



Polity - VI

Complete Course on Polity for SSC, PCS & Railways

President & Parliamentary System

Varun Awasthi (GS Guru)

President of India (Article 52)

- The First Civilian of India.



Qualifications

- Be a citizen of india.
- Be 35 years of age or more.
- Qualify to be a member of the lok sabha.
- Not hold any office of profit under central, state or local government.
- Not be a member of the parliament or a state legislature.
- Must not to be a Bankrupt or Mentally sick.

Power of President

- Executive Power
- Legislative Power
- Financial Power
- Military Power
- Judiciary Power
- Diplomatic Power
- Emergency Power

VETO Power of President

- **Absolute Veto**
- **Suspensive Veto**
- **Pocket Veto**



Absolute VETO

- When the President exercises his absolute veto, a bill never sees the day of the light. The bill ends even after passed by the Indian Parliament and does not become an act.

Suspensive VETO

- If the Parliament resend the bill with or without amendment to the Indian President, he has to approve the bill without using any of his veto powers.
- His suspensive veto can be over-ridden by the repassage of the bill by the Indian Parliament:
 - With respect to state bills, state legislature has no power to override the suspensive veto of President. Governor can withhold the bill for the President's consideration and even if state legislature resends the bill to governor and governor to President, he still can withhold his assent.
 - President cannot exercise his suspensive veto in relation to Money Bill.

Pocket VETO

- The bill is kept pending by the President for an indefinite period when he exercises his pocket veto..
- Constitution does not give any time-limit to President within which he has to act upon the bill.
- Unlike the American President who has to resend the bill within 10 days, the Indian President has no such time-rule.
- The Indian President has exercised this veto power before. In 1986, President Zail Singh exercised this pocket veto.
- President has no veto power when it comes to the constitutional amendment bills.

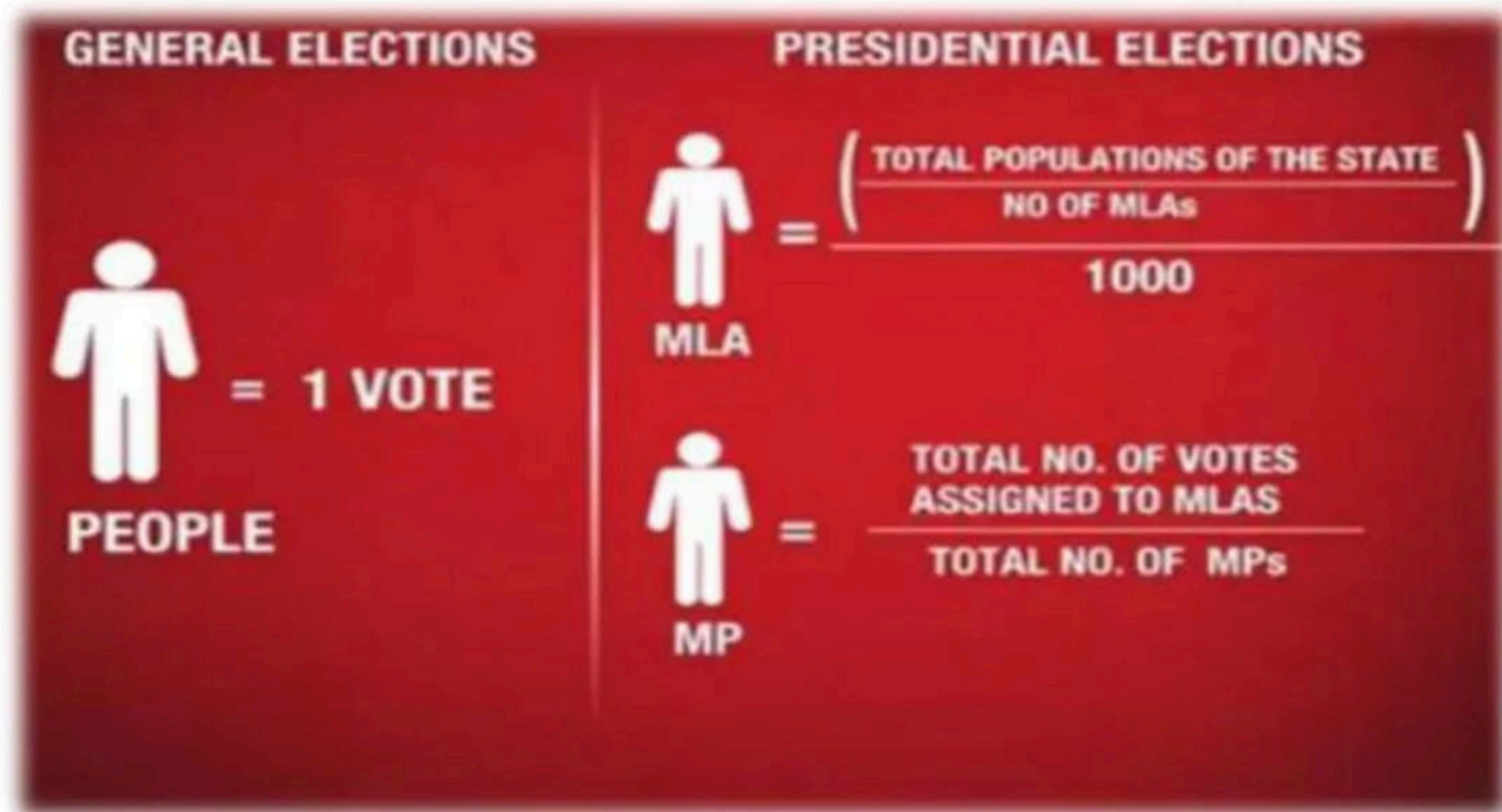
Actions by VETO

- With regard to Ordinary Bills President can:
- Ratify
- Return
- Reject
- With regard to Money Bills President can:
- Ratify
- Reject
- President cannot:
- Return

Actions by VETO

- With regard to the Constitutional Amendment Bills
President can:
- Ratify
- President cannot:
- Reject
- Return

President Election



Token Security Deposit for Elections

- The **Security Deposit for the election**, of Rs. 15000/- should also be deposited either in cash with the Returning Officer or a receipt showing that the **amount** has been deposited by the candidate or on his behalf in the Reserve Bank of **India** or in a Government Treasury should be furnished along with the nomination paper.
- In the Republic of **India**, candidates for **election** to the lower house of the parliament – Lok Sabha – must pay a security deposit of ₹25,000. For state assembly **elections** the **amount** is ₹10,000. For Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates the amounts are 12,500 and 5,000 respectively.
- Rs 2,000 for district panchayat election, it will be Rs 2,000 for taluka election and Rs 1,000 for village panchayat elections.

How Impeachment Place?

Lok Sabha initiates an impeachment charge (s)

- The impeachment charges are signed by one-fourth of the members of the Lok Sabha
- 14 days' notice is given to the President of India

Lok Sabha passes the impeachment charges with two-third majority and sends it to Rajya Sabha

- Lok Sabha after signing the charges, passes them to Rajya Sabha for investigation

Rajya Sabha investigates the charges

- While Rajya Sabha is investigating the charges, President has the right to sit in the proceedings

Rajya Sabha agrees to the charges and passes it with two-third majority and President stands removed

What President Does

- He summons or prorogues Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha
- He summons a joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in case of deadlock
- He addresses the Indian Parliament at the commencement of the first session after every general election
- He appoints speaker, deputy speaker of Lok Sabha, and chairman/deputy chairman of Rajya Sabha when the seats fall vacant.
- He nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha
- He can nominate two members to the Lok Sabha from the Anglo-Indian Community

What President Does

- He consults the Election Commission of India on questions of disqualifications of MPs.
- He can pass ordinances.
- He lays the all constitutional body's reports before the Parliament.

President Articles

- Part V - Chapter I

- Article 52 : The President of India
- Article 53 : Executive power of the Union
- Article 54 : Election of President
- Article 55 : Manner of election of President
- Article 56 : Term of office of President
- Article 57 : Eligibility for re-election
- Article 58 : Qualifications for election as President
- Article 59 : Conditions of President's office
- Article 60 : Oath or affirmation by the President
- Article 61 : Procedure for impeachment of the President
- Article 62 : Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President and the term of office or person elected to fill casual vacancy

Article 123: Ordinance making power of the President.

Article 143: Advice From Supreme Court

Article 79



— PARLIAMENT OF INDIA —

Parliament of India

- The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. It is a bicameral legislature composed of the President of India and the two houses: the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.



PARLIAMENT

Indian Constitution

Central Parliament
Structure

Article - 74/75



Leadership of PM

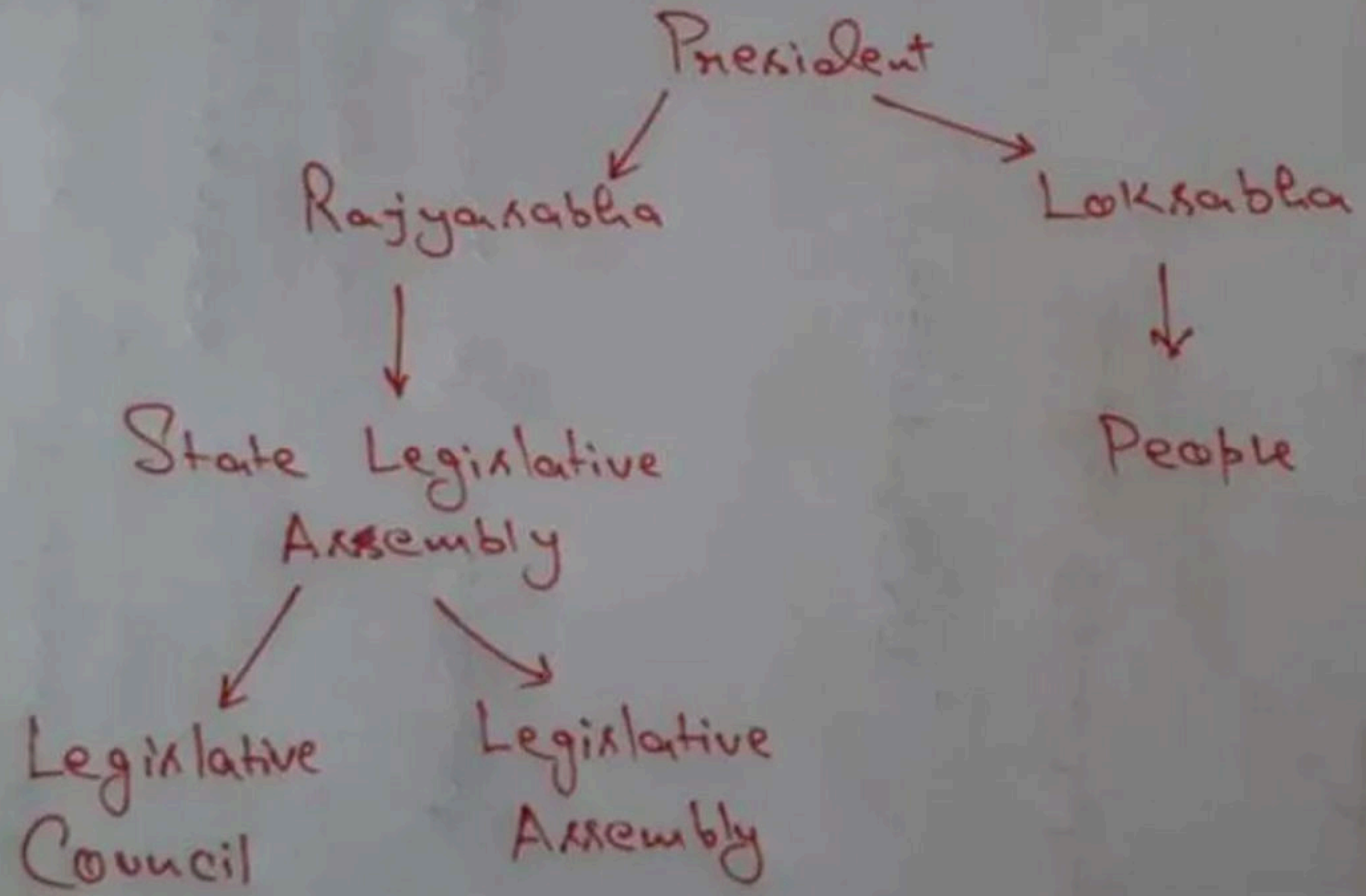
State Parliament
Structure

Article - 163/164



Leadership of CM

STRUCTURE OF PARLIAMENT



Rajya Sabha

- ⇒ UPPER HOUSE
- ⇒ Permanent House
- ⇒ Member - 250
(238 + 12)
↓ ↓ ↓
MP MLA'S SS
- ⇒ Age - 30
- ⇒ Vice-President
- ⇒ 6 years / 2 years*
- ⇒ Council of State

Lok Sabha

- LOWER HOUSE
- Temporary House
- Member - 552
(550 + 2)
↓ ↓ ↓
MP Majority Anglo Indian
- Age - 25
- Speaker
- 5 years
- House of People

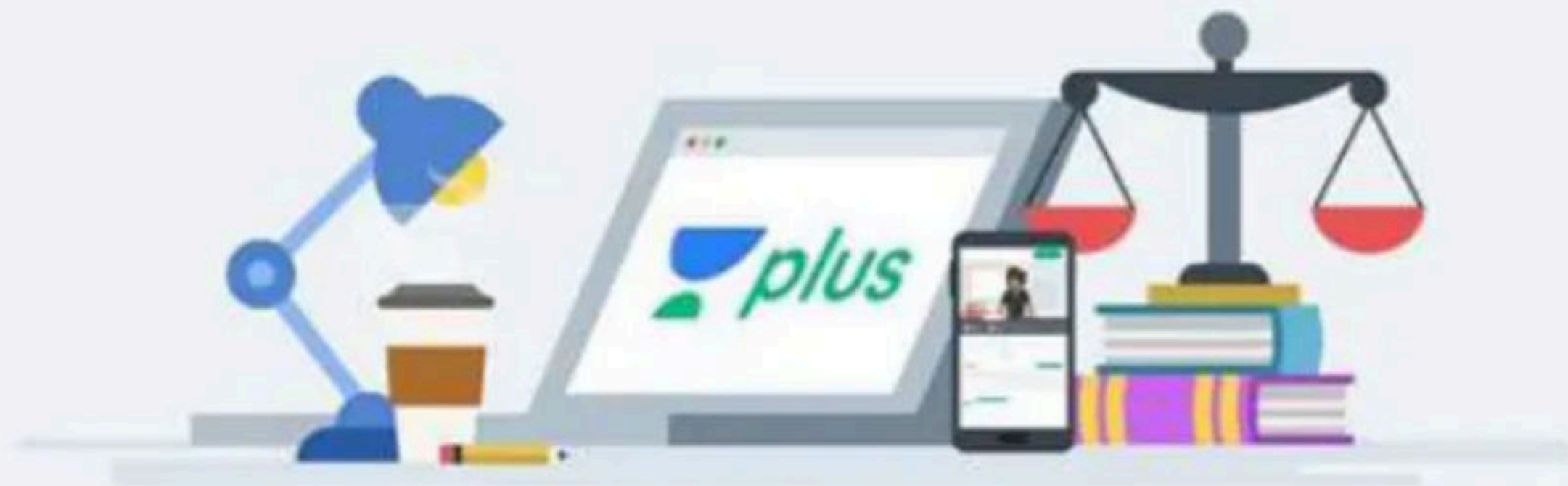
Important Articles

- **79:** Constitution of Parliament
- **80:** Composition of the Council of States
- **81:** Composition of the House of the People
- **82:** Readjustment after each census
- **83:** Duration of Houses of Parliament
- **84:** Qualification for membership of Parliament
- **85:** Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution
- **86:** Right of President to address and send messages to Houses
- **87:** Special address by the President
- **88:** Rights of Ministers and Attorney-General as respects Houses

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