

# **Vice President**

## **Vice-president:**

The article 63 says that “There shall be a vice president of India”. He is the second highest constitutional office after president.

Article 64 says that the vice president is the ex-officio chairman of the council of states and he should not any other office for profit. According to this, when vice-president acts as president he should not perform the duties of ex-officio chairman of the council of states and he is not entitled to any allowances , emoluments and salaries of the chairman.

## **Article 63 {The Vice-President Of India}**

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There shall be a Vice-President of India.

## **Article 64 {The Vice-President to be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States}**

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The Vice-President shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and shall not hold any other office of profit:

Provided that during any period when the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President under article 65, he shall not perform the duties of the office of Chairman of the Council of States and shall not be entitled to any salary or allowance payable to the Chairman of the Council of States under article 97.

## **Article 65 {The Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or during the absence, of President}**

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1. In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of this death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until the date on which a new President elected in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy enters upon his office.
2. When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties.
3. The Vice-President shall, during, and in respect of, the period while he is so acting as, or discharging the functions of, President have all the powers and immunities of the President and be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until

provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

#### **Article 66 {Election of Vice-President}**

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1. The Vice-President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.
2. The Vice-President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected Vice-President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Vice-President.
3. No person shall be eligible for election as Vice-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 Council of States.
4. A person shall not be eligible for election as Vice-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.

#### **Article 67 {Term of office of Vice-President}**

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

Provided that –

- a. A Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;
- b. a Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People; but no resolution for the purpose of this clause shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution;
- c. A Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

#### **Article 68 {Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of Vice-President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy}**

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1. An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.
2. An election to fill a vacancy in the office of Vice-President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy, and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 67, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

### **Article 69 {Oath or affirmation by the Vice-President}**

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Every Vice-President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say - "I, A.B., do swear in the name of God /solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

## **Powers and Functions of President in India**

The primary duty of the President is to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law of India as made part of his oath (Article 60 of Indian constitution). The President is the common head of all independent constitutional entities. All his actions, recommendations (Article 3, Article 111, Article 274, etc.) and supervisory powers (Article 74(2), Article 78 c, Article 108, Article 111, etc.) over the executive and legislative entities of India shall be used in accordance to uphold the constitution. There is no bar on the actions of the President to contest in the court of law.

The President of India is the Head of State. The system of government of India is a cabinet form of government. The Indian President is, therefore, a constitutional head like the King or Queen of Britain—that is, all executive powers are constitutionally vested in him, although those are actually exercised and executed by the cabinet.

In India the powers of the Union government are treated as the powers of the President because these powers are used in his name in pursuance of the constitutional stipulation under Article 53 which reads: The executive powers of the

Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through the officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.

## acting president of india

Muhammad Hidayatullah was born on 1905 and died on 1992. He was the acting **President of India** in 1969 and the second Muslim to hold the post. Hidayatullah was succeeded by the previous President, Varahagiri Venkata Giri. He was the first Muslim Chief Justice of India from January 1968 to February 1970. He was also Vice-President of India from August 1979 to August 1984. A National Law University has been established in his name at Jodhpur.

## Child-Hood

He completed his Education at Government High School, Raipur in 1922; Phillip's Scholar, Morris College, Nagpur (1926).

List of Vice – Presidents of India (1950-2021)

## Do you know who was the First Vice-President of India?

**Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan** was the first Vice-President of India. He took oath at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 13 May 1952.

The list of Vice-Presidents of India from 1950 to 2021 is listed below:

Vice – President of India	Term of office
Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (First Vice-President of India)	13 May 1952 – 12 May 1957 13 May 1957 – 12 May 1962
Zakir Hussain	13 May 1962 – 12 May 1967
V. V. Giri	13 May 1967 – 3 May 1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak	31 August 1969 – 30 August 1974
B. D. Jatti	31 August 1974 – 30 August 1979
Mohammad Hidayatullah	31 August 1979 – 30 August

	1984
R. Venkataraman	31 August 1984 – 24 July 1987
Shankar Dayal Sharma	3 September 1987 – 24 July 1992
K. R. Narayanan	21 August 1992 – 24 July 1997
Krishan Kant	21 August 1997 – 27 July 2002
Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	19 August 2002 – 21 July 2007
Mohammad Hamid Ansari	11 August 2007 – 11 August 2012 11 August 2012 – 11 August 2017
Venkaiah Naidu	11 August 2017 – Incumbent