



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 2

The President and the Vice President

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



The President

- 1. Qualifications for election.**
- 2. Composition of Electoral College.**
- 3. Reason for indirect election.**
- 4. Term of office.**
- 5. Procedure for impeachment.**
- 6. Powers of the President.**



Qualifications

Article 58 of the Constitution states that in order to be elected as President, a person must be:

- 1. A citizen of India.**
- 2. 35 years of age.**
- 3. Qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.**
- 4. Not holding any office of profit.**



Composition of Electoral College

The electoral college comprises:

- 1. Elected members of both the Houses of Parliament (MPs).**
- 2. Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) of states.**
- 3. Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.**



The President is the constitutional head of India. The President is the symbolic head and the chief executive of the State. The administration of the Union is carried on in his name.

The President of India is elected indirectly, i.e. by an electoral college, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

The President holds office for a period of 5 years from the date on which he enters the office.

Article 61 of the Constitution details the process of impeachment. The President can be impeached, i.e. removed from office only on account of grave misconduct like violating the Constitution.



Powers of the President

- 1. Executive.**
- 2. Legislative.**
- 3. Discretionary.**
- 4. Emergency.**



POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

Legislative

1. Summons and prorogues the Parliament
2. Nominates 12 MPs to the Rajya Sabha
3. All Bills require his assent

Executive

1. Appoints the Prime Minister and other ministers
2. All orders are issued in his name
3. Administers all Union Territories

Judicial

1. Appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts
2. Right to grant pardon, reprieve
3. Enjoys judicial immunity

Financial

1. Money Bills need his recommendation
2. The Contingency Fund is at his disposal
3. Appoints the Finance Commission

Military

1. Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
2. Appoints the Chiefs of Armed Forces
3. May declare war or conclude peace

Diplomatic

1. Appoints diplomatic envoys
2. Receives credentials from foreign diplomats
3. Represents India in international conferences

Emergency

- Can proclaim
1. General Emergency
 2. State Emergency
 3. Financial Emergency



To Remember

- 1. Qualifications for election.**
- 2. Composition of Electoral College.**
- 3. Reason for indirect election.**
- 4. Term of office.**
- 5. Procedure for impeachment.**
- 6. Powers of the President (executive, legislative, discretionary and emergency).**



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**THANK
YOU**