

# Ratna Sazar

**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





## 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.

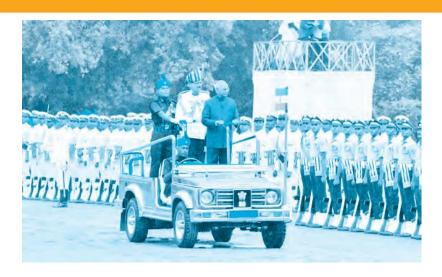


# Composition of Electoral College

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

- Summons and prorogues the Parliament
- Nominates
   MPs to the
   Rajya Sabha
- All Bills require his assent

#### Executive

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

#### Judicial

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

#### Financial

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

#### Military

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

#### Diplomatic

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

#### Emergency

- Can proclaim
- 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).

