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CLASS – 9

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Democratic Politics - I

Chapter - 4
Working of Institutions

Part – 4

President

Rashi Sharma

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OVERVIEW

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1. How is a Major Policy Decision Taken
2. Parliament
3. Political Executive
4. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
5. The President
6. The Judiciary

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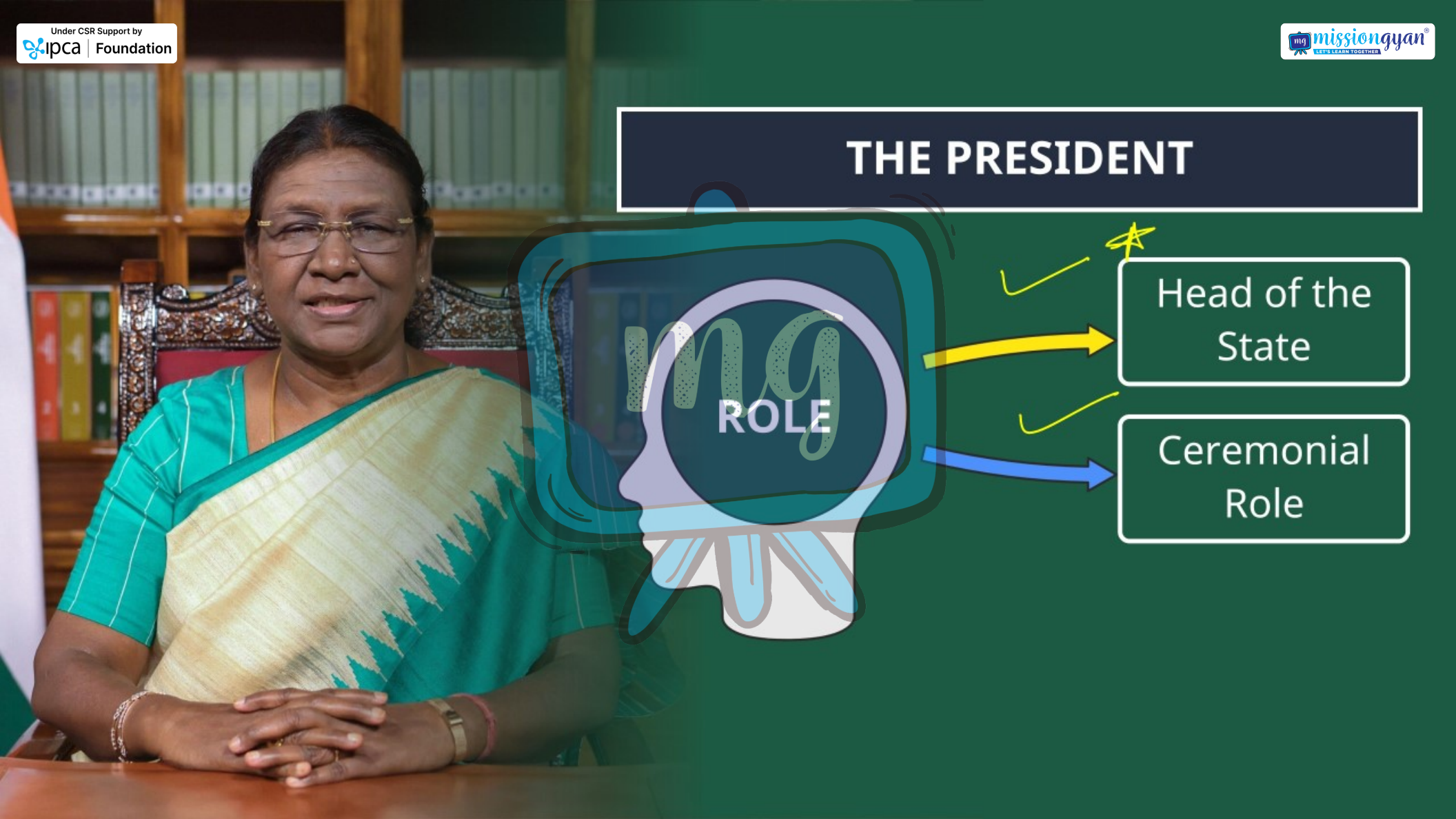

THE PRESIDENT

ROLE

- Head of the State
- Ceremonial Role

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MCQ
1. Head of the State
2. Who is the Head of Government

☛ The President is the head of the State, while the Prime Minister is the head of the Government.



Head of the State



Head of the Government

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Event

- The President's role is largely ceremonial.
- Similar to the Queen of Britain.



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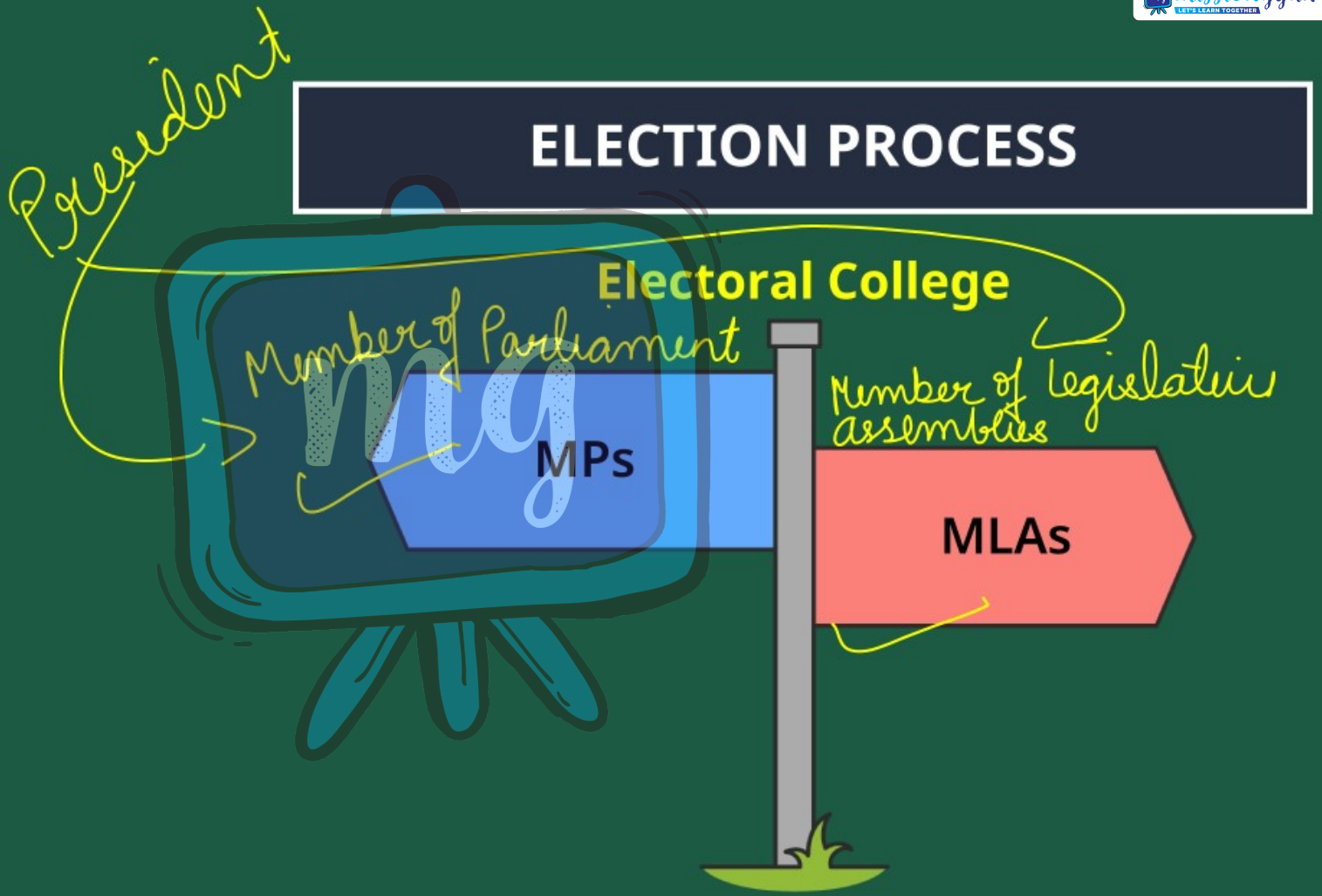
ELECTION PROCESS



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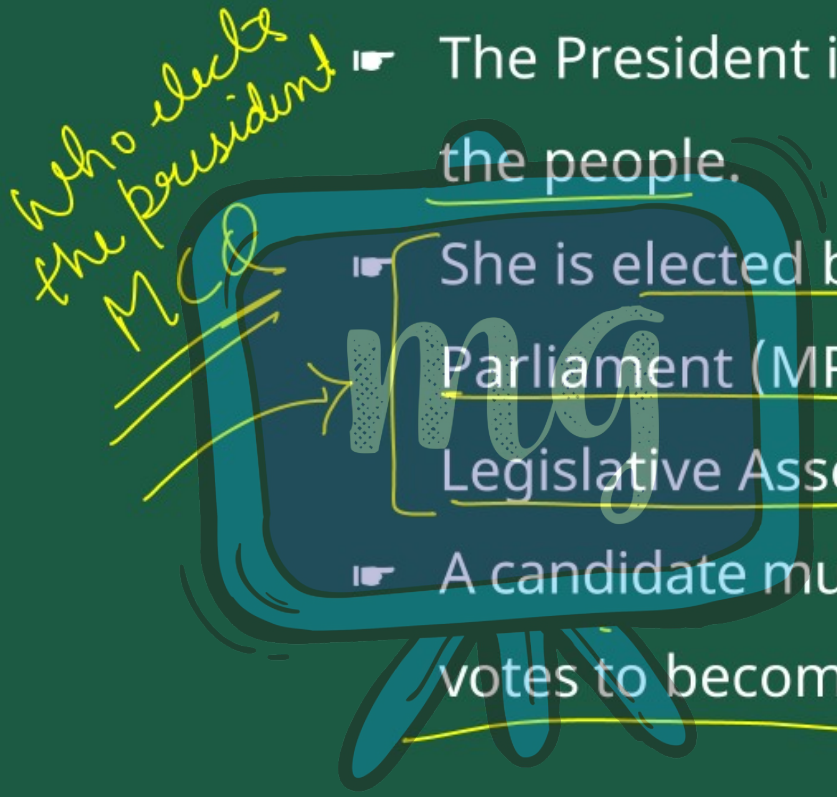

- The President is not elected directly by the people.
- She is elected by Elected Members of Parliament (MPs) and Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs).
- A candidate must win a majority of votes to become President.

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5, 2, 1, 3

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

All Government Activities

Appoints Prime Minister

Appoints Various Persons

International Treaties

Supreme Commander

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1. All Governmental Activities Occur in the Name of President

2. President Appoints the Prime Minister, who is Usually the Leader of the Majority Party or Coalition in Lok Sabha

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3. President Appoint Various Officials, Including Judges, Governors and Ambassadors and is the Supreme Commander of India's Defence Forces

4. All International Treaties and Agreements are Made in the Name of the President

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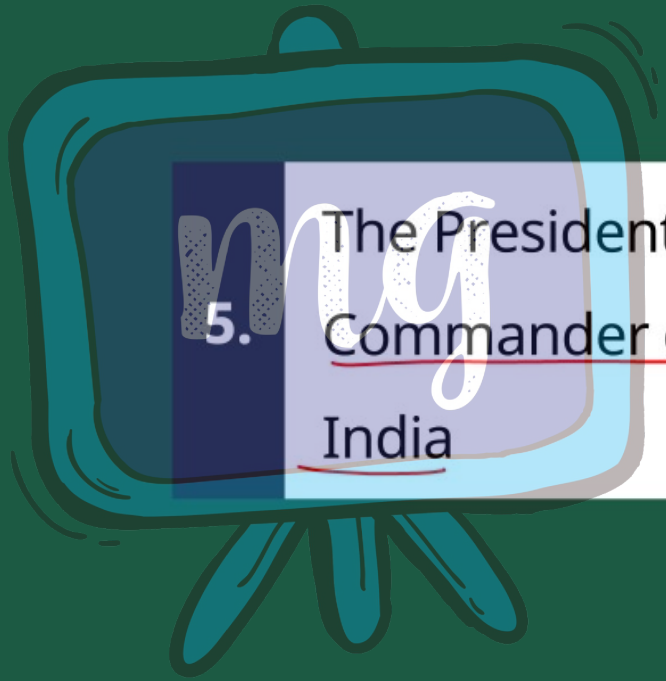

5. The President is the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of India

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☛ However, the President exercises these powers only on the advice of the Council of Ministers.



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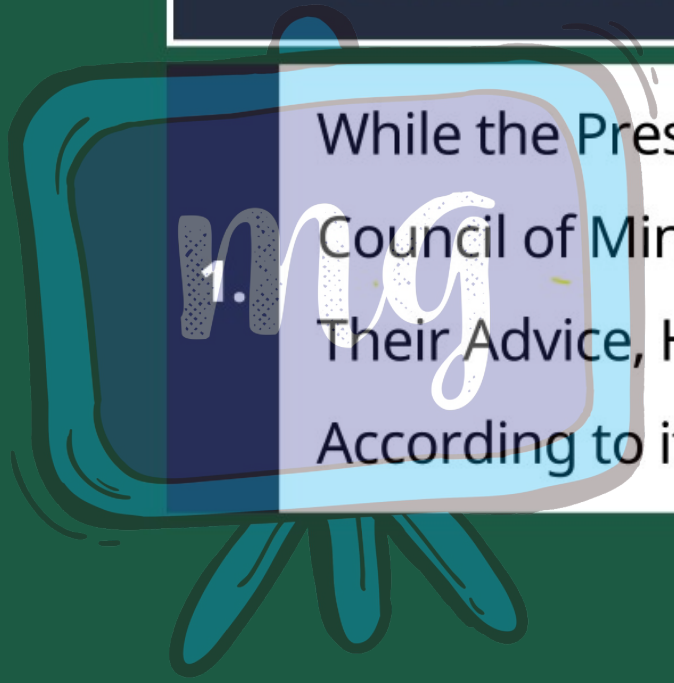
LIMITATIONS ON POWER



1. While the President can Ask the Council of Ministers to Reconsider Their Advice, He Must Ultimately Act According to it

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2.

☛ Bills Passed by Parliament Become Law Only After the President Gives Assent, Although–

✧ He can Delay Approval

✧ Send Bills Back for Reconsideration

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APPOINTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER

- If no party or coalition secures a majority in Lok Sabha, the President exercises discretion to appoint a leader who can get majority support.



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- The newly appointed Prime Minister may be asked to prove majority support in Lok Sabha within a specified time.



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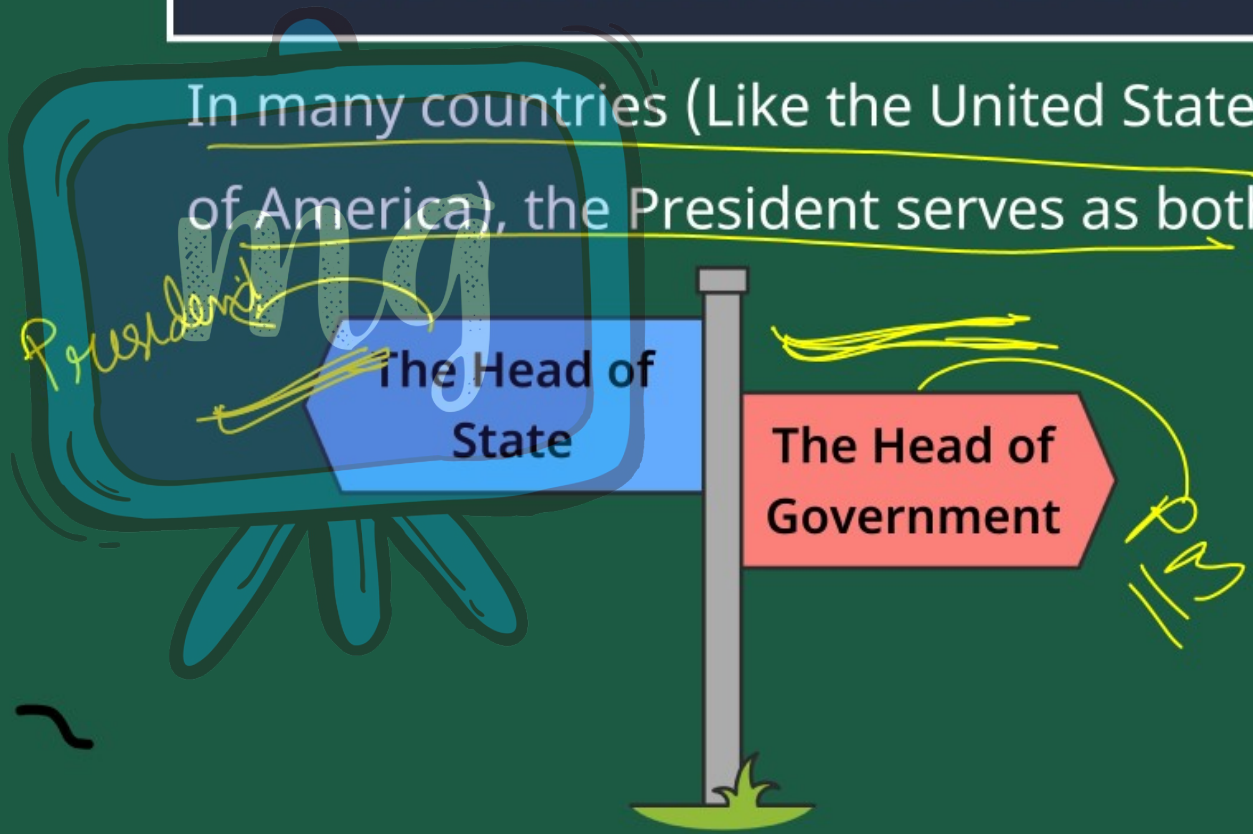
THE PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM

In many countries (Like the United States of America), the President serves as both–



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- The President is directly elected by the people.
- The President personally chooses and appoints all ministers.
- While the legislature (Congress in the US) still makes laws, the President can veto any law.





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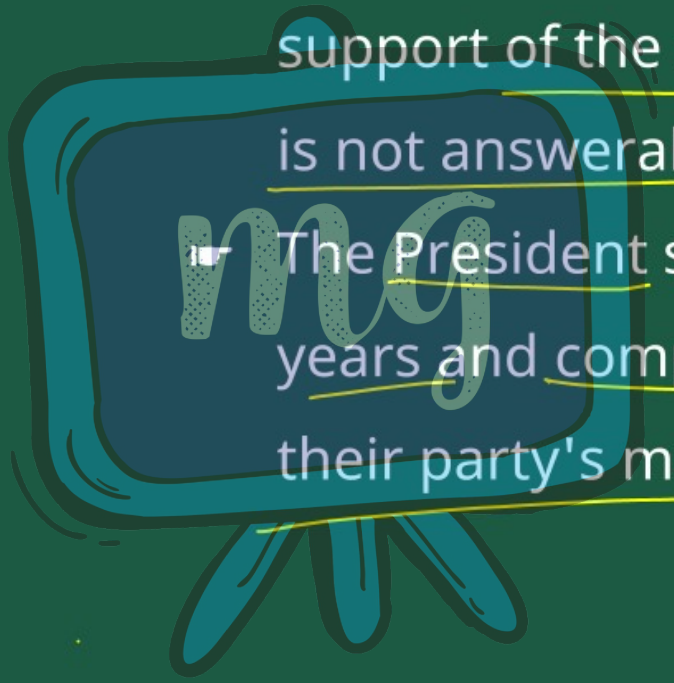
- The President does not require the support of the majority in Congress and is not answerable to them.
- The President serves a fixed term of 4 years and completes it regardless of their party's majority in Congress.



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COMPARISON WITH INDIA

FEATURE	PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM (US)	PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM (INDIA)
Power of the President	Significant Executive Powers	Primarily a Nominal Executive
Election of the President	Directly Elected by the People	Elected by the Legislature

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

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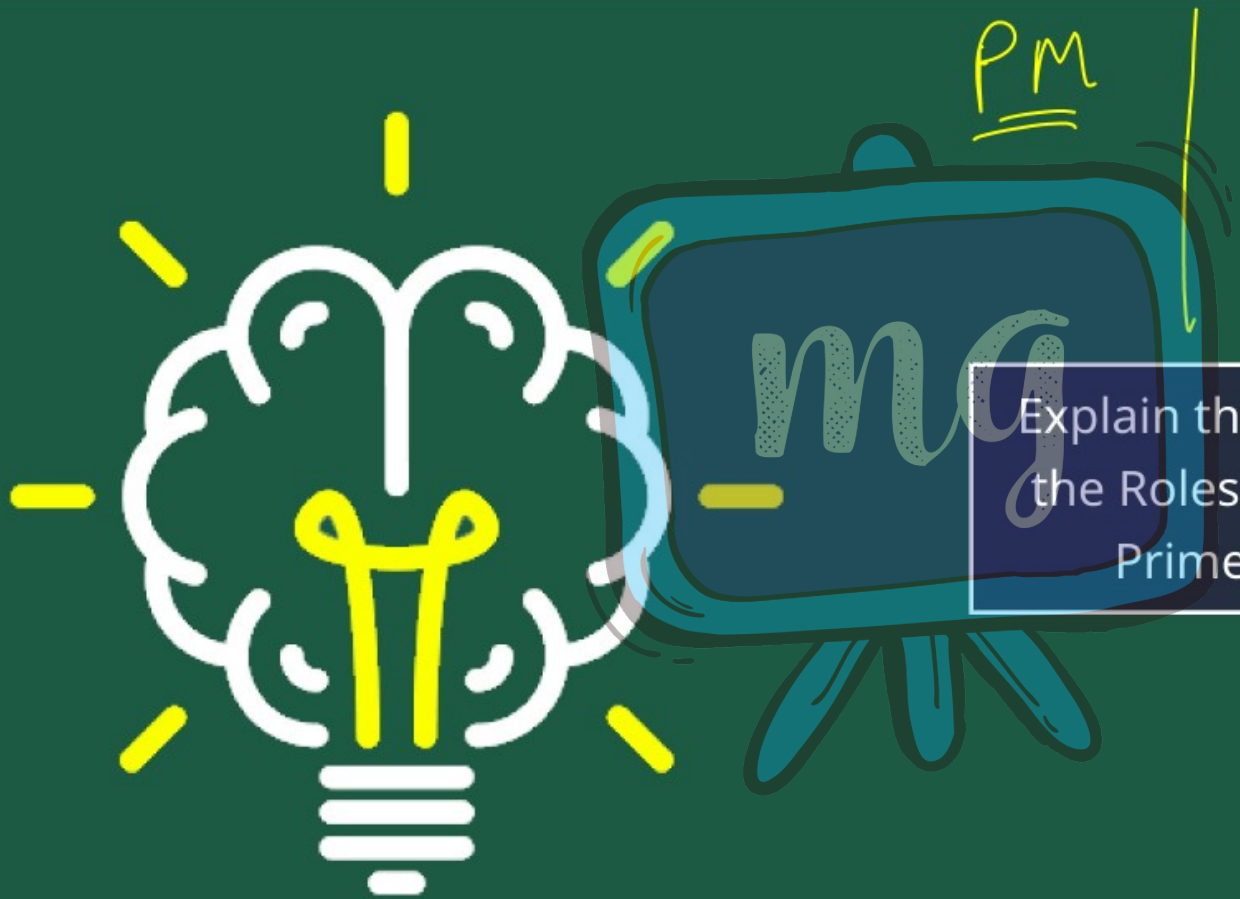

Explain the Difference Between the Roles of the President and Prime Minister in India

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ASSESSMENT

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President
Role
Election process
Powers
Limitations

1 How is the President of India elected?

A Directly by the People

B By the Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies

C By the Supreme Court Judges

D By the Lok Sabha members Only