

The President of India



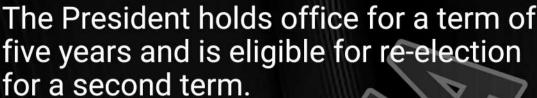
Election



The President of India is elected by an Electoral College, consisting of elected members of both houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.



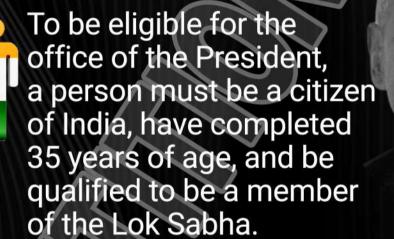
Term



Salary

The President of India is entitled to a taxable salary, which is fixed by Parliament.

Qualifications



Powers

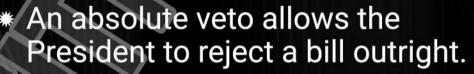
The President has a number of important powers and duties, including the power to appoint the Prime Minister, to appoint judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, to give assent to bills passed by Parliament, and to call a special session of Parliament.





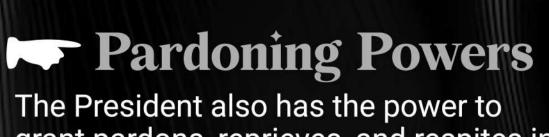
The President can be removed from office on the grounds of "violation of the Constitution" by a process of impeachment, which can be initiated by either house of Parliament.





* A pocket veto allows the President to reject a bill by simply not signing it within a certain timeframe.

*A suspensive veto allows the President to return a bill to Parliament for reconsideration, but does not prevent the bill from becoming law if it is re-passed by a specified majority.



grant pardons, reprieves, and respites in respect of sentences for offenses against Union laws and State laws.





The President can also grant amnesty in political offenses.

Nominal Head

These powers are limited by the provisions of the Indian Constitution and are subject to judicial review.



The President is also bound by the constitutional duty to act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers, except in exceptional circumstances.