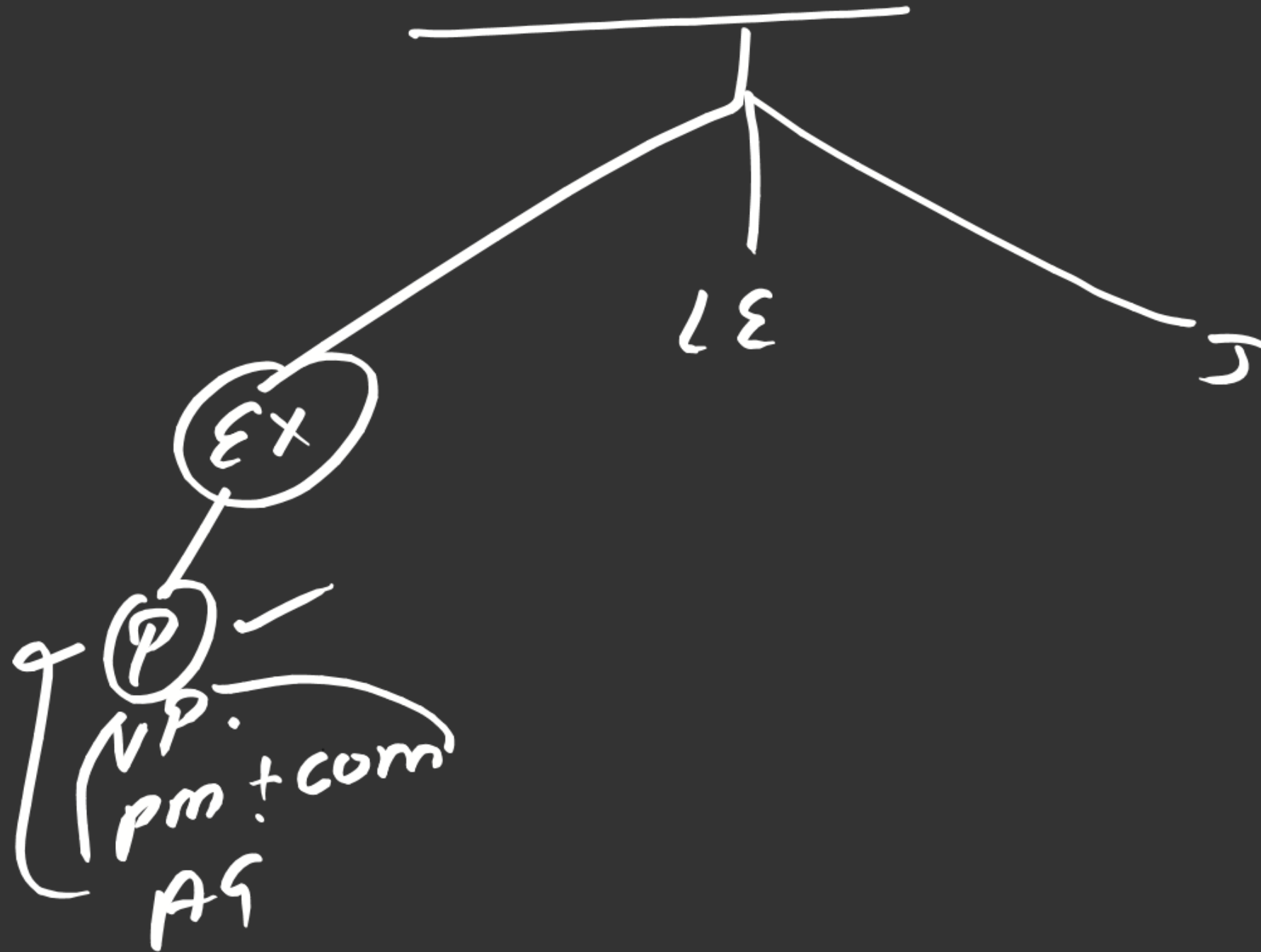


Part-S = Union





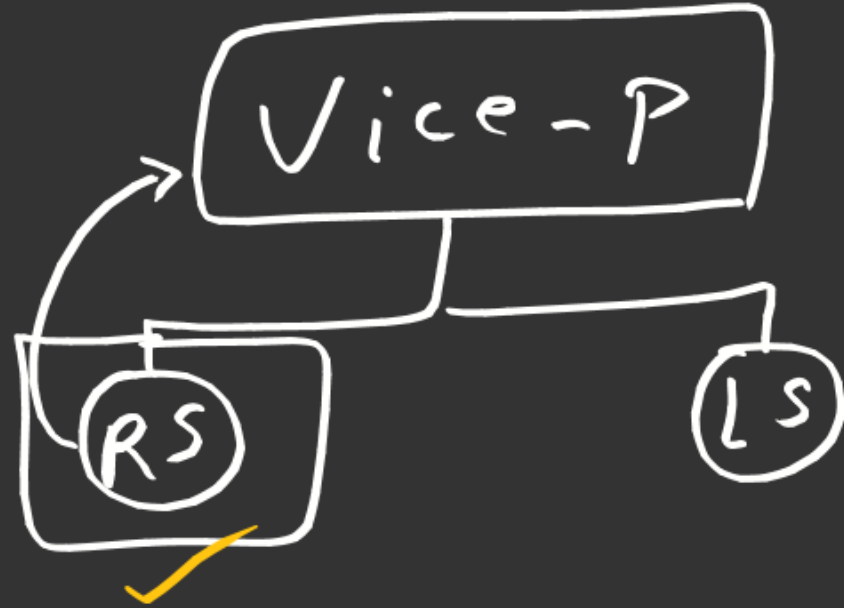
The Vice-President Of India (Articles 63-73)



Vice President of India And The Constitution

RS

- Article 63: The Vice-President Of India
- Article 64: The Vice-President to be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States
- Article 65: The Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or the absence, of the President
- Article 66: Election of Vice-President ← Indirectly
- Article 67: Term of office of Vice-President ← 5
- Article 68: Time of holding election to fill a vacancy in the office of Vice-President and the term of office of the person elected to fill a casual vacancy
- Article 69: Oath or affirmation by the Vice-President = President
- Article 70: Discharge of President's functions in other contingencies
- Article 71: Matters relating to, or connected with, the election of a President or Vice-President SC of India ←
- Article 72: Power of President to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit, or commute sentences in certain cases
- Article 73: Extent of executive power of the Union*



- 35yr ✓
- citizen of India ✓
- RS - MP ✓

6s

⇐

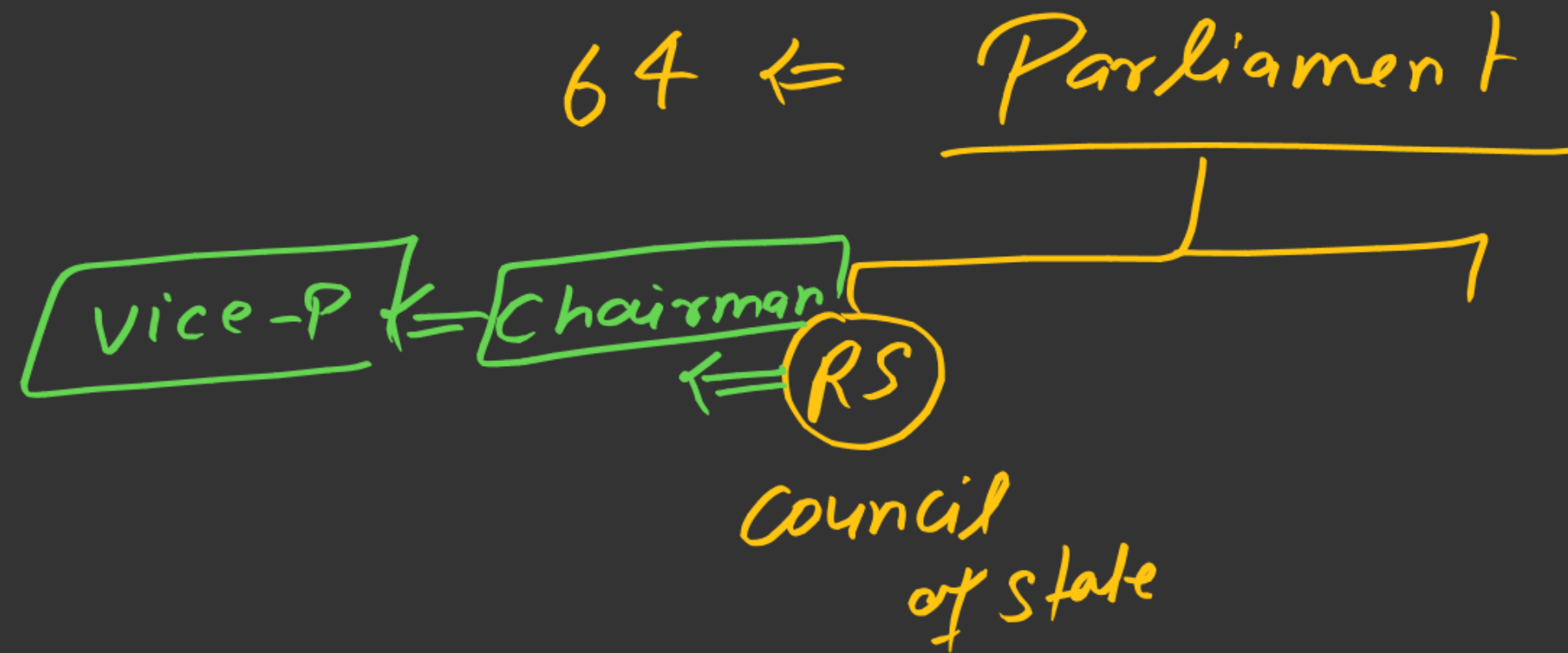
President = 6month

[* Death
* Health
* Absent]

→

Vice-P

↪



Vice President of India

- The Vice-President of India is the second highest constitutional office in the country.
- The only provision in the Constitution is about the Vice-President's function as the Chairperson of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
- The Vice-President may resign his office by submitting his resignation to the President of India. The resignation becomes effective from the day it is accepted.
- The Vice-President can be removed from office by a resolution of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha), passed by a majority of its members at that time and agreed to by the House of the People (Lok Sabha).
- A resolution for this purpose may be moved only after a notice of at least a minimum of 14 days has been given of such an intention.

ARTICLE 66: ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT

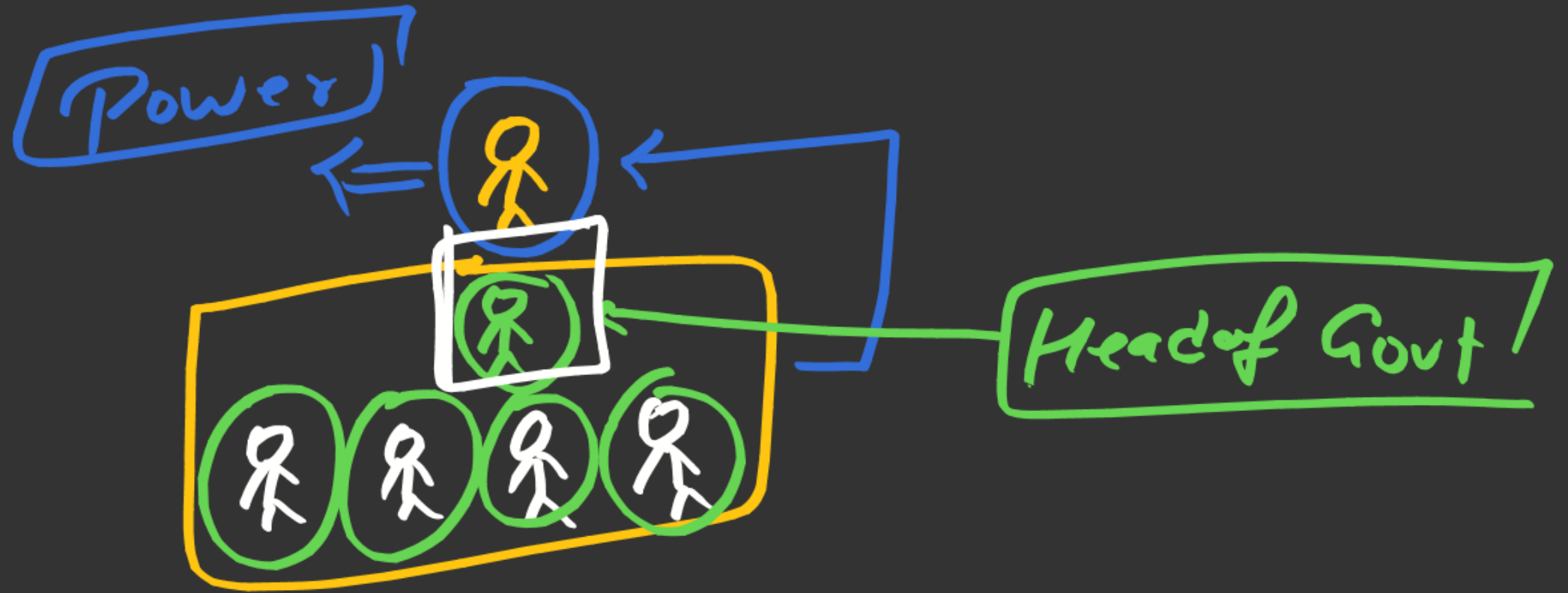
- The Vice-President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament by the system of proportional representation using a single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.
- The Vice-President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the Legislature of any State is 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.
- 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.

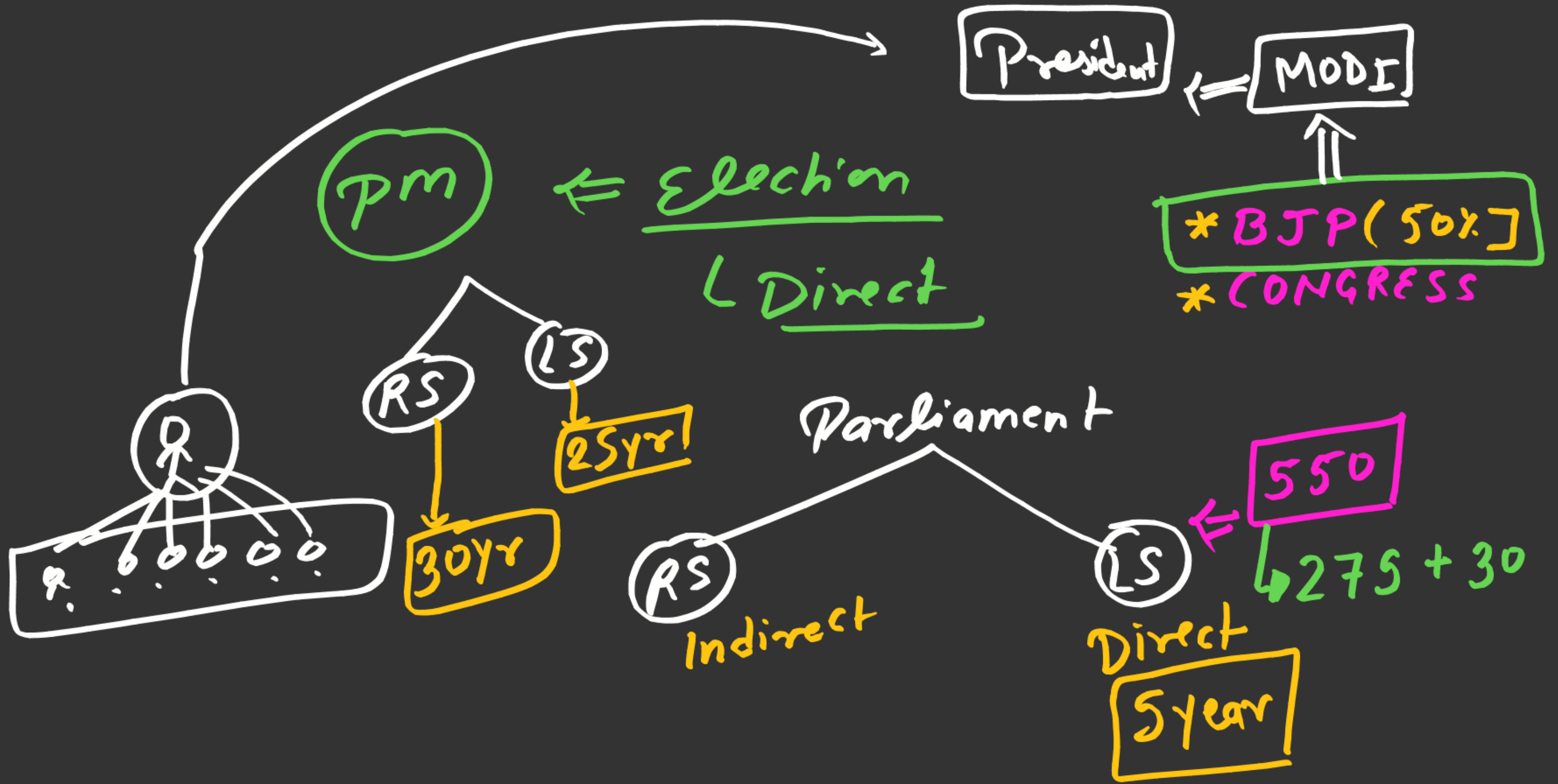
- A person shall not be eligible for election as Vice-President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments.

pm + council of minister

74 ←

There shall be a [COM], headed By [PM] to aid & advise the President.





Attorney General = 76

GOI = Has a lawyer

[pm + com
PRI
+
VP] \Leftrightarrow AG

(76)

↳ Appointed By President, and also Removed

↳ Term \Rightarrow Not Fixed = Indirectly - Srv

↳ He/She is the highest law officer

↳ USA \leftarrow Position

\Rightarrow all the quality of Supreme Court Judge

52 to 78

78 ← Duties of pm

The Union Legislature 79-1231

Parliament (79)

President (52)

Permanent Rajya (80)

- * Term — 6 year
- * Election — Indirect
- * AGE — 30yr
- * Strength — 250
- * Nomination — 12 member

Lok (81)

- It can be dissolve
- 5 year
- Direct
- 25yr
- 55n
- 2ex(0)