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### LEARNING MATERIAL AND ASSIGNMENT 2021-22

CLASS – 8<sup>th</sup> SUB.—SOCIAL SCIEDNCE. DATE 26/06/2021 . S.T.-AMRESH KUMAR

# <u>CHAPTER NAME : - parliamentary form of</u> <u>Government ( ch. – 2 civics )</u>

## **TOPIC :- HOW IS THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA ELECTED**

General citizens do not play any role in the presidential election. He is elected indirectly by the electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the houses of parliament and of the legislative assemblies of state in accordance with the system of proportional representation .

- The President of India is elected for a fixed period of 5 years.
- He can be re elected as well.

## power of the president

The president is the head of the Indian republic.

Excutive powers :- the executive powers enjoyed by the president of India are :

- Being the head of the state, he / she makes all the important official appointments.
- Administers all the union territories.
- All the ratings become effective only after the president's assent.

**Judicial powers :-**

- Appoints the chief justice of the supreme court and high courts and other judges of the supreme court and high courts.
- Not answerable to any court of law for the discharge of his / her duties.
- Has the power to grant pardon, reprieve, respite or remission of punishment or may reduce or remit the sentence of any convict.

Legislative powers :-

The president summons the parliament twice in a year .

- Has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha.
- No bill can become a law without his her approval.
- Has the power to issue ordinance when the parliament is not in session.