

STEPPING STONE
SCHOOL (HIGH)

CLASS : X

Subject: History & Civics

Topic: The president and the Vice-President

Date: 16/06/2020

Time Limit: 20 Min.

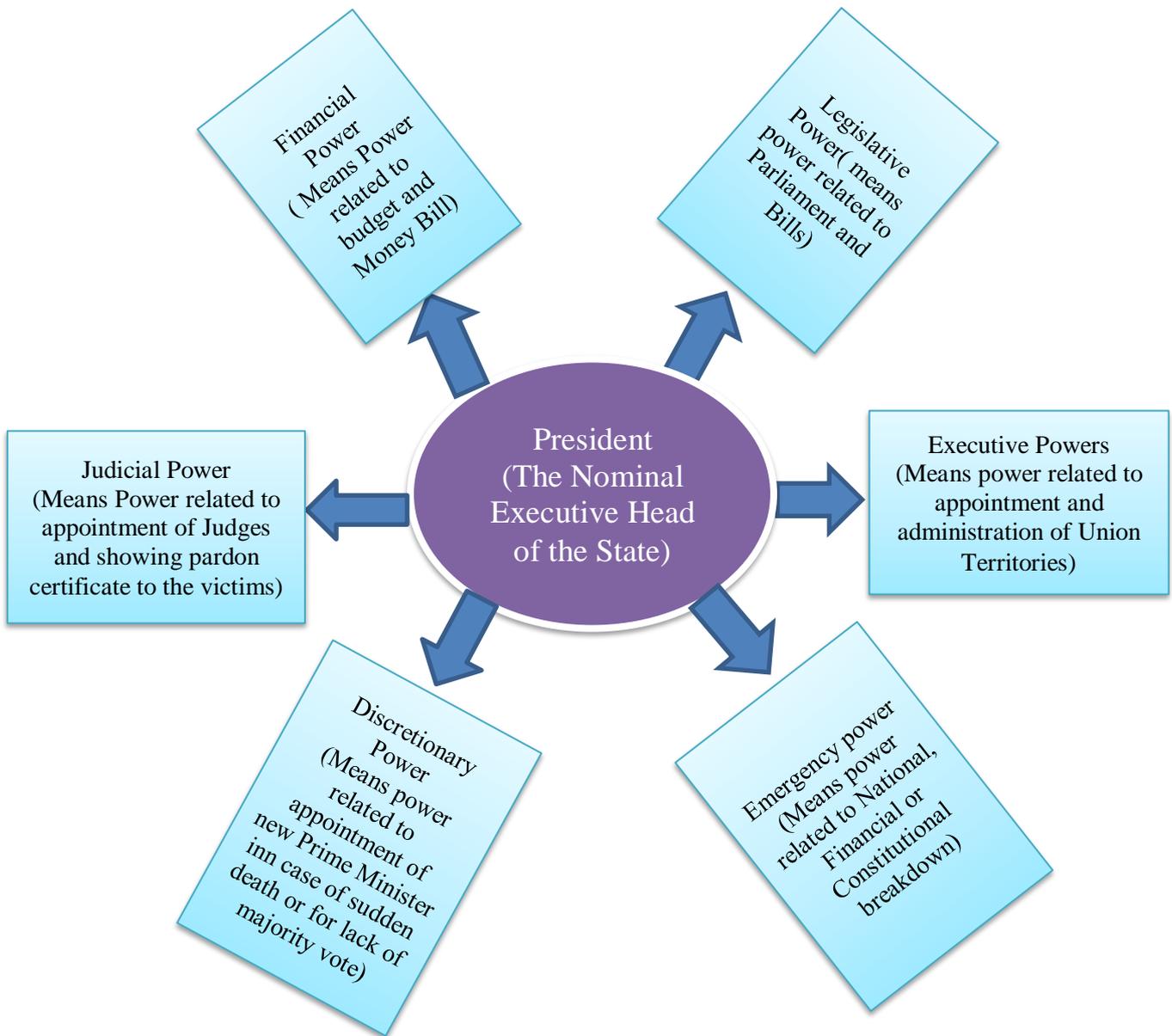
Worksheet No. : 07

[Students, today we will the different powers of the Indian President in detail in various perspectives following the election and powers the Vice President]

Powers of the President :



Rashtrapati Bhavan

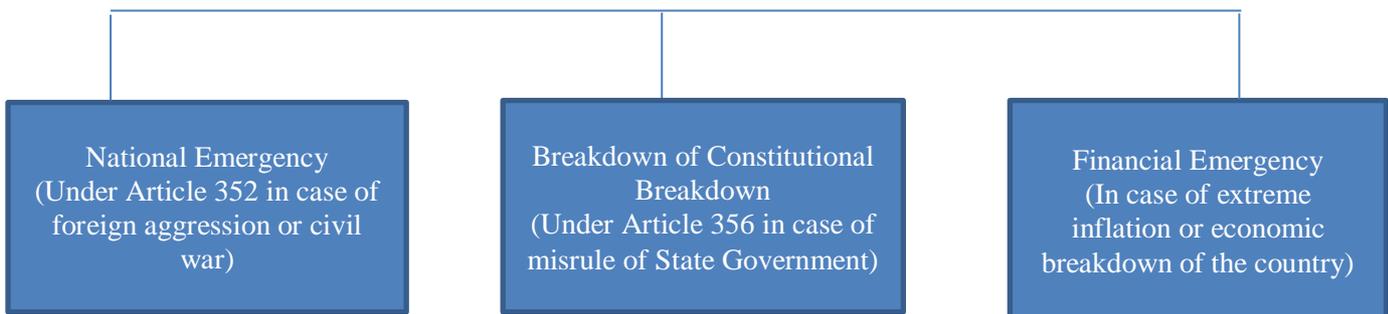


{ As per the syllabus of Council }

Points to be specially remembered:

- ❖ **Executive Power:-** President appoints Prime Minister, other Council of Ministers, chief Justice of the High Court and Supreme Court, Governors of each State, Attorney General of India(chief legal advisor of Indian Government), Auditor General (senior civil servant) etc. All Union Territories officers are directly under him.

- ❖ **Legislative Powers:-** The President Addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together for the first session after each General Election, send messages to the Parliament in regard of any pending bill, dissolve Lok Sabha for fresh election, no bill can pass without the signature of the president, nominates 12 members in Rajya Sabha and 2 members in Lok Sabha, Specially can promulgate the Ordinance(special bill introduced by the President himself when both Houses of Parliament are not in session). But this ordinance must be approved by the Parliament otherwise this will be lapsed.
- ❖ **Financial Power:** - Money bill can be introduced with the recommendation of the President, the Finance Minister laid the budget every year on behalf of the President, President can authorise to withdraw some amount from the Contingency Fund for any emergency purpose of the country, President appoints the Chairman of the Finance Commission after every 5 years.
- ❖ **Judicial Powers:** - He is not answerable to any court of law for the exercise of his power, grant pardon, respite of Punishment.
- ❖ **Discretionary Power:-** The President can appoint a new Prime Minister in case of sudden death of present Prime Minister, can dismiss any minister in case of No-Confidence Motion, can appoint Prime Minister from Coalition Party if no party gets majority vote in the Parliament.
- ❖ **Emergency Power:-**



- ✚ **Effects of National Emergency:** All fundamental rights get suspended except Article 20 and 21, the term of Lok Sabha can be extended for a period of 1 year, the states may come under the instruction of Central Government.

- ✚ **Effects of Emergency of a State:** The State administration comes directly under the President, Vidhan Sabha gets dissolved, and Provisions of High Court may be suspended.
- ✚ **Effects of Financial emergency:** The President may appoint a Finance Commission, can reduce the salaries and allowances of the Government, can issue instructions to the state in regard to the fund.

Vice President:

Election: An Electoral College consisting of both Houses of Parliament elects the Vice President.

Term of office: The Vice President shall hold office for 5 years and can continue until his successor enters upon his office. He can be removed by the process of impeachment for violation of constitution. He can address his resignation to the President.

Powers of the Vice President: He is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha. He regulates debates of the House. He may suspend the business of the House, He issues directions to the chairman of various Committees. In his absence Deputy Chairman can heads the House.



Taking over duty as President: Under these circumstances:

- Resignation of the President.
- Death of the President.
- Removal of the President.
- Due to absence or illness of the President.

Venkaiya Naidu
(Present Vice President of
India)

Please click on the following links for your better understanding:

1. President:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/122rnPwXl9naSqmxWgRmk4SYXwx_rvWq5/view?usp=sharing

2. President & Vice President:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/12BhVCqyo1Nfrc4-LIR3UQzBX50zb9gKe/view?usp=sharing>

[Copy the questions and solve them on a sheet of paper date wise. Keep the worksheets ready in a file to be submitted on the opening day.]

1. When does the President can introduce the Ordinance?
2. In what situation the National Emergency can be proclaimed?
3. When does the Vice President can take the duty as a President?
4. Mention any two effects of the Emergency Declaration in State.
5. When does the President address the Parliament?
6. Who elect the Vice President of India?
