

# PRESIDENT OF INDIA

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# INTRODUCTION

- The President of India is the Head of the state and Head of the Nation. He is also known as the first citizen of India. Article no 53 declare he is the Executive Head of the state all executive power exercised on the name of the President. President holds the highest office in India, represents the sovereignty of India. Constitutionally he is the nominal Head of the state , due to presence of Parliamentary type of Government.

# QUALIFICATION OF PRESIDENT

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have completed the age of 35 years
- He should be qualified as member of Loksabha.
- He should not hold any office of profit.
- He should not be a member of any House of the Parliament.

# ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

- Article no 54 & 55 deals with the election of the President. President shall be elected indirectly by an electoral college. The electoral college consisting with the all elected members of the Parliament and all elected members of the state legislative assembly. Nominated member can not vote In the election. Terms of the President 5 years.

# POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

- **Executive power:-** Appointment of Prime Minister, All Appointment of higher officials of union Govt., Power of removal, Administrative responsibility of Union territories, Appointment of Governor, Chairman of UPSC, Chief-Justice of supreme Court, Maintenance of Union & state administration etc.

# Legislative Power

- He is the integral part of the Parliament. No bill become law without assent of the President. He can nominate 2 member to the Loksabha and 12 member to the Rajyasabha. During of the off session of Parliament he can ordinance. He can summon the especial session of the Parliament. He can use Consolidate fund of India when necessary arise.

# FINANCIAL POWER

- No financial bill become law without assent of the President, responsible to submit budget in Parliament through Finance Minister, Supervise and maintain the finance of Union and states, Power to utilize consolidate fund, His recommendation is necessary to initiate financial bill on Parliament etc.

# **DIPLOMATC POWER.**

- He is the chief of the administration, represent the nation in all international conferences, all foreign treaty and contracts are conducted his name, responsible to appoint all foreign diplomatic officials, he is the chief of the Indian Armies etc.



# **JUDICIAL POWER.**

- He can appoint chief Justice of India, he has the power to remove judges, he has the power to pardon any criminal on the basis of appeal, he has the power to seek advise from Supreme Court in the time of crisis etc.

# **EMERGENCY POWER**

- He can declare 3 types of emergency powers-  
National emergency ( 352 ), State or  
Constitutional emergency ( 356 ), Financial  
Emergency ( 360 ).

# CONCLUSION

- Due to Presence of Parliamentary forms of Govt. President performs the role of nominal executive and real role goes to Prime Minister and his cabinet. As Head of the state and Head of the nation officially all works are conducted on the name of President.

• THANKS TO ALL

• THANK YOU