

## **President - Article 52,53, Salary, House and Election of President**

### **President:**

Article 52 states who is the president of India. Accordingly, president is

- The first citizen of our country.
- Supreme commander of the Indian Armed Forces.
- Head of the union executive.
- Represents our country in the international level.

### **Election of president:**

Article 54 deals the election of president . Accordingly, he is elected by the members of an electoral college which consists of

- The elected members of both houses of parliament and
- The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states.

### **ARTICLE 52 : THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA**

There shall be a President of India.

### **Electoral College (Article54)**

The President of India is indirectly elected by means of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of the Parliament of India and the Legislative assemblies of the States of India and the Union territories (having an elected assembly). The number and value of votes are based on the population in 1971 rather than the current population, as a result of the 42nd Amendment, and extended by the 84th Amendment,[1] with the intention to encourage family planning programs in the states by ensuring that states are not penalised for lowering their population growth.

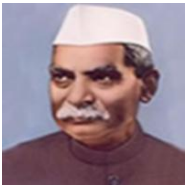


## **President - List of President and Facts**

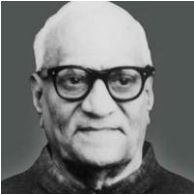





### **Manner of election of president:**

Article 55 deals with the manner of election of president. The members of electoral college are responsible for the election of president. He is elected indirectly by the elected members of legislative assembly of each and both the houses of parliament.

He is elected through proportional representation by means of single transferrable vote by secret ballot.

## List of all Presidents of India from 1950 to 2017

S.No.	Name of Presidents of India	Tenure at Rashtrapati Bhavan	Picture of Presidents of India
1 <sup>st</sup> President of India	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	26 <sup>th</sup> January 1950 to 13 <sup>th</sup> May 1962	
2 <sup>nd</sup> President of India	Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13 <sup>th</sup> May 1962- 13 <sup>th</sup> May 1967	
3 <sup>rd</sup> President of India	Dr. Zakir Hussain	13 <sup>th</sup> May 1967 – 3 <sup>rd</sup> May 1969  (Passed away in middle of his term)	

4 <sup>th</sup> President of India	V.V Giri	24 <sup>th</sup> May 1969 – 24 <sup>th</sup> August 1974	
5 <sup>th</sup> President of India	Dr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	24 <sup>th</sup> August 1974 – 11 <sup>th</sup> February 1977 (Passed away in middle of his term)	
6 <sup>th</sup> President of India	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	25 <sup>th</sup> July 1977 – 25 <sup>th</sup> July 1982	
7 <sup>th</sup> President of India	Giani Zail Singh	25 <sup>th</sup> July 1982- 25 <sup>th</sup> July 1987	
8 <sup>th</sup> President of India	R Venkataraman	25 <sup>th</sup> July 1987 – 25 <sup>th</sup> July 1992	
9 <sup>th</sup> President of India	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	25 <sup>th</sup> July 1992 – 25 <sup>th</sup> July 1997	

10 <sup>th</sup> President of India	K R Narayanan	25 <sup>th</sup> July 1997 – 25 <sup>th</sup> July 2002	
11 <sup>th</sup> President of India	Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam	25 <sup>th</sup> July 2002 – 25 <sup>th</sup> July 2007	
12 <sup>th</sup> President of India	Pratibha Devisingh Patil	25 <sup>th</sup> July 2007 – 25 <sup>th</sup> July 2012	
13 <sup>th</sup> President of India	Dr. Pranab Mukherjee	25 <sup>th</sup> July 2012 – 25 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	
14 <sup>th</sup> President of India	Ram Nath Kovind	25 <sup>th</sup> July 2017 - Present	

## **President - Article 56 to 61, Impeachment Process**

### **ARTICLE 56 : TERM OF OFFICE OF PRESIDENT**

(1) The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that – (a) the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the

Vice-President, resign his office;

(b) the President may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in article 61.

(c) the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

(2) Any resignation addressed to the Vice-President under clause (a) of the proviso to clause (1) shall forthwith be communicated by him to the Speaker of the House of the People.

### **ARTICLE 57 : ELIGIBILITY FOR RE-ELECTION**

A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution be eligible for re-election to that office.

### **ARTICLE 58 : QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION AS PRESIDENT**

(1) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless he –

(a) is a citizen of India;

(b) has completed the age of thirty-five years, and

(c) is qualified for election as a member of the House of the People.

(2) A person shall not be eligible for election as President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments.

Explanation: For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.

### **Oath or affirmation by the president:**

Article 60 of our Indian constitution deals with the oath of the president before holding the office. That is,

Every president and every person who is acting as president or discharging the functions of the president should take oath before entering the office in the presence of Chief Justice of India. In his absence, he should take affirmation before the senior most judge of the supreme court.

## **ARTICLE 61 : PROCEDURE FOR IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT**

(1) When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.

(2) No such charge shall be preferred unless –

(a) the proposal to prefer such charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House has been given of their intention to move the resolution, and

(b) such resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.

(3) When a charge has been so preferred by either House of Parliament, the other House shall investigate the charge or cause the charge to be investigated and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.

(4) If as a result of the investigation a resolution is passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House by which the charge was investigated or caused to be investigated, declaring that the charge preferred against the President has been sustained, such resolution shall have the effect of removing the President from his office as from the date on which the resolution is so passed.

**Article 71** {Matters relating to, or connected with, the election of a President or Vice-President}

---

1. All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision shall be final.
2. If the election of a person as President or Vice-President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of the office of President or Vice-President, as the case may be, on or before the date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall not be invalidated by reason of that declaration.
3. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may by law regulate any matter relating to or connected with the election of a President or Vice-President.
4. The election of a person as President or Vice-President shall not be called in question on the ground of the existence of any vacancy for whatever reason among the members of the electoral college electing him.