555				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 179.88.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table 5 :Symmetric Measures

	Value	Asymptotic Standardized Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Interval by Pearson's R	-.070	.026	-2.779	.006 ^c
Ordinal by Spearman Correlation	-.070	.026	-2.779	.006 ^c
N of Valid Cases	1555			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

INFERENCE :

In the above table states that below 18. 225 have said yes and 204 have said no and above 18 678 have said yes and 448 have said no.

P value is less than 0.05 null hypothesis is rejected.alternative hypothesis is accepted.

2) Educational Qualification * 1) Veto should be made aware to the common public ?

Table 6 :Crosstab Count

	1) Veto should be made 2 to the common public ?					Total
	Strongly Aware	Aware	Neutra l	Unawa re	Strongly unaware	
2) Educational Arts and Science	159	194	213	86	71	723
Qualification Professional Courses	142	265	264	86	75	832
Total	301	459	477	172	146	1555

Table 7: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.913 ^a	4	.042
Likelihood Ratio	9.914	4	.042
Linear-by-Linear Association	.076	1	.783
N of Valid Cases	1555		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 67.88.

Table 8 :Symmetric Measures

	Value	Asymptotic Standardized Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Interval by Pearson's R	.007	.025	.275	.783 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal Spearman Correlation	.011	.026	.422	.673 ^c
N of Valid Cases	1555			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

VI. INFERENCE

Arts and science stream are strongly aware in which 159 have said yes 71 are strongly unaware. The professional course stream says that 142 have said yes and 146 are highly unaware. P value is less than 0.05 null hypothesis is rejected. alternative hypothesis is accepted.

VII. DISCUSSION

The significant value between the profile of respondent and supervision is 0.000 Which is less than the standard value 0. 05. The null hypothesis is rejected. There is an association between the profile of respondent and supervision. It shall be presented to the president and the President shall declare either that he assets The subsequent provision moderates this discretion : The president may return . However, if the houses enact the bill with or without amendments and present it To the president for assent, "***the President shall not withhold assent the Reform***".It is clearly stated that if a bill is returned to the president for the 2nd Time, the president" shall not withhold assent therefrom". For a bill to become An Act, the president must affirmatively assent. This naturally raises the Possibility of death and not just delay but also the president in action. The Indian president can sit on a bill indefinitely.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The conclusion would be that President power is like the real veto of Constitution As it is the real power as it stimulates the power of the Vice -President, the council of ministers, as it is highly essential for the people to Enact

and help in the formation of certain principles, rules and regulations. The President has a very big job and a role to play with. As he is the Supreme Head of the Constitution he helps in the formations of bills particularly to be Passed. As it is off a very big mere to the people around the country. If the governor Reserved a bill for consideration of The president then he can use any of the above Veto power. But in case of suspenseful veto, if the state legislature is again passed a Bill with a simple majority then the president is not bound to give assent to a bill. This is different from his powers to a Union bill where he is bound to Give assent.

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